

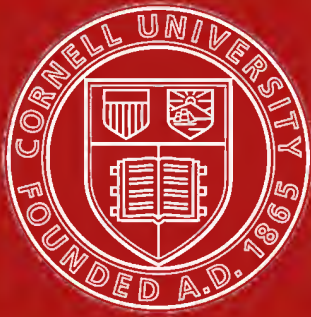
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of the
“ Feudal History of the County of Derby ”
is limited to 50 Copies.

No. 8 Pyre Gratton

THE
Feudal History
OF THE
COUNTY OF DERBY.

THE
FEUDAL HISTORY
OF THE
County of Derby:

(Chiefly during the 11th, 12th, and 13th Centuries,)

BY
JOHN PYM YEATMAN, ESQ.,

*(Of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, formerly of Emmanuel
College, Cambridge, and F.R.H.S., &c.)*

AUTHOR OF "THE EARLY GENEALOGICAL HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF ARUNDEL;"
"THE HISTORY OF THE COMMON LAW OF GREAT BRITAIN AND GAUL;" "AN INTRO-
DUCTION TO THE STUDY OF EARLY ENGLISH HISTORY;" "THE MAYOR'S COURT ACT,
1857;" "AN INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF GLANVILLE;" "A
TREATISE ON THE LAW OF TRADES MARKS;" "THE ORIGIN OF THE NATIONS OF
WESTERN EUROPE;" "THE RECORDS OF CHESTERFIELD;" "A TREATISE ON THE LAW
OF ANCIENT DEMESNE;" "THE DOMESDAY BOOK FOR THE COUNTY OF DERBY;"
"THE PIPE ROLLS FOR THE COUNTIES OF NOTTINGHAM AND DERBY;" "THE LOST
CERTIFICATES OF KNIGHT'S FEES;" "THE RED BOOK OF THE EXCHEQUER;" AND
"AN EXPOSURE OF THE MISMANAGEMENT OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,"
ETC., ETC.

AND BY
SIR GEO. RERESBY SITWELL, BT., F.S.A.,
Joint Editor of the Hundred of Scarsdale;

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Joint Editor of the Hundred of High Peak.

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CONTENTS OF SECTION III., VOL II.

CHAPTER	I.	PAGE	1— 12.	THE CHARTER ROLLS.
"	II.	"	13— 35.	ESTREATS OF GEANTS.
"	III.	"	36— 67.	THE HUNDRED ROLLS.
"	IV.	"	68— 72.	INQUIS AD QUOS DAMNAM.
"	V.	"	73— 83.	PLACETA DE QUO WARRANTO.
"	VI.	"	84—129.	THE HUNDRED OF SCARSDALE AND MANOR OF CHESTERFIELD.
"	VII.	"	130—154.	THE WAPENTAKE.
"	VIII.	"	155—167.	THE CHIEF MAGISTRATES OF THE BOROUGH OF CHESTERFIELD.
"	IX.	"	168—179.	THE UNREFORMED CORPORATION OF CHESTER- FIELD.
"	X.	"	180—192.	THE DESCENT OF THE MANOR OF CHESTERFIELD AND HUNDRED OF SCARSDALE.
"	XI.	"	193—204.	THE HISTORY OF THE WAKE FAMILY.
"	XII.	"	205—218.	THE SUBSIDY ROLLS.
"	XIII.	"	219—233.	THE COURTS OF QUARTER SESSIONS.
"	XIV.	"	234—249.	THE PARISH CHURCH OF CHESTERFIELD.
"	XV.	"	250—256.	THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

PREFACE.

IN lieu of a preface to this volume the author would call attention to the facts stated in the new prospectus which he has issued, and which is bound up with it; there the learned reader will find a record of some of the disappointments and annoyances which unhappily seem to be inseparable from authorship, and which unfortunately destroy many a promising work, and deprive the public of real advantages. The author of works which may be described as cheap impositions, whether affecting to be valuable treatises, or openly admitting themselves to be trashy novels, or even penny horrors, finds a ready sale with every help from the publishers, not because they approve of this kind of literature, but because the public are ever ready to purchase it; whilst books which cost the authors much time and labour, and which may be of real advantage, are beset with every difficulty, and find a home only in the libraries of the few—of those who love literature for its own sake, and who can value a book at its true worth. The author rather rejoices that the best portion of this work—the large paper copies—have already found a resting-place upon the shelves of earnest students who appreciate, as they know the value of the labour expended. It is a pleasure to work for such men, and a great encouragement to perseverance; indeed, but for this success, so disheartened was the author at the treatment he received, that he felt, at one time, inclined to leave this work unfinished, and to add another to the numerous failures which have beset the would-be historians of this county. The success, however, of the sale of the work, in spite, apparently, of efforts to prevent its publication, has been so great, and the satisfaction that is not unnaturally felt at the completion of the most onerous and difficult

part of the undertaking—that of the publication of the Collections for the County (an account of which he has also stated in his new prospectus)—has been so exhilarating, that he no longer feels any hesitation, and as the only need of a publisher, that of selling the book, has been already attained, he will proceed without this expensive luxury, and publish the work upon his own account.

This idea is not his own. During many years of literary work he has met, and compared notes with, many literary men, who, like himself, have had difficulties, and with some of the same publishers; and, whilst more than one has urged the feasibility of such a course, several have carried it out successfully. It is not so difficult as is generally supposed. The publisher is more in the position of the beadle (of the Bumble type) than of the monthly nurse. It is no doubt very gratifying to be ushered into your pew by a gorgeously arrayed official, but if you try you can manage to walk into it alone. The author's advice to his fellow-labourer is to try to do so; perhaps released from the fussy patronage of his late "officer," the author is rejoicing too hopefully, but he trusts in a future volume to record his complete success.

And for the benefit of that class of students who, like himself, have struggled to obtain access to the treasures of literature almost buried in our great Institutions, he would also record in this Preface his difficulties in utilizing the enormous labours of the late Robt. Eyton, the Historian of Shropshire, whose history the author has made a model for his own imitation, not of a servile kind, but as a great design to be utilized for other Counties than that for which it was prepared. It is scarcely flattering to say that Shropshire is the only County which now possesses a history based upon correct lines.

It is impossible sufficiently to express the obligation under which every student of county history is placed, through Mr. Eyton's labours; not so much with regard to Derbyshire, though his writing upon Derbyshire Domesday must never be forgotten, as for his labours in the wider field of Baronial history. The public are little aware of the extent of his researches, for he published comparatively little, and that generally with reference to particular counties. In his MSS. now, fortunately, deposited in the British

Museum, there are materials for writing a new Baronage, and it would almost seem as if he had had such a work in contemplation, many parts of it being evidently prepared for such a purpose, whilst others are in a stage of preparation. It is to these materials that the author would now draw attention, since they afford help to everyone seeking to illustrate feudal or genealogical history, though it is not given to everyone to appreciate such labours or even to understand them. Unfortunately whoever undertook the arrangement of the volumes now open to the public failed most woefully, not only in their arrangement, which is often utterly wrong, not to say incoherent, but in the description, which is often misleading. It would be unkind, perhaps, but not far from the truth, to suggest that apparently they have been arranged and classified according to the size of the paper upon which they are written ; but the worst is that several volumes which are perfectly distinct in character, and which possess Eyton's own pagination, are bound up together, to the extinction of all order. The immense importance of adhering to the original arrangement and pagination cannot be over-estimated, and no doubt Eyton kept them in a state, such, that he himself could rapidly refer to any portion of them, and no doubt they were sufficiently indexed to admit of ready access to their contents. The elaborate system of references and cross references which the patient eye will detect in spite of the huddling together of incomponent parts, proves that now unfortunately many portions are unindexed, so that it is impossible to get at facts which are wanted without an immensity of labour. Those indices must have existed.

The only possible means to work this complex machine is to use the master key of the man who composed it, and to follow Eyton's methods and references. It takes some time and examination to get at the meaning of some of his arrangements, but with patience they may be securely followed, and when once the system is mastered a painful surprise is in store for the anxious reader, for he will discover that they have been tampered with, and that several important MSS. are missing. A few notes taken at random show this. Folio 199 of No. 31936 (British Museum number) shows that MS. No. XI is missing, and No. IX

is not the original of that number, and is numbered apparently with a view to mislead and to fill up the gap. In the first place the present No. IX is a printed book, and would be so reckoned by Eyton himself; but besides there is positive proof in several of the MSS. to be obtained by the cross references of the existence of another No. IX; this appears, for instance, at page 21. It seems incredible, but the present arrangement of the volumes would appear to have been adopted to hide the losses which have been sustained.

Eyton himself, it may be asserted positively, knew too well the value of his own MSS. to have made away with any of them, more especially as the losses are so easily traceable by his own references, and they make a great part of his labours useless. It is to be feared that some of the Indexes, which made the machine perfect and workable, have also been abstracted. So laborious a student as Eyton must have had indices to all his MSS. as well as to those which still have them; indeed, he could not have arranged his material so fully as he has done without such assistance.

In MS. 31937 there is positive proof of the loss of a most valuable Index. It is a comparative view of the charters of Henry II., and, it is added, "with index of witnesses and with notes as to their various dates and reasons for assigning the same." The reasons remain, but the Index is wanting. Such an Index, in itself a work of considerable labour, compiled by so profound a scholar as Eyton, would be of inestimable value. The unwritten reasons to be gathered from the mere arrangement of the names would immeasurably exceed in value the few recorded reasons for such assignment. Eyton was writing for his own enlightenment, and would not repeat that which was well known to him. The great value of such an Index is not in illustration of the charters which he had collated, but in the use to which it could be applied in dating and illustrating other and unknown charters. The chief object of Eyton's labours was to collect data to form a great chronology of history, and for this purpose he collected an immense amount of information concerning the itineraries of our early kings. The arrangers of these MSS. have fallen into the error of supposing that the itinerary was the primary and not the secondary

object of the labour, as if the daily wanderings of aimless men would be of the smallest value to history, though in proof of the date of early charters they are invaluable, and hence some of these MSS. have been violently separated, or in some cases collected together, in order to work out this erroneous view.

In order to assist the scholar to follow out the system pursued by Eyton himself, the following table is given. The first number is that of the British Museum (the number of the Additional MSS.), the upper number is Eyton's own order, the lower one that adopted by the person who arranged these MSS. for the Museum authorities. The first four MS. Volumes, which are of pedigrees, are in their proper order, the remainder, which are notes and studies of various subjects from many rolls and books, are strangely intermixed. There are two series, of which one is indicated by Roman numerals.

31938.	No. I.	Pedigrees.
		16
31939.	No. II.	Ditto.
		17
31940.	No. III.	Ditto.
		18
31941.	No. IV.	Ditto, with notes from Charters.
		19
31937.	No. V.	Notes from Charters.
		15
31943.	No. VI.	Ditto.
		21
31942.	No. VII.	Ditto, labelled as Pedigrees.
		20
	No. VIII.	Bound up with No. V.
31945.	No. IX.	The Ladies Roll. This is not Eyton's No.
		IX., which is missing.
		23

	No. X. Bound up with No. VII.	
	No. XI. and XII. Both missing.	
31932.	No. XIII. Dorset and Salop notes.	
		10
	No. XIV. Missing.	
	No. XV. Bound up with No. XIII.	
	No. XVI. and XVII. Both missing.	
	No. XVIII. Bound up with No. XIII.	
31944.	No. XX. Lists of Sheriffs, etc.	
		22
31923.	No. XXI. Derbyshire Domesday.	
		I
31924.	No. XXII. Ditto.	
		2
	No. XXIII to XXXIX. Missing.	
31946.	No. XL. Norman and Continental History.	
		24
31935.	No. XLI. Notes various counties.	
		13
	No. XLII. Bound up with XLI.	
31925.	No. XLIII. Dorset Domesday.	
		3
	No. XLIV. Ditto. Bound up with XLIII.	
31926.	No. LI. Ditto.	
		4
	No. LII. Ditto. Bound up with LII.	
	No. LIII. Ditto. Ditto.	
31927.	No. LIV. Ditto.	
		5
	No. LV. Missing.	
	No. LVI. Dorset. Bound with LIV.	
	No. LVII. Ditto. Ditto.	
31933.	No. 3. Somerset Domesday.	
		11

	<u>No. 4.</u>	See XX.
	22	
31934.	<u>No. 5.</u>	Stafford Domesday.
	12	
31931.	<u>No. 13.</u>	Shropshire Collection.
	9	
	No. 14.	Ditto. Bound with 13.
31936.	<u>No. 15.</u>	Itineraries.
	14	
31929.	<u>No. 16.</u>	Lincoln Collection.
	7	
	No. 19.	Bound in XIII.
	No. 20.	Ditto.
	No. 21.	Bound in 16.
31930.	<u>No. 22.</u>	Salop Collection.
	8	
	No. 23.	Bound with 22.
	No. 24.	Bound with 13. Shropshire Collection.
	No. 25.	Bound with 22. Ditto.
	No. 26.	Bound with VII.
	No. 27.	Bound with XLII.
	No. 29.	Bound with 5.
	No. 32.	Bound with XL. Continental History.
	No. 38.	Ditto.
31928.	<u>No. 68.</u>	Hants Domesday.
	6	

Whether all the missing numbers ever existed may be questioned, but it is quite certain that some of them once belonged to Eyton, for he made cross references to them. Probably a more careful search would prove that many of them originally existed.

The object of giving this analysis is not in the hope that the missing numbers will ever be found, but with a view to aid the searcher in following out his own work. The authorities at the

British Museum would do immense service if their volumes were taken to pieces and rearranged, irrespectively of the size of the paper on which they are written, in the order in which Eyton left them, although doing so would expose the ugly gaps which now exist.

In Volume IV. (31941) are some very valuable tables, showing the number of charters at a glance which each of the several witnesses attested during the separate reigns of the early Norman Kings. These tables are unworkable for want of an Index, which must once have existed. Eyton's arrangement of them is rather puzzling, but a little attention makes it clear, more clear than this note will probably appear to anyone who has not Eyton's tables before him whilst reading it. They can be read either way. At the bottom of the page (written perpendicularly) will be found a list of the several charters which have been impressed into this service. Running across the page and enclosed within lines are a number of crosses and small circles. A list of names, written horizontally, runs up and down both sides of the pages surrounding the enclosed crosses and circles. The former belong exclusively to the names on the left hand, the circles to those on the right. To prove this take (fol. 52), a charter thus described, *Monasticon VII.* (should be VI.), 1114, s. d. S. W^laux, Boulogne, c. June, 1101. (This is Eyton's conclusion as to the date.) B. 5. This last number refers to one of his own MS. Now, referring to Dugdale's *Monasticon* (VI.) we find that the following persons attested this charter:—St. Sidonio, King Henry, Anselm, Archbishop., Matilde Reg, Robert, Bishop of Lincoln, Wm. Cubiculus, Marie, sister of the Queen, Roger the Chancellor, Wido de Bailiol, Everard Scriptor. The whole of these appear in Eyton's tables, all having crosses except Sidonio and Wm. Evereux, who have circles.

Eyton, at note B. 5, states that this is the only charter of Henry I. to which Wido de Bailiol was a witness. Now, running across the line on which his name is written are two circles and one cross. The latter clearly belongs to him; and on the same line, to the right of the page, appears the name of Herbert Camerarius, to whom these circles as clearly belong. Looking down the columns

within which these two circles stand it appears that they refer to two charters given to Norwich printed in *Monasticon*, IV., p. 15, No. III., and p. 162, No. V. On referring to these charters it will be found that Herbert Camerarius was a witness to both, but Wido Bailiol was not. Hence it appears that Eyton used these microglyphics merely to make use of his sheet to the fullest extent, in order doubtless to bring upon it at once as many names as he could include within it.

It is greatly to be wished that someone would complete the great work which Eyton has commenced, and if the missing Indices cannot be found that new ones should be made. Indeed, the whole of Eyton's MSS. ought to be printed, and properly edited, arranged, and calendered. Very great care must be used by everyone attempting to use them. Much of what is copied by him is merely hearsay, and utterly worthless. Sometimes he has shown this worthlessness by indicating sarcastically from whom they were derived. He evidently collected all the accounts he could find, and struck a balance between them—a very dangerous process, which deprives much of what he has written of his own imprimatur. It must be remembered that these volumes were never prepared by him for publication, but were only collected for examination for his own work. Alas! that examination, as well as the work, will never be completed by him. He has left both unfinished, and perfectly to utilize his labours required an intelligence as acute as his own. How few are gifted as he was! He had an eye to seize the salient points, and a brain to estimate rapidly their true value; to analyze and collate, to compare and to reject when necessary, and the power so rarely seen to grasp the truth when obscured and encumbered with fables and improbabilities. Poor Eyton! if he could see how his life's work is marred and rendered half useless by unskilful or designing hands, when it might have been so different. It seems as if his labours had been thrown away. Here is scope enough for some fussy person to call meetings, invite savants to chatter nonsense, and to collect subscriptions, and work enough to occupy some true scholar for years to come. Is there nobody capable and brave enough to devote himself to this purpose? Assuredly no better monument could be raised to the memory of a great man.

Since this section was written the author has accidentally discovered the origin of the Francis Family, who, in the time of Edward I., assumed the name of Vernon, with the possessions of that family at Haddon Hall. As in many other instances, he is indebted for this discovery entirely to General Harrison's "History of Yorkshire"—a work which has met with very great hostility, but which has sterling merits. The publication of that work, it is greatly to be regretted, has been delayed for several years, owing to differences between the author and his late publisher, and it is greatly to be feared that unless help is offered towards the publication it may not be proceeded with. It appears from General Harrison's work that the Francis Family were at an early date settled at Dalton Travers, and were probably connected with the family of the constables of Richmond. One Roald le Franceis was living in the time of Richard I.

This discovery is very satisfactory, since the clues which showed that Gilbert le Francis had land in Cumberland failed to lead to any satisfactory result, the reason being that the Franceys Family of Yorkshire only acquired the Cumberland property in 27 Henry III. It is not improbable that Gilbert le Franceys had a blood relationship to the Vernons of Haddon; because Richard Franceys, his son, in 11 Edward I., claimed land in Ponington as heir of William Vernon of Haddon. It is, however, possible that his claim of relationship was not founded in fact, for he failed to substantiate his plea, and it is known that Richard Vernon forfeited his estates for rebellion in the latter part of the reign of King Henry III., and it is probable that Francis then obtained a grant of them, very many old families having been ousted after the dictum of Kenilworth. Her Grace the Duchess of Rutland, in a recent article upon Haddon Hall, has curiously described the Vernon who married the so-called Avenel, co-heiress, as a member of the Earl of Devon's family. The author supposed that he was the first to broach the idea in this work. It would, indeed, be interesting to learn if Her Grace has found any independent evidence of it. As a fact, there can be but very little if any doubt of the accuracy of the theory.

The author would also record a discovery he has very recently

made, which affects, indeed, the public more directly than the literary world, although eventually, perhaps, it may bring about an inquiry which may result in good both to the genealogist and the historian. Many years ago, only two or three short of a quarter-of-a-century, the author was driven from a valuable practice at the Bar because he refused (as did some few others) to assist a cruel and illegal conspiracy of a wretched clique upon the Midland Circuit to boycott an unfortunate Barrister, whose nominal offence was that he had previously travelled upon another circuit—a transgression, certainly generally, against the law of professional etiquette, but a change which was permissible under the special circumstances of his case. His real offence, however, was unpardonable. He was a very brilliant man ; he had attained the highest honours at his University, and he was admitted to be a scholar, an orator, and a poet. His competitors were men of a very different description, and he had offended them past forgiveness by describing them and their circuit as the “ Midling ” Circuit—if not very brilliant wit, very bitter satire, for it was true.

The author, at that time, after 12 years’ honest practice at the Bar, had admittedly worked his way to the head of the Juniors, and stood next for promotion. He was willing, if it were so decreed by the general body of the Circuit, to send this Barrister to Coventry, but he steadily refused to join in boycotting him. This crime in Circuit law is expressed by a refusal to hold briefs with a man. Before this test was put to the author he saw it applied to others. Some few preferred honour to professional success, and gave up the Bar. Many others, alas, sacrificed their honour, though some doubtless most unwillingly ; and so they enlarged the conspiracy to their own shame and degradation.

It is a bitter thing to see men, certainly juniors in rank, and perhaps inferior in ability, passed over a man’s head, and in the enjoyment of honours fairly within his grasp. Yet this was the certain fate of anyone who acted according to the dictates of his conscience. Solicitors generally are such wretched sycophants that they would as soon touch a leper as brief a boycotted barrister, and every man who would not join the boycotters was himself boycotted, and his practice scattered to the winds.

The author, perhaps prematurely, for he has since found that there are conscientious and brave men amongst Solicitors, abandoned his Circuit, and for many years did not travel upon it, and he found the Bar practically closed to him, for he could not by the laws of etiquette join another Circuit; and he, therefore, devoted himself to legal literature—the outcome of which is the present work.

He found, however, abuses as base as those upon his Circuit in the new sphere in which he started, and at the request of several authors of standing he laid some of the worst before Sir George Jessel, the late Master of the Rolls, whose duty it was to correct them. At this time the author had retained and considerably increased his London practice, and Lord Cairns, who, it is well known, in common with every Judge of honour, had strongly condemned the conduct of the Midland Circuit, had promised the author to give him his silk gown upon the next vacancy.

Sir George Jessel, who probably thought he had to deal with a man broken in spirit as well as in fortune, brutally threatened the author to prosecute him unless he immediately retracted the charges he had laid before him.

As they were unfortunately but too true, this was impossible, and so the author, in his turn, demanded an apology, and upon failure to obtain one he wrote a pamphlet, exposing the whole transaction, and calling for redress. This was no doubt a very bitter attack upon the powers that be, for it hit very directly several great personages, and they felt the disgrace of the exposure so severely that they bought up the whole edition, and except that a copy remains in the British Museum, and perhaps in other libraries, it had wholly perished. Doubtless the author was stung to the quick, for Lord Cairns was induced to retract his promise, and passed him over upon a vacancy occurring upon the Circuit, appointing one of his juniors in his stead. Had Lord Cairns honourably fulfilled his promise the author might yet have held his own, for many Solicitors would venture to brief a Queen's Counsel, although boycotted—this has been done—though very few will aid a boycotted junior.

The true reason of Lord Cairns' breach of faith has only just

come to light, and, very curiously, through an important Derbyshire lawsuit, which has been entrusted to the author solely from the reputation for knowledge of pedigree law which he has acquired through writing this book, and others of a like nature.

One of the gravest charges he brought against the administration of the Record Office was their shameful destruction of records. Thousands of tons have been illegally destroyed, whilst enormous quantities of valuable documents have been picked out from the condemned lots, and sold by certain persons at Sotherby's and elsewhere (Messrs. Sotherby's Catalogues are at the British Museum, and prove this), and the authorities of the Museum have been amongst the largest purchasers. That is wasting Government funds to purchase Government property. The late Lord Harrowby was greatly impressed with the scandalous nature of these transactions, and aided the author in every possible way to obtain a Commission to examine into it, but the Government were too strong for him, and although he got a Committee of the House of Lords they burked it by swamping the Committee with Ex-Chancellors, each of whom was guilty of aiding the destruction. Lord Harrowby, however, ascertained, and placed upon record, the fact that an enormous quantity had been destroyed. These, however, were thought to be generally only those of an historical character, and not the records of value in cases of property.

In the course of the present month the author, as Counsel in the case just referred to, called for certain affidavits of vital importance to the case, without which, owing to deaths, it is impossible to proceed, and it turns out that just before the author laid these charges before the Master of the Rolls—in 1871—he and Lord Selborne had actually sanctioned the destruction of all the papers (including affidavits in actions) which were then deposited at the old Judges' Chambers upon the Rolls Estate, in all actions from the year 1859 to that date—a destruction, the effects of which will affect the pockets of thousands of people for many years to come, and cause an enormous amount of wrong and injustice by diverting property from its true owners.

It will scarcely be credited that Sir George Jessel, in his examination before the House of Lords Committee, with reference to the

destruction of records, omitted all mention of this particular destruction, and threw the whole blame upon the several departments whose records he admitted had been destroyed. Hence his terror and that of Lord Selborne lest the author, by obtaining his proper rank in the profession, should give greater weight to this terrible accusation, for these men could have no right to sanction such shameful spoliation.

Lord Cairns, unhappily for his reputation, was too easily persuaded to break his word, but what excuse was there for Lord Selborne when he came into power to continue the same course of injustice towards the author, until it has become stereotyped? It is a very singular coincidence that if justice fails in the case in question, through the destruction of these affidavits, the person who will benefit by it is a member of Lord Selborne's own family.

It is to be hoped that now that people will be affected in their pockets, and a very large class of people, and those, too, who will be supported by the whole body of Solicitors, an honest Commission may be appointed, without any Ex-Chancellor upon it, to obtain a full inquiry into the wholesale destruction of our national records, so that, at least, we shall know the full extent of the mischief that has been done; and whilst there is yet time, special provision should be made by the Legislature to enable Solicitors to place upon record office copies, or even plain copies of the affidavits destroyed, as well as of the documents filed with such affidavits. It transpired before the House of Lords Committee that an officer had been employed by the Lord Chancellor to destroy the exhibits and documents annexed to early affidavits, which had been left at the Record Office through the neglect of Solicitors—that is, the private property of suitors; but this destruction of affidavits of a modern date was not even conjectured, and all the officials (the chiefs of the Record Office) preserved complete silence upon the subject, so that it is to be feared that even now we have not learnt the whole of the mischief. Surely it is time that a thorough and honest inquiry should be made into the whole matter.

9, HOLLY TERRACE, HIGHGATE,
1st May, 1889.

SECTION III.

COLLECTIONS FOR THE HISTORY OF DERBYSHIRE.

CALENDARIUM ROTULORUM CHARTARUM.

CHAPTER I.

THE following Excerpts are made from the Charter Rolls which were formerly deposited in the Tower of London, but which now lie in the Public Record Office, and they are taken from one of the valuable series of Records which were published by the commissioners appointed by King George III., at the head of which commission was a Derbyshire man, William Henry Cavendish, Duke of Portland; under this commission many very valuable Records were published, and other series of not less value were commenced, but were left unfinished, owing to the demise of the commission. It is ever to be regretted that this admirable work has been neglected by the authorities of the present day, and that instead we now have, at an enormous cost to the public, many records, edited and printed, which are of no real value, either to the historical student, or for any practical purpose.

These Rolls commence in the first year of King John, and end with the reign of Edward the IV. As it will be seen they contain Royal grants of Privileges to Corporations, Cities, and to private individuals, and from the 11th of Edward II. grants of the creations of nobility. These and the succeeding Rolls are so well

known, and of so simple a character, that they do not require any explanatory observations as it appeared necessary in the case of the Red Book of the Exchequer, the Testa de Nevil and other Records.

(NOTE.—*When no County is given it is intended for Derbyshire.*)

CHARTER AO. 1, Jo. Pt. 1. To have the following grants :

m. 22. Willus de Stuteville, a market for the town of Cottingham, Ebor.

m. 19. Lilleshall Monasteria, *inter alia*.
Greneslaw in Pecco, &c.

m. 15. Henry de Stuteville, Sisteris assart.

m. 10. Guimar Briton, Twiford Manor, and land [there] Campe-dene of the County of Chester.

m. 4. Hugo de Nevil, custody of the land and heir of Hugo Wake.

m. 2. The Church of Welbec, *inter alia*. Cruchell pasture, Cuken mill, Hetwell (Etwall) Church, Duckmanton.

(PART 2.)

m. 5. Robert de Somerville, licence to hunt the wolf in Nottingham and Derby.

m. 9. Ralf Gernon, Bakewell, &c.

m. 11. Bolsover Church Tithes of hay (*feni*.)

m. 11. Alan Cleric (de Bosco), for his life a bovat of land called Brechelay, in Bellesores, and the Mill of Reifard, with liberty to hunt with hounds.

m. 11. Magister Alan Medicus, the land which Robert le Noreis, his brother held in Clay Gringeley, &c., Notts.

m. 15. Wenon Wenum (Prince of Wales), Esseford (Ashford) Manor, with right of hunting.

m. 16. Ivo de Heric fil Robert de Heric, liberty to hunt in the woods and lands of Wynfield.

m. 16. William fil Walkelin, Stainesby Manor, Nottingham (?), and the right of hunting in Nottingham and Derbyshire.

m. 17. Hubert fil Ralf, Crich Manor and liberties.

m. 18. Wm. Briwere grants in Devon and Bridgewater.

m. 26. Lichfield Church to have Bakewell Church with Prebendary liberties.

m. 28. Roger de Kerdiston Newington, which Hubert de Rye gave to William, his father.

M. 29. Robert de Ros, the whole honour of Walter Espec, Northumberland.

Dorso. Ralf com Augi to become the Knight of the King of England.

M. 13. William de Stuteville lands in York, Lincoln, Warwick, Leicester, and Northampton.

Ao. 2 JOHN, PART I. M. 6. Wm. com Ferr, Drakelawe and the service of Wm. Gresley, *i.e.*, one bow, one quiver, and 12 arrows.

M. 8. Rich. Bellhus, the land which Reinfridus de Bruer held in Rummescden.

M. 11. Simon fil Robert, Archdeacon of Wells, Burgelay of Meleburn, the inheritance of Alice, wife of Robert de Wattely.

M. 20. Galf de Constantine, land in Ireland.

M. 21. Ralf Avenale, Bichnor Manor.

M. 26. Wennoec et Werrenoc fil Meuroc de Powis, Witenton, Shropshire.

M. 33. Will fil Galfri, Chelardeston.

M. 35. Roger de Aburnon, Dukesworth and 20s. land in Chesterfield.

Ao. 5 JOHN, PART I. M. 1. Robert de Chaurceis, Marnham and Wadworth. Roger de Somerville, Alrewas's Staff.

M. 9. Will de Briwere, in Meldesham, 1 knight's fee; Bankwell, 1 do.; Thorpe, $\frac{1}{2}$ do.; Cumton 1; Langford 1; Uplamburn $\frac{1}{4}$; Chelmersdon, in Derbyshire and Berks.

M. 10. Robert le Vavasor, Wernerdale, Ebor.

M. 22. Wm. de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, Wirksworth, Esseburn, and Hartington.

M. 23. Robert fil et her, Wm. de Stuteville, Knaresboro, York.

M. 25. Benedictus de Ramsey, Meleburn Church.

PT. 2. M. 13. Andrew de Bellocampo, Hardwicke Manor.

Ao. 6 JOHN, PART I. Ralf Normanville and heirs, Rutland County at farm. Empingham warren.

Daniel Pincerna and heirs, Wurmhill Mill, Goldsthorpe, 10 bov.; Swenton, $4\frac{1}{2}$; Billingeslea, 4 bov.

Wm. Briwere and heirs, Chesterfield, Brimington, Witen-ton Soc and Wapentake of Scarsdale liberties the same as Nottingham; Chesterfield, as a free borough, fair and markets; Snotington Manor, Notts., &c.

Derby Burgesses, the liberties of Nottingham there recited.

Ao. 7 JOHN, PART I. M. 6. Emma de Bellofago, Ludham, &c., In dorso; the Bishop of Coventry, Hope Church and Tideswell Chapel.

- M. 3. Thomas Armigerus, Tideswell Manor.
 M. 7. Godfrey Spigurnel, Skegbi, Notts.
 M. 8. Chesterfield Hospital to have out of Chesterfield Manor
 £6 10s.
 Ao. 14 JOHN. M. 6. Daniel fil Richard, Bulwerheth Church.
 Ao. 15 JOHN. M. 2. Richard Briwere, Chesterfield, Brimington
 and Witenton.
 Ao. 16 JOHN. M. 4. Wm. de Stanelack, Hopton Church.
 Id. PART 2. M. 1. Derby Monastery to have Castell Mills.
 M. 4. Werberg Abbey, the liberties of the men of Weston.
 Ao. 17 JOHN, PART 1. M. 4. Wm. Briwere, Chesterfield, &c.
 M. 10. Alan fil Roald, land in Ireland.
 Ao. 18 JOHN, PART 1. Berenger Pincerna, Almeteston Manor.
 Ao. 17, Hy. III., PART 1. M. 32. William, son and heir of
 Daniel Pincerna, Wormhill Mill, Galtorp, Swinton, Billingley.
 M. 36. Ralf fil Nicholas, the lands of Hugh Cantulope,
 Smethelton, &c.
 PART 2. M. 4. Philip de Albini, Cheveton, Periton, Wictone.
 M. 6. William, Bishop of Carlisle, Cestrehunt, Herts., and
 Melburn, Derby.
 Ao. 12 Hy. III. M. 3. Roger fil Wm. Pincerna, of the
 Bishop of Bath, Puckleschurch and Westlegh, Gloucestershire.
 M. 6. Ralf Gernun, Esthorpe and Brich, Essex and Bankwell.
 Ao. 13 Hy. III. M. 6. Derby Burgesses, liberties by express
 bounds.
 M. 13. Hubert de Burg, choters.
 PART 2. M. 1. Walter Evermuth, Runham, Norfolk.
 Ao. 14 Hy. III. M. 1. Nic Avenel, Sepewesce Manor, fair
 and markets.
 M. 4. Ralf fil Nicholas, Thurmedeston, Langley, Bruer,
 Espaundon, liberties and other grants in Notts., War., Leic.,
 Sussex, Suff. and Wilts., repeated Ao. 16 Hy. III. Derley Abbey,
 Brockwell, in Bolsover.
 M. 10. Wm. Basset, Newbold, Berley and 60 acres in Chester-
 field.
 Ao. 15 Hy. III. M. 2. Robert Lexington, Hwinton, Carleton
 Mill, Tuxford, Soca.
 Robert Sanhaver, Newenham, Oxford.
 Ao. 16 Hy. III. M. 14. Paulinus fil John, Tydeswell.
 Ao. 19 Hy. III. M. 1. Bolsover Church tithes of Hay. The
 Abbot of Derley to have Normanton and a toft in Bolsover in
 exchange.
 Abbot of Stanley Park to have lands in Stanley Villa cum

Parco ; Boyhang land with cultura, Depedale House, Okebrocton land, Sandiacre, Okebroke, Alwaldeston and Bolton, Hylton, Essover, Knyveton, Bracinton, Halum, Seleston and Wandesley, Brydeston, Muschamp, Holm, Baleya, Backer's Mill, Trent Fishery, Croxhes Island, Mickelburg, Croxton, Steynton, Derby and Nottingham.

Will fil Daniel Pincerna, two mills in Weye water, one above the bridge of Weye, in Kent, and the other at Fairford, Gloucestershire.

Roger fil Jordan de Wurth, Shakelcross land.

m. 9. John fil Norman de Tadington, Tadington and Prestclive.

m. 11. Robert de Meydri, 8 bov. in Sandiacre.

Ao. 20 Hy. III. The men of Peak and others dwelling within its bounds, the Forest of Peak and its liberties.

Ao. 26 Hy. III. m. 5. Griffin fil Winwenn, Esheford Manor, for dower of Havis fil John L'estrage, his wife.

Ao. 27 & 28 Hy. III. m. 12. Oliver de Aincourt, free waren in Branzton, Lincs.

Ao. 28 Hy. III., m. 2 & 30 Hy. III., m. 9. Wm. de Grey and Isolde, his wife, Sandiacre.

Ao. 30 Hy. III. Pt. 1. m. 12. Abbey of Basingwerc, Longedendale, £10 in land, and Glossop, with the church.

m. 32 Hy. III. m. 3. Wm. de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, free waren in Northamptonshire.

D. Roald fil Alan fil Roald, Aldeburg, Richmondshire.

Ao. 33 Hy. III. m. 1. Mathew Haversegge, free waren in Haversegge, Barbro, Kinwaldemers, Holm, Witenton, Dedisbur.

m. 3. Galf de Childwic and Clarissa his wife, free waren in Essex and in Holand and Mogington.

Ao. 35 Hy. III. m. 2. Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, free waren in Yvele.

m. 10. John de Grey, Scyrland fair and markets.

m. 11. Paulinus Bampton fair and markets in Tydeswell.

Griffin fil Wenuwyn, free waren in Eshford.

m. 12. Clemens, Countess of Chester, free waren in Rependon and Tykenhall.

Ao. 36 Hy. III. m. 1. Thurston de Pierpoint, in Ireland.

m. 4. Wm. fil Herbert de Norbury, free waren in Norbury, Rocenton and Esse.

The Prior of Tutbury, free warren in Duebrig, Merston, Brocton, Edvacheston, Holinton, Osmundeston, Edolneston.

m. 7. Robert Latham and Thomas Chaworth, markets and fairs in Alvreton.

m. 9. Henry de Lessington, Dean of Lincoln, free waren in Scarchive, Paltreton, Ryley, Langwath and Grange.

m. 10. Nigel de Longford, free waren in Longford and Athelaxton, Staff.

m. 12. John de Aincourt, Granby Notts; Auneton and Holmfeud. Derby; and Blankney, Lincoln.

m. 16. Hugo fil Ralf, Elkesdon Manor markets and fairs, and Gresle and Muscamps, Notts.

m. 20. Robert de Meleburn, 4 bovats of land in that Manor.

m. 24. Wm. Earl of Derby, free waren in Lancashire, Stafford, and in Derby at Esseburn, Underwood, Bredlow, Offidecotes, Bentley, Thorpe, Mapelton, Pevewich, Alsop, Eyton, Huntundon, Wendesley, Summerton, Hocknorton, Caldelowe, Crumbford, Midleton, Kertington, Hopton, Wirksworth, Nedham, Bontishale, Upton, Mulnefeld, Matlock, Willardesley, Buckstanes, Hertington, Crondecate, Wildon, Sterndale, Hordlow, Heyton, Duffield, Aldrewasle, Burepair, Makeney, Winlegg, Holbrok, Suwod, Heyheg, Corleleg, Ravensdale, Holand, Newbiggen, Scropton.

m. 26. Thos. fil Robert Tuschet, free waren at Marchenton; Robert de Esseburn, free waren in Bradburn and Caldelaw.

Ralf de Freschville, free waren in Boney Cruch, Scarclyve, Alwoldeston Manor, Chelardeston, and Cussewortham, York.

The Abbot of Derley, free waren in Ripley, Pentriz, Wistanton and markets and fair at Ripley.

Ao. 37 Hy. III. m. 1. Robert de Stuteville, free waren in Yorkshire.

m. 2. John de la Rye, markets and fair at Donington.

Richard Taney, free waren Elmsted and Stanbrigg.

m. 4. Thos. Picot of Ratcliffe, free waren there and at Burg, Derby and other places.

m. 11. The Abbot of Parco Lude, free waren in Derbyshire.

Ao. 37 & 38 Hy. III. D. m. 8. Wm. Gernon, free waren in Bancwell and fair.

Pt. 2. m. 2. John de Bosco, free waren in Coningsby.

Galf de Bakepuz, Cheddar.

Ao. 39 Hy. III. m. 1. James fil Sewell de Etingdon, free waren there.

m. 2. Robert de Wylewby, free waren in York, Lincoln and Derby.

m. 6. Wm. de Montgomery, markets and fair at Cubley.

Ao. 41 Hy. III. m. 2. Abbot of St. Werberg, Chester, markets and fair at Eston in Weston.

Ralf Crumwell, free waren in Halum.

m. 3. Thos. Chaworth, free warden in Alfreton, Norton, Osberton.

m. 4. Philip Francis, free warden in Westmoreland and Cumberland.

Ao. 43 m. 3. Hy. III. Simon de Monteforte and Alianor, Countess of Leicester, sister of the King, Melburne

m. 4. The Bishop of Coventry, free warden, fair and markets in Sallow.

Ao. 44 Hy. III. Rad de Normanville, Steynton and Triburg, Linc, Danton and Breneford, York.

Ao. 45 Hy. III. Robert fil John de Stoteville, free warden in Kirby and Essefield, Notts.

Ao. 46 Hy. III. Ralf Sanzaver, Biggenor, Sussex, and Spartesgrave, Soms.

Ao. 48 Hy. III. m. 4. Adam de Gesem, Buckstanes, Staendon, Condale, Steuredale, Strerebroke, Ovenhadden, Tatingdon, and Prestclive in Pecco.

Ao. 51 Hy. III. m. 4 John Stuteville, Cumberland.

m. 5 Simon de Ardern, Maperly Manor, free warden, fair, and markets.

Ao. 52 Hy. III. m. 8. Henry de Albini, Wichford Manor, Wilts, which Patric de Chancis gave with his daughter.

m. 12. Gilbert de Orreby, free warden in Lincolls, Notts, and Blackwell, Derby.

Ao. 53 Hy. III. m. 5. Wm. de Grey, free warden at Sandeacre, Sandeland, Notts, and Saxeby, Linc.

m. 9. Nic. de Meynill, York.

m. 12. Robt. de Tibetot, Lincs., Leic., Suff., Warw.

Ao. 54 Hy. III. m. 6. Wm. Stuteville, free warden in Ekington

m. 8. Ralf Eyncourt, Randeby and Stepynge, Lincs.

m. 11. Robert Derley, free warden in Wisson and Thorpe, Notts, and Haddon, Derby.

Ao. 55 Hy. III. Pt. 1. m. 8. Wm. Steynesby, free warren in Hardwick, Oulcotes and Threbirches.

m. 12. Paveley, John, Ryberg and Styburd.

Ao. 2 Ed. I. m. 5. John Ferre Totel, Lincoln.

Ao. 4 Ed. I. m. 22. The Prior of Tutbury, a market at Dubrig.

Ao. 5 Ed. I. m. 2. Wm. Boteler of Werrington, a fair and markets there.

m. 9. John Dive de Baldington, Lincs., Notts, and Herts.

m. 10. Michael de Burton, a grant of lands at Blakebroke, Fairfield, Thadington, Prestclive, Forest de Peak.

Ao. 6 Ed. I. m. 10 & 14. The Bishop of Lincoln, the Church of Esseborn (Ashborn), to him and his successors.

Ao. 7 ED. I. Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, Wirksworth Manor, and Wapentake, Esseborn Manor grant to him in exchange.

Ao. 8 ED. I. M. 30. John de Annesley, free warren at Annesley and Rumnary, York.

M. 42-47. Thos. de Normanville, Stamford, Linc.

Ao. 9 ED. I. M. 13. John Ferre, grant of Fernham and Querndon, Essex.

M. 17. Ranulf de Rye, free wren in Gosber church and other places in Lincs.

M. 69. Hugo Poinz, Tokynton, Glouc.

M. 95. Nic de Meynil, Whernelton, York.

M. 102. Gervase de Clifton, Notts.

Ao. 10 ED. I. M. 6. Mons. Alan Briton, Rufford, Knapton, Tewas, York.; Pakington, Staff.

M. 23. Robert de Stuteville, Kirkby and Diham.

Ao. 11 ED. I. M. 2. Lenton Priory, advowson of Horsley exchanged for advowson of Felmersham.

Ao. 12 ED. I. M. 4. Urianus de St. Peter, free wren in Eyton and land in Chester and Stafford.

M. 52. Roger de Morteyn, Eynin and Rysell, Derby, and other places in Lincs., Leic., Nott., and Stafford.

Ao. 13 ED. I. M. 78. Abbot of Rufford, free warren in Brampton, Albeney and Brichesfield, and other places in Notts. and York.

M. 105. Thos. Beck, Bishop of Meneven, free wren, fair and markets in Plesley.

M. 114. Robert de la Warde, free wren in Newhale, Staunton, Hathcote, Hertishorn, Borton-Noney and Upton.

M. 120. Wm. de Grey, free wren in Cornereth, Magna et, Parva, Kavendich, Newton, Suff.

D. M. 26. Will de Botiler, of Werrington, free wren in Werrington, Crophill, &c.

Ao. 14 ED. I. M. 48. Robert de Stuteville, Ekington Manor.

Ao. 17 ED. I. John de la Launde, free warren in Caldelaw and Snetteston.

Ao. 18 ED. I. M. 10. Henry de Knyveton, free wren in Bradley, Knyveton and Woodthorpe.

M. 50. Elias de Medhope, Peningshale, &c., York.

M. 81. Robert de Tibetot, free wren in Bentley, York; and Langare and Berneston, Notts.

M. 96. Robt. de Stepelton, free wren in Waleton, Derby and in Wistanton, Salop, Hereford and Leic.

Ao. 19 ED. I. M. 37. Baldwin de Maneriis, free wren in Enhale and Fulburn, Camb., Kerbroke and Hengham, Norfolk.

- M. 43. Guido Ferre, free waren in Bocland, Surrey.
- M. 49. The Abbot of Welbec, Duchmanton, Newbold, Winfield and Cresswell.
- M. 63. Guido Ferre, grant of Chatham, Kent, for his life.
- Ao. 20 ED. I. M. 17. Nic de Seagrave, free warren in Brettby Cotes and Roxlanston, Derby, and in Linc., Warw., Hunts., Northn.
- M. 24. Philip de Albini, fair and market in Polrinan, Cornwall.
- M. 25. Guy Ferre, same for Benhale, Suff.
- M. 54. Wm. de Hardreshill, fair, &c., at Saleby.
- Ao. 22 ED. I. M. 8. Abbot de la dale, free waren in Stanley, Okebrook, Beyleigh, Alwaldeston, Kirkhalum, Griff, Derbyshire, and Bethley, Notts.
- M. 50. Richard de Bingham, free Waren in Bingham, Clympston, and Kinalton.
- Ao. 23 ED. I. M. 10. Ralfe de Montjoie, free waren in Yelderslegh, Spondon, Langedon, Pva, Mornshall and Brightrichfield.
- M. 12. The Abbey of Chester, free waren in Weston, Aston, Scardlo, Wylene, Morleygh, Smalley, Kidesley.
- Ao. 25 ED. I. M. 15. The Prior of Rependon, the same in Rependon, Calke, Hertishorn, Engilby, Tykenhall, Derby, Granteden, Magna, Huntingdon.
- Ao. 27 ED. I. M. 10. Rich. de Fitz Neele, in Muresle, Bucks; Yesteslee, Oxford.
- M. 11. Otto Ferre Totele, Linc.
- M. 20. Thos. Tuchet, Chester.
- M. 30. Robert Darcy, Lincs.
- Ao. 28 ED. I. M. 6. Roger Brabazon, free waren in Croxhale, and in Northn. Leics. and Notts.
- M. 34. Philip de Kime, free waren in Burewell, Linc.
- Ao. 29 ED. I. M. 27. The Abbot of St. Mary's, Leicester, free waren in Cancresbur and Meduplot, Derby, &c.
- M. 47. Walter, Bishop of Couentry, fair and market in Sallow,
- Ao. 30 ED. I. M. 30. Henry de Brailsford, free waren in Brailsford and Wingerworth.
- Ao. 31 ED. I. M. 11. Wm. Gernun, Esthorpe, Essex.
- M. 20. Thos. de Richmond, Corkesby and Torcoseck, Cumb.
- M. 31. Philip de Wilughby, free waren in Bulwell.
- Ao. 32 ED. I. M. 9. Andoenus de Montgomery, Oldbury, Salop
- M. 12. Robert de Lathom, free waren in Lathom, &c.
- M. 16. Johanna ux John Wake, East Deeping, Lincs.
- M. 71. Roger fitz Pagan Churchill, Som, Dracot, Wilts.

Ao. 33 ED. I. M. 37. Richard Daniel, Tydeswell Manor, Warmhill Mill, 4 bov. in Galtrop, and 4 bov. in Billingleye.

M. 65. Will fil Maseri le Vavasor, als Marmyns Kysby, Lincs.

Ao. 34 ED. I. M. 4. Roger de Swynnerton, free waren, fair and market there.

M. 24. Richard de Cuzson de Ketleston, free waren there.

Ao. 35 ED. I. M. 39. Roger de Brabazon, free waren in Kniveton, and in Oxon and Leic.

Ao. 1 ED. II. M. 19. Robert de Holand, grant of lands in Melborn, Newton and Osmondston, Swarkeston, Chelardeston, Normanton, Wyvelston.

Ao. 2 ED. II. M. 41. Johanna ux John Wake and Thonias, her son, East Deeping, Fair, &c.

M. 50. John de Crumwell, free waren in Staveley, Derby, and in many Counties.

Ao. 3 ED. II. M. 34. Peter de Gresley, free waren in Gresley, Lollington, Linton, Durandthorpe, Hachcote and Swardingcote, Drakelow and Caldwell, and in Norfolk, Leicester and Staff.

M. 26. Ran de Manby in York.

Ao. 4 ED. II. M. 30. William de Berford, market in Meisham.

M. 29. (D.) John de Ayncourt, free waren in Morton, Haseland, Gildford, and in Knapethorpe, Nottingham.

M. 44. Pagan de Tibetot, Epperston.

M. 62. Guy de Ferre, Eytrop, Essex.

Ao. 5 ED. II. M. 22. John de Meynell, free waren in Castlelevington, York.

Ao. 9 ED. II. M. 44. Wm. de Holland, free waren in Dalbury and Dalbury, Lees.

M. 46. John de Pierpoint, free waren, Holm, Notts.

M. 52. Edmund Deincourt, market at Blankney.

Ao. 17 ED. II. M. 30. Robert Staunton, free waren in Staunton and Oslaston.

Ao. 19 ED. II. M. 4. Wm. de Roselles, free waren in Deneby.

Ao. 1. ED. III. M. 24. John Darcy le Frere, Linc.

M. 29. Burgo de Derby.

M. 42. Robert Darcy, Linc.

M. 55. Ricus de Willoughby, free waren in Wiloughby, Wolaughton, Cossale and Ruddington (Notts), and Risely, Ailewaston, Engelby and Maperly, Derby.

M. 59. John de Verdun, free waren in Fornwerk, Derby; and Wilee, Bucks.

Ao. 2 ED. III. M. 36. Richard de Vernon, free waren, &c.,

in Harlaston, Staff.; Appleby, Parva, Leic.; Adestock and Pichecote, Bucks.

m. 85. Henry, Earl of Lancaster, fair and market at Melburn.

m. 90. Basingworth Abbey, market, &c., Chanelesworth.

Ao. 3 ED. III. m. 40. John Darcy le Cosin.

Ao. 4. ED. III. m. 10. Richard Grey of Codner and of other Counties, free waren.

m. 42. John Bussey, Agham Linc.

Ao. 9 ED. III. m. 47. Roger Acour, free waren in Snelleston.

m. 44. Edmund de Bereford, free waren in Sutton, &c.

Ao. 11 ED. III. m. 12. Burgo de Derby.

m. 28. John de Twyford, view of Francpledge in Kirklangley.

m. 79. Roger Norman de Suthn., Pentlowe, Essex, &c.

Ao. 12 ED. 3. m. 44. Rich. de Willoughby, Wymondwold, Bradmer and Barneby, Notts.

Ao. 14 ED. III. m. 41. Wm. de Lynford, market, &c., Moneyash in Peak.

Ao. 15 ED. III. m. 17. Nic de Rye, Gosberchurch, &c.

Ao. 18 ED. III. m. 1. John Darcy le Pere, free waren in Ekington.

Ao. 22 ED. III. m. 27. John de Wyne, market, &c., in Moneyash.

m. 34. Thos. Tuchet, view of Francpledge in Merketon.

Ao. 24 ED. III. m. 18. Hugo Meinell, free waren in Longlee, Neuhale, Yeveley, Stephull, Cromford, Shirley, Honne, Derbys.; Hintes and Packington, Staff.; Newton and Kingswode, Warw.; and Stannagbure Wigorn.

m. 5. John de Boyes Coningsby, Linc.

Ao. 27 ED. III. m. 28. Wm. de Albini, Polrinan, Cornwall.

Ao. 28 ED. III. m. 7. Roger de Normanville, Westwyke, York.

Ao. 30 ED. III. m. 6. Nic Gowers, York.

Ao. 33 ED. III. m. 5. John Cockayne, free waren in Snellesdale and Calson, Staff.; Clipton, Mapelton, Thorp and Bradlews, Derby.

Ao. 41 ED. III. m. 3. Alver de Sulney, free warren in Penkeston, Blackwell and Newton, Sulney.

Ao. 45 ED. III. m. 15. Godfrey Foljambe, free waren in Hassop, Derley and Chaddesdon.

Ao. 1 RD. II. m. 18. Nottingham fair, changed.

Ao. 4 RD. II. m. 3. Bald de Beresford, kt., free waren in Sutton and Mersham, Derby, and in Oxon., Northn., Warw.

Ao. 10 RD. II. m. 23. Walter Blunt, chev., free waren in Barton, Alkmanton, Sapurton and Holington.

Ao. 15-17 RD. II. M. 13. Richard Stafford, market at Tideswell.

Ao. 21-23 RD. II. M. 10. Edmund, Bishop of Exeter, free wares in Morley, Kiddesley.

MISCELLANEOUS ROLLS.

Ao. 30 HY. III. Simon Peche, market, &c. in Melebrin and Pecci vill.

Ao. 50 HY. III. John de Grey, Codner and Stokes, in Derby, and in other counties.

Ao. 21 ED. III. M. 11. John de Avenel, Killing and Salt-house, Norf.

M. 5. Hugh de Wrottesly, free warren in Wrottesly.

Ao. RD. II. The Prior of Newstead to have free wares in Scarclyve, Patterton, Langwode, Byley and Grant.

Ao. 20 RD. II. Robert Francis, chev., had free wares in Forwerk, Derby and Wylie, Bucks.

Ao. 7 HY. 4. John Avenel, Norf.

Ao. 11 HY. IV. Thos. Beaufort, free wares in Okebrook and Elton, Derb.

Ao. 12 HY. IV. Alex Mertham, free wares in Melborn.

Ao. 8 HY. VI. Adam de Montgomery, fair in Dalewood.

Ao. 11 HY. VI. Sampson Meverills, Tideswell fair changed.

Ao. 19 HY. VI. John Strelley, free wares in Shipley, Bilbro, Maperley, Strelley, Trowel and Oxtun.

CHAPTER II.

ROTULORUM ORIGINALIUM.

IN CURIA SACCARII ABBREVIATIO.

Temporibus Hen. III, Ed. I & Ed. II.

These Records consist of the Estreats which were transmitted from the Court of Chancery into the Exchequer, of all grants of the Crown enrolled on the Patent and other Rolls whereon any rent is reserved, any salary payable, or any service is to be performed, commencing with the 20th year of King Henry III.

As almost all grants at this period were made, subject to certain rents and services, though frequently they were only of an honorary character—as the render of a rose, a spur, or a pair of gloves—this list is most valuable, and is, in fact, an index to the Patent and other Rolls where these grants are to be found in full, they are especially valuable in giving the precise date when a change was made in the tenure of estates; but they must be read with caution, for it does not necessarily follow that it is the first grant to the same family. The King could only make grants out of the demesnes of the Crown for his own lifetime, and, upon his decease the new Monarch might resume the possession, and, therefore, a new grant was usually made which generally took no notice of the first, and was apparently the first made to the family. It can, therefore, only be positively asserted that the family were in possession at the date of the grant, although they may have been tenants at an earlier period.

Again, it must be remembered that lands were not only seized into the king's hands upon the deaths of the tenants, but also upon their forfeitures, and that frequently the tenant who had forfeited

his estate was pardoned and resumed possession. Then again, an interval during which the son was a minor, frequently elapsed before he did homage for his father's possessions, and it cannot positively be ascertained whether he had only then attained his majority. Many facts of great importance to genealogy, such as the family names of heiresses of estates and of the mode of their devolution are to be gathered from these Rolls, and possibly from no other source.

Ao. 20 Hy. III. R. 12. Linc: Wm. de Albini took the homage of Walter fil Robert for half a Knight's fee which he held of him in Cratefield.

23 Hy. III. R. 4. Essex: Henry de Fauconberg, paid relief for the lands of Wm. his father in Kirkeneya. Gerard de Odingselles paid his relief for the lands of Hugo, his father, in Warwick.

R. 6. Nottingham: The Sheriff directed to seize the lands of Robert Musard.

26. Hy. III. R. 3. Notts: The Sheriff to seize the lands of Hugo Wake, Johanna his widow to have the custody of his Yorkshire lands.

R. 5. Sussex: Felicia de Millers fined for the lands which Magr. Unfred de Millers gave to her and John Maunsel (Mansfield?)

Derby: William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, fined £100 for having seizin of his 3 wapentakes between the Ribble and Meres, those of Westerby, Leyland and Saltford, which the King had seized on account of the transgressions of the said earl, and now restored to the king saving the Pleas of the Crown.

R. 6. A Countess of Eu fined 100 marks for having custody of the land which was Idonia de Vetereponte of her fee.

R. 9. To seize lands of Philip de Kime in Lincoln, York, &c.

R. 10. Simon his son owes £100 for his relief. Robert de Lathom fined £100, 15 marks and 3 palfreys for having the lands of Thomas de Chaworth his nephew and one of the heirs of Thomas fil Robert till the said Thomas was of age. James de Caus gave security for his scutage in Northumberland.

R. 10. A Menevens Epis fined 300 marks for the custody of the heir of Wm. de Grey, the younger, in Gloucester.

R. 11. Hugo, brother and heir of Thomas Peveril, did fealty for his lands.

28 Hy. 3. R. 3. Alice, widow of Robert de Archer, fined for having the custody of Nicholas his son and heir. The Sheriff to

seize the lands which Nicholaa Stuteville held in dower of the inheritance of Eustace de Stuteville, her former husband, in Yorks.

Wm. Percy fined 100 marks for marrying the widow without the king's license.

R. 9. Wm. Percy, nephew and heir of Richard, did homage for his lands.

29 Hy. III. R. 5. The Sheriff to seize the Manors of Maunsel (Mansfield?) and Bolsover which were assigned to Henry de Hastings and Ada his wife as part of the Earldom of Chester.

Robert de Crepping to have the custody of Mansfield and Bolsover and all escheats in Derbyshire and other counties, except the custody of the lands which were of the Countess of Eu and John de Stuteville.

R. 6. The Constable of Pecco to allow the executors of the will of Will fil Walkelin to have free administration of all his goods.

R. 7. The Sheriff of Wilts to seize the lands which Isabella de Albini held in Burebec.

R. 8. The Sheriff of Devon and others to seize the lands which were Ralf St. Amand's.

32 Hy. III. R. 2. Wm. Gernon fined 50 marks for the lands of Ralf his father in Essex.

R. 4. Peter fil et her Robt. de Harestan to give security for his relief 100 s. for Leicestershire.

R. 4. Robert le Vavasor to have the counties of Nottm. and Derby, paying therefor £100 per annum.

Robert son and heir of Robert de Stockport did homage for land in Lancashire.

R. 5. Ralf son and heir of Ralf Bellafago, did homage for land in Norfolk.

R. 8. John de Monemue, son and heir of John, did homage for lands in Hereford, and paid £100 for his relief.

The king committed the county of Lincoln to William de Curcon.

Wm. brother and heir of Simon de Kyme did homage.

The Manor of Melbourne and the wood of R. de Romesl, belonging to the same, committed to John de Scrutville.

The king granted to his servant, Hugo Franceys, 18a and 12p, which Ralf de Karewell held in Glapethorne, Northamptonshire.

34 Hy. III R. 4. Robert le Sauvage to have the custody of the Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, with the Castles of Norwich and Oreford.

Robert le Vavasor, Sheriff of Nottingham, to have the custody of the Honor of Peverel.

Richard son and heir of Geoffrey Heris did homage for his lands.

Robert Latham to have the custody of the County of Lancaster and the Castle.

R. 6. Robert son and heir of Robert de Tatersall did homage for his lands in Lincs.

38 Hy. III. R. 1. Custody of Henry son and heir of Henry de Hastings.

R. 2. Robert le Vavasor, fined for the marriage of Johanna, widow of Peter de Goldington.

R. 3. The king's escheator to seize the Manor of Repingdon.

R. 5. Wm. de Wilton to have custody of all the lands, tenements and castles of William de Ferrars, junior, formerly Earl of Derby.

R. 11. Philip son of Norman Darcy to have seizen of his father's lands in Lincoln.

40 Hy. III. R. 2. Peter son of Thomas Picot, paid his relief Notn.

R. 3. Robert de Forneus, Galf de Leuknor and Rich. de Shyrburn, assigned to sell the king's wood in Derbyshire and other counties.

R. 4. John de Vernon to have the County of Wilts and the Castle of Sarum, Roger de Luvitot the Counties of Nottingham and Derby, the Castle of Bolsover and the Honor of Peak.

R. 5. Geoffry son and heir of Henry de Coteston did homage for Staffs.

R. 6. Henry de Hertshorn and Ralf de Tykenhale assigned to sell the king's corn (bladum) at Rependen and Melburn.

R. 7. The King committed to Roger de Luvitot the custody of the Castle of Hareston, and to Ralf fil Nicholas the Castle of Nottingham with the king's Haya of Bestwood.

R. 8. The Burgesses of Nottn. gave 100 marks for having the charter of their liberties.

45 Hy. III. R. 4. Wm. son and heir of Hamo St. Quinton did homage, so did Anker, son and heir of Ralf Freshfield.

R. 5. Nic de Cantelope did homage for the lands which he had in free marriage with Eustacia, daughter and heir of Hugo fil Ralf.

R. 9. The Burgesses of Derby fined 10 marks for having a certain charter that no Jews or Jewesses should remain or dwell in the Town of Derby.

The King committed the Abbey of Derley to William de Birl.

1 Ed. I. R. 2. The Sheriff to seize the lands of Simon Albini

of Kaynow, lately deceased. Hugo de St. Cruce and Hugo de Lacy married his sisters and heirs: they were fined 100 marks for having married without license.

R. 4. John, brother and heir of Henry de Heris did fealty—Kent.

R. 25. James, son and heir of James de Aldithel, did fealty for his Castle at Kanlee.

3 ED. I. R. 3. Roger l'Estrange married Matilde the widow of Roger de Mowbray without license.

R. 10. Walter de Stukesl' to have the Castle of Harestan.

R. 28. The lands of John le Savage to be estreated.

4 ED. I. R. 4. The goods and chattels of Ralf de Rerisby to be seized for divers debts he owed the King upon the day he died.

R. 5. Wm. de Hamilton and Adam his brother paid £20 for the lands of Robert fil Nicolas, deceased, (to be held according to the Dictum of Kenilworth) in Derby and Yorks.

Wm. Bardolf did homage for the lands of William his father in Leicester.

To seize Luton, Beds, belonging to Emericus de Rupe Carnadi and Matilde his wife, one of the heirs of Sibel de Ferrars, formerly Countess of Derby.

R. 8. To escheat the rents of Tissington which Henry de Audele held and which he alienated to Geoffry de Skeftington without the king's license.

R. 9. To seize the lands of Johanna de Stuteville in Cumberland and Yorks, and the king took the homage of Baldwyn Wake her son.

R. 18. Thomas de Normanville, his senescal the Castle of Bamberg, and to Thomas, senr., to sell wood in the king's forests.

R. 21. The Sheriff to seize the lands of Robert de Derley, deceased.

5 ED. I. R. 12. Nicholas le Rye to have the County of Lincs., John son of Ernald de Boys did homage.

R. 17. The lands of Thomas Mellis to be seized.

R. 23. Hamon, son and heir of Hamon de Mascy did homage.

6 ED. I. R. 2. The lands of Albredus de Lincoln, then dead, to be seized.

R. 4. Thos. de Pyn to have the Castle of Oxford and County of Devon.

Wm. son and heir of James Aldithley did homage for Kinardel.

R. 9. The escheator to seize the lands of Gilbert le Francis.

R. 10. John de Mendham paid relief for the lands of Thomas de Mellis in Wyverton.

R. 29. Gervase de Wilford to have the custody of the Counties of Nottingham and Derby. Alan fil Roald to have the custody of the Counties of Oxford and Berks.

7 ED. I. R. 1. The Sheriff to take the Castle of Arundel and Manor of Stokecurcy, making satisfaction to Arnisio de Sabaudia.

R. 3. To seize the lands of the late Gilbert de Brunesley and of Ralf Musard.

R. 16. Robert de Tibetot to have the Town of Nottingham, the escheat of the lands of Pagan de Cadurcis, deceased,

8 ED. I. R. 1. The lands of Alice ux Walter de Botelsford, deceased.

R. 2. The See of Lincoln being vacant, the Sheriff to seize Ywardby and Gosberchurch for the relief of Ranulf de Rye.

R. 3. To seize the lands of the late Richard le Ragged, Robert son of John de Somerville did homage for Northumberland.

R. 4. Richard de Bosco had the castle of Corf.

9 ED. I. R. 2. Adam de Everingham, deceased, had his estate seized.

R. 19. Drogo de Ferre to have the lands belonging to the liberty of the Honor of Richmond in the County of Lincoln.

10 ED. I. R. 4. John Arundel to be Abbot of Wherewell.

R. 8. Hawis widow of Baldwyn Wake, deceased, John her son and heir, then an infant, to have her Manor of Hikham.

R. 14. To seize the lands of Wm. de Stuteville and of Guy fil Madoc fil Blenin, of Wales, a rebel.

11 ED. I. R. 1. Nic de Selche to have the goods of Philip de Arundel of Wotton, in Northampton.

R. 4. The lands of Thomas de Langton in Hagworthyn (Derbyshire), given to William de Henover, cleric, for 8 marks.

R. 5. Oliver de Langford, being dead, his lands to be seized.

R. 9. Ralf grandson or nephew? (nepos) and heir of Robert de Nevile to have his lands.

R. 10. Anketinus Salveyu, died, seized of lands.

R. 13. Thomas de Normanville, deceased in Kent.

R. 14. To seize the lands of Moyes le Bret, Richard his son and heir, and of Beatrice de Sulney.

R. 22. John Birun paid 120 marks for the lands of Oliver de Langford, till Oliver his son was of age.

12 ED. I. R. 1. Wm. Mauleverer died, and Roger Morteyn nephew? (nepos) and heir of Wm. Morteyn did homage.

13 ED. I. R. 11. Wm. Albini dead.

R. 12. Wm. son and heir of Philip de Meynil did homage for the lands of Philippa his mother.

14 ED. I. R. 3. Peter Picot died, Robert Baskerville do. ; also John Daniel and Peter de Goushill.

R. 11. Richard Daniel and Johanna de Knyveton his wife to have the Manor of Tydeswell at the service of 60s. per annum.

15 ED. I. R. 1. To seize the the lands which Wm. Talbot had with the custody of Johanna the daughter and heir of Patric de Chaworth and the lands which were Roger de Akeny's.

R. 14. The lands of Robert de Everingham to be seized, he being dead, Alice his widow.

16 ED. I. R. 2. To seize the lands of Wm. de Ferrars, deceased, and those of John de Cantelope.

R. 3. Robert Dercy of Willardeby did homage for the lands of Beatrice cousin and heir of Thos. de Newton of Holderness.

R. 12. To seize the lands of Jordan de Sutton, deceased.

R. 25. Lawrence Abbot of Dale recovered seizen against Ralf Cromwell, Ralf and John his sons, Peter le Fossier de Boyagh, Ralf le Fitz, Dogge de Maperley, Thos. fil Wm. de Maperley, John Fitz Winecouse de Shipley, Wm. Fitz Osmund de Langle, Henry le Tanner and Adam le Moun, both of Stanley, and Henry Gaugy of common of Pasture, in Westhalum which appertained to his free tenement of Stanley.

17 ED. I. R. 1. To seize the lands of Henry de Lee who held of the heirs of Wm. de Ferrars, deceased.

R. 25. Robt. le Champyun and Agnes his wife recovered lands at Stretton Coy Stafford against Richard de Stretton.

R. 26 Ralf Manlovel in Rampton.

17 ED. I. To seize the lands of the Earl of Clare, in Derby, John le Boteler and Philip de Chelecote were bail for the debts of Adam Montgomery in Salop.

To seize the lands of John Constantine in Shropshire.

19 ED. I. R. 3. Robert de Tibetot has the Manor of Edwardeston and Lillesleye seized on account of the transgressions of Wm. de Monte Canisio, at the annual rent of £26.

John Constantine to have the lands of Richard his brother in Bundeby, Linc.

R. 25. Norf Gilbert Hacun and Margaret his wife recovered seizen against Guy Ferre and John le Peyvre of 9 marks rent in Thorp and Bughton.

Ralf Arundel recovered seizen against John de Umphrville and Alice his wife at Bishop Morchard.

R. 26. John de Horsted and Alice his wife *v.* Peter de Bosco, Walter Yete and Henry le Messer, land in South Sadebur.

20 ED. I. R. 3. Guy Ferre, senr., fined £100 with the executors of the will of Alianor, formerly Queen of England, for the custody of the Manors of Totley and Geyton which were held by John Ferre, deceased, during the minority of the heir of the said John Ferre.

21 ED. I. R. 5. To seize the lands which were Rich Deincourt's, deceased.

R. 21. Ralf Trehampton married Johanna, and John Daubeney married Elizabeth, the sisters and heirs of John Dyne, did homage for their lands held of the Honor of Albemarle.

R. 27. Matilde widow of Wm. Balle recovered seizen against John de Hykelyng and Emma his wife of a messuage in Derby.

Alice widow of Wm. Cotes recovered seizen against Robert de Dethek of a messuage, 16 acres of land and 1 acre of meadow in Lutchurch.

R. 28. Abbot of Burton recovered seizen against Robert Abel and Elias de Staunton of 10s. rent in Tikenhale.

22 ED. I. R. 3. Hugo de Bussi son and heir of Elizabeth the wo. of John Albini of the County of Lincoln, deceased, did fealty for lands held of the honour of Albemarle.

R. 15. Walter son and heir of Geoffry de Chedel did homage.

R. 16. Philip Albini died, Elias his brother and heir did homage for his lands in Somerset.

23 ED. I. R. 7. To seize lands of Philip de Montgomery, deceased, who held the Forest of Canoc, also lands of William de Odingselle.

R. 8. Thomas brother and heir of Wm. de Gorges did homage for the lands held of the heir of Hugo de Courtney.

The King gave to Havise the widow of Griffin de la Pole the custody of the Castle of Pole and the lands which were Owen de la Pole's, deceased, by reason of the minority of the heir of the said Owen.

R. 19. Wm. de Stanley recovered seizen against Wm. de Bagenholt of common of pasture in Bagenholt, which belongs to his free tenement in Stanley, Staffs.

24 ED. I. R. 3. To seize Norman de Arcy's lands in Lincolnshire, Philip his son and heir.

Philip son and heir of Hugo de Strelley fined £30 for license to marry.

R. 11. To seize Hugo de Babington's lands, Richard his heir did homage, Yorks.

25 ED. I. R. 21. Edmund son and heir of Robert de Somerville did homage.

R. 23. Wm. de Pyn recovered seizen against Mathew fil John and Henry Curavis land in Worthrale and Ermyngton.

27 ED. I. R. 1. Robert de Sherrington married Johanna, Ranulf Moryn married Isabella, and Wm. Moryn married Alesia, the sisters and co-heirs of John fil Oliver Luvitot and did homage for his lands.

R. 3. Pagan son and heir of Robert Tibetot did homage for Langar.

R. 7. Roger le Sauvage, died, seized of lands, for which Clarice his aunt (amite) and Martin Sench her husband, Aline and John de Hamme her husband, and Lucy and Thomasine did homage.

R. 5. Philip nephew? (nepos) and heir of Thomas Darcy, deceased, did homage for his lands.

R. 6. To seize lands of Matilde de Kime, deceased.

R. 9. Richard son and heir of Thomas le Archer did homage.

R. 12. Nic de Meynil, died.

R. 14. Wm. Balle de Sandiacre.

John son and heir of John de Heriz did homage for his lands held of the honour of Peverel.

Eustace son and heir of Robert Morteyn did homage for his father's lands.

John son of Hugo Peverel did homage.

R. 22. Homage of Johanna de Vivonia eldest daughter and one of the heirs of Matilde de Kime, Cicely de Bellocampo another daughter, Sibella wife of Guy de Rupe Cawardi a third daughter, Luton, Beds.

R. 21. Margery widow of Norman Darcy recovered seizen from Philip Darcy, Nocton, Lincolnshire.

28 ED. I. R. 2. The lands of Will le Eyre, deceased, of Hope, were seized, Robert his son and heir did homage. (R. 9.)

R. 5. Homage of John fil Nicolas de Insula, cousin and heir of Robert de Insula, of Salclyf, deceased.

R. 9. Thomas Peverel, of Saundford, died.

R. 15. The lands of Roger de Bagesor, deceased.

R. 20. Geoffry fil Geoffry de Abitot *v.* Geoffry fil John de Abitot, land at Inardeston, Wygorn.

29 ED. I. R. 3. Guy Ferre fined 100 marks for the land of Hamo de Gatton whilst his heir was within age.

R. 7. Robert Hereward to have the King's Castles in Norfolk and Suffolk.

R. John Bray, John Deincourt and Henry de Craystock, concerning 1000 foot men, per Walter de Gousle, Thomas Malet and the said Henry in the County of Derby.

30 ED. I. R. 1. Robert fil Henry de Derley, died, and Amicia de Derley, R. 6.

R. 13. Homage of Hugh, brother and heir of Henry de Rhodes.

R. 17. Wm. Daniel and Lucia his wife sued Peter de Elmeswell and Isabella his wife concerning land in Besewyk.

R. 18. The Abbot of Derley sued Ralf de Freshville for common of pasture in Crich.

31 ED. I. R. 12. John de Broghton fined £100 with the King that the Abbot of Evesham should have the Manor of Seynesburg of the gift of Malculenus Musard, except the homage, &c., of John de Somerville for Aston Somerville.

Roger le Bret, senr, fined concerning land at Coston, Leyc.

R. 13. To seize the lands of John Danayles.

R. 24. Alice widow of Ralf Avenel recovered seizen of her dower in Gunthorpe, Norfolk, against John Avenel.

32 ED. I. R. 4. To seize the lands of John Daubeny, deceased, R. 8 also, 20 acres of land in Kyngesham, Gloucestershire, which he demised to William de Apperley.

R. 10. Homage of John son and heir of John fil William de Insula for the Grand Serjeanty of the Forest of Chiuet, Southampton.

To seize lands of Hugh Bardolf, deceased.

R. 12. Grant of the Castle and Honour of Tichill and the Manors of Gryngeley and Whetell formerly held by Amaneus de la Bret.

33 ED. I. R. 1. Homage of Walter son and heir of Walter de Fauconberg, York.

R. 5. To seize lands of John Dammarten, deceased.

R. 8. Roger le Savage to have the Castle of Windsor.

Homage of John fil John le Boteler, for the lands of Johanna his wife, daughter and heir of John le Fauconer, and which were held by him of Richard, Earl of Arundel, in Sussex and Southampton.

R. 14. Robert Basset, of Riston, fined to give his son Thomas certain land in Nether haddon.

Henry fitz Herbert fined 40s. for license to stop a certain way leading from Yeveley to Ethelaston through the middle of his courts in Norbury.

John de Langford, deceased, held the Manor of Kinwaldemarsh by the service of finding one horse of the value of 5s. with a coat ? (sac) and polehook (stimulus) in the Welsh wars and 40 days expenses at the Honor of Peverel, and he also held the Manor of Barlbrow with its members of Robert de Stuteville for the service of five knight's fees, and for doing service at the Court of Ekyngton every three weeks, the same was to be seized.

Wm. Bateman to have certain places in Norwich.

R. 19. At the instance of Margaret, Queen of England, Walter de Waldeshelf, the king's forester of Peak to have all the powers &c., which John de Ballyngley, late forester, formerly held.

R. 22. Will de Hill de Carlton and Juliana his wife recovered seizen against William Maunderel of 8s. rent in Beghton.

Richard de Ferrars recovered seizen against Robert de London and Amicia his wife of land in Stronghull, Staffs.

Guy Ferre fined 100s. for license to enter Totel, Lincs.

34 ED. I. R. 13. The Sheriff of Yorks to seize the lands and goods and the body of Pagan Tibetot for his contempts; also against Robert de Toney, Gilbert de Clare, Peter de Gaveston, Robert de Kendal, Walter and William de Bellocampo, Giles Argentine, Robert Darcy, John de Watville, Walter de Bermingham, Roger de Mortimer, John la Warre, John de Handlo, Henry de Leybourne, Ralf Basset, John de Chaundos, Hump de Bohun, Ad de Swyllington, Thos. de Verdun and Philip de Colville.

R. 16. Wm. Otehill and Juliana his wife recovered seizen against Rich de Lond de Hakenthorpe and Wm. Maunderell, of Beghton, of rents there.

Rich de Bereford recovered seizen against Thomas Squier of half a messuage in St. Andrew's, Holborn without the Bars, of the Old Temple, London.

1 ED. II. R. 1. Pagan Tibetot, the king's Justice of the Forests to have the Castle of Northampton.

Robert de Clifford to have the Castle of Nottingham.

Nicolas de Bosco to have Carisbrook Castle and the custody of the Isle of Wight.

R. 2. Nicholas de Bosco, of Woodford, deceased.

Thomas de Ireby, deceased.

R. 3. Robert de Dover to have the mines of lead which Walter, Bishop of Coventry, formerly had at Wirksworth, by the grant of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster.

R. 7. At the request of Margaret, the King's mother, Alianora the widow of Robert son of John de Stuteville, the King's father's

foster mother (*nutritura*) was pardoned a certain sum of money as well as the debts of her said husband and his father.

R. 11. John de Chandos to have the Castle of Harestan.

R. 14. Griffin de la Pole to have the custody of the Castle of Pole which was held by Audoenus de la Pole.

R. 17. John de Crumwell to have the Manor of Hope with power to rebuild the Castle.

2 ED. II. R. 1. Homage of Richard son of William Curzon for the lands which he held of Hugh Mortimer of Richard's Castle.

R. 6. The Bishop of Coventry to have seizen of his lands in Derbyshire, &c., with all ploughs, oxen, horses (*affris*), plough gear (*toto attilio carucarum*), and all grain (*blada*) and other goods

R. 19. Wm. Abbot of Derley recovered seizen from Ralf Crich of common of pasture in Crich.

R. 20. Wm. le Curzon of Craneford recovered seizen against Thos. le Curson of Craneford of $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet (*pes*) in length and half a foot in breath, a *pes* contained 18 thumbs breaths in length—see table of the Abbot of Newstead, and see *Du Cange Pes Forestæ*).

3 ED. II. R. 4. Pagan Tibetot to be Justice of Chester and to have the Castles of Chester, Rothlan and Flint.

Henry de Say lately Pincerna of the King.

R. 9. Henry de Lacy to have the Manor of Brun which Johanna Wake held till the coming of age of John Wake.

4. ED. II. R. 2. Almaric St. Amand, died.

R. 4. John de Waren and Surrey to have the Castle and honour of High Peak.

R. 5. Alianor widow of Robert de Stuteville, died, and Richard de Grey of Sandiacre, do., R. 7.

R. 11. Robert Darcy, in the name of Thomas and Edmund the King's brothers, to have the Castle of Strigul.

R. 18. John fil Henry de Derleye and Matilde his wife fined for having half the Manor of Derleye which Wm. Coterill had obtained without the King's license.

R. 20. Rad de Freshville fined 20 marks for license to grant certain land in Scarcliffe and Palterton to Ralf fil Rad de Freshville and Isabella his wife.

R. 21. Matilde widow of John fil Wm. de Corndon, in County Derby, recovered seizen against Hugh de Breydeshale of the third part of two messuages in Derby.

R. 21. Christina, widow of Nicolas de Meynil recovered seizen against Nicolas fil Nicolas Meynil of £25 rent in Semer in Cleveland, juxta Stokesby.

R. 22. Norman, Vicar of Radford, and John Lamboc, executors of the will of Wm. de Normanton recovered seizen against John de Chaddesdon of 5 marks rent in Derby.

5 ED. II. R. 5. Walter de Waldeshelf to have the Castle and honour of High Peak paying 437m. 6s. 7d. rent, and the Templar's Manor of Wichetflet, Surrey, and for land in Hope fined 20s.

R. 6. Richard Foune to have custody of the king's land in Nottingham and Derby.

John de Annesley to have custody of the Castle of St. Briaval and the Forest of Dean in Gloucestershire.

R. 7. John le Sauvage, died, Margaret his widow to have Steynesby, R. 17.

R. 9. The King committed to Andrew de Harcla the County of Cumberland and the king's Castle of Carlisle.

R. 17. Homage of Philip Darcy the cousin and one of the heirs of Roger Bertram, lately deceased, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Mill of Felton and the Castle of Mitford, the $\frac{1}{4}$ of William fil William being retained, and he recovered land at Swysted against William fil William and John of Swystead.

R. 22. William de Arundel of Southampton.

6 ED. II. R. 1. John de la Beche the custody of the Castle of Nottingham and of that County and Derby.

R. 5. Ingeram Berenger to have the Manor of Bradmere, Wilts, and Morton, Dorset, Wynfred, Newborough, Fishall and Kingshorton.

R. 15. Robt. Chastelyn fined concerning a tenement at Sandiacre with Roger fil Wm. Chastelyn of Humberston.

Ralf de Stony Staunton fined for giving land to St. Peter's of that place.

R. 17. Henry Cotel fined with Sarra de Coston of Wyverton concerning land there.

7 ED. II. R. 1. John Passeis of Sutton died.

R. 17. Roger fil Roger le Bret and Thomas his son fined for retaining certain lands in Wyverton and Tycheby.

8 ED. II. R. 1. Pagan Tibetot died.

John Malebys to have the County of York.

Wm. Tuchet the Manors of Morton and Whaddon in Gloucestershire.

R. 8. Edmund Deincourt fined for giving land in Blankney and Timberland to St. Mary's of Blankney.

R. 10. Rich. de Wiloughby, senr., fined concerning Wollaton and Coshale.

Isabella Musters fined for taking land of Robert de Saundeby in Saundeby.

R. 15. John Haward to hold the Castle and honour of Clare.

R. 33. Johanna widow of John Passeis recovered seizen against John fil John Passeis of land at Sutton.

Juliana widow of William del Hull of Carlton in Lindric, and Thomas her son recovered seizen against William Maunderell of land in Beghton.

2 ED. II. R. 3. Thomas de Chaworth died, and Hugo Wake do.

R. 9. Roland de Odingselles, deceased.

R. 20. Ralf Freshville fined £10 for license to receive a third part of the Manor and Advowson of Stavely from John de Hibernia.

R. 20. The Prior of Brewood fined £10 for license of appropriation of the Church of Tibshelf.

R. 21. Rich. Loveto of Kercolston fined for receiving from Alicia the widow of Wm. Mortyn of Kilvington, lands in Kercolston.

R. 24. John Lambok recovered seizin against John de Chaddesdon of Derby and Robert de Frollesworth of 5 m. 6s. 8d. rent in Derby.

10 ED. I. R. 8. Homage of John fil Aleanor le Noreys in Grenely, Rotteford and Wyston, by the service of one pair of gilt spurs (*calcarium deauratorum*), &c.

12 ED. II. R. 1. Grant to Ralf, Earl of Eu, who married Johanna, daughter and heir of Diogines de Merlawe of half the Manor of Laghton, Ebor and Wyghton, Norfolk, till the full age of Margaret another daughter of Diogines.

R. 4. Henry fil Alan fil Roald died.

R. 7. The King gave to his son John and Alianor his sister the Castle and Honor of High Peak, with the chace and appurts in the Counties of Nottingham and Derby worth £291 13s. 4d., with other property. Robert Hamelhampstead appointed bailiff.

R. 9. The Prioress of Derby fined with the King 1 mark for license for entering the lay fee of Longley.

Andrewe de Harcla to have the Castle of Cockermouth.

John de Beaufoi, the County of Lincoln.

Roland de Coykyn died, seized of lands held of Ralf D'Aubini.

R. 12. Grant of 200 acres of land in a place called Fairfield in the Forest of High Peak to John de Luttrington.

13 ED. II. R. 3. The lands of Nicholas de Foljambe, deceased.

Adam fil Robert de Welby recovered his seizen of land in Welby against William fil William de Welby.

R. 12. Guido Ferre had the custody of the Tower of London.

- R. 14. Walter Waldeshelf fined for land in Fairfield.
- 15 ED. II. R. 2. Roger de Swynnerton had the Tower of London and the Castle and Manor of Eccleshall.
- R. 6. John de Swynnerton the County of Stafford and Salop, Roger de Chandos the County of Hereford.
- R. 7. The Castle de la Pole and the land of Powis to Robert de Sapy.
- R. 8. Andrew de Harcla to seize the Castle of Roger de Clifford.
- R. 10. Ralf Basset of Drayton Senechal of the King to have the Castles of Tutbury, Donington, and Melburn, and all the other castles which were lately held by Thomas Earl of Lancaster.
- R. 11. Roald de Richmond to have the custody of the Castles of Horestan and Duffield, Frith.
- To seize the lands of Robert de Holand.
- R. 17. William de Chaucy and William de Wyckham to have the custody of the Manor of Swynhope in Lincoln, lately Gerard de Chaucy, deceased. Was assigned to Catherine the second daughter of Richard Daniel of Tideswell, one third of Wormhill.
- R. 18. The land of Thomas de Grey of Cornherd, deceased.
- R. 21. Walter Waldshelf and Johanna his wife licensed to alienate land in Fairfield, Buckstones and Hope to William de Wikkelowood, parson of Boilston.
- (No rolls of the 16th year of Edward II).
- 17 ED. II. 76. Ermerarde widow of Andrew de Harcla had her dower assigned at Penreth in Cumberland, in Gatescales, Kirkby there, and Helton Bukoun.
- R. 4. Gervase Clifton, deceased.
- R. 8. Robert de Furnley had the baliwick of the hundred of Morleston.
- R. 16. Alexr. fil Walter de Leghum fined for acquiring 2 bov. and 6a. of land in Eyam.
- Gervase fil William Rankill of Hocklowe, the same.
- Robert fil William de Middleton, the same.
- Henry Gregory de Eyam, the same.
- Robert le Breton fined 40s. for acquiring the Manor of Walton,
- Robert fil Mathew de Burton, land in Burton by Bangwell.
- Lawrence de Chaworth fined 100s. for taking land in Afferton.
- Hugo fil Wm. fil Nicolas de Kinwaldemers fined for land there.
- Simon Sibthorpe fined 10s. for license to enfeof Thomas de Sibthorpe, cleric, land in Sibthorpe.
- R. 19. Rich. de Montgomery and Emma his wife recovered seizen against Henry le Warner in Toneworth, Warwickshire.

R. 26. Margaret widow of Ralf de Lathbur held 3 bov. of land in Hethon, Derby.

R. 29. It was found by Inquisition that John de Stoteville, great grandfather (Pavus) of the heir of John de Stoteville, defunct within age, held the Manors of Bradmer and Barton of the Lord Henry, grandfather of the now King, and the said John alienated the said Manors to Stout his son, and the said John father of the said heir, died, siezed of the homage of Nicolas, son and heir of Stout.

R. 35. John fil John fil Matilde of Feuny Bently fined for receiving lands there from Thos. fil Reginald de Ashbourn, Roger Beler for Ralf Freshville's Manors of Cruch and Boney, John fil Robt. Tilly, of Ridgway, for land there. Ralf Freshville fined 10 marks for license to enfeoff Peter de Retherby, chaplain of two parts of the Manor of Stavely and the Advowson thereof.

John de Kenardeslye fined for having obtained land at Caldicot of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster.

18 ED. II. Homage of Henry fil John Grey in Norfolk.

R. 26. Roger Beler fined because Gilbert le Fevre and others, tenants of the Manors of Crich and Boney, conveyed to Ralf de Freshville lord thereof.

R. 26. John de Heriz fined 100s. for conveying the Manors of Tibshelf and Widmerpol to Thos. de la Forth, cleric, and Thos. de Couland.

19 ED. II. R. 3. Margaret widow of Ralf Lathbury, died, Ralf her son and heir.

R. 1. Will de Harcourt, chev., fined for half the Manor of Plesley of the Honor of Tickhill.

The Abbot of Merivale fined for acquiring 120a in Hertingdon.

R. 23. Assignment of dower of Alice, widow of Roger Beler in Cruch.

20 ED. II. R. 6. Homage of Edmund son and heir of Wm. de Bereford in Pinkney, Walingford and Tutbury.

Henry Earl of Lancaster to have the Castles and honors of Lancaster, Tutbury, Pykering, Melburn, &c.

R. 14. Robt. de Staunton the land of Hugo Dispenser in Thurnaston.

1 ED. III. R. 6. Robert Ingram to have the Counties of Nottingham and Derby.

R. 8. The lands of John Daniel to be estreated.

R. 13. John Annesley to be balliff of the honor of Peveril.

R. 14. Rich. de Grey to have the custody of the Castle of Nottingham.

Homage of Alured fil Alured de Suley (Sulney) for lands in Basford of the honour of Peveril.

R. 19. Robert de Staunton to have the custody of the Manor of Thurnaston which was Hugo de Dispenser, lately an enemy, &c., for 8 marcs rent.

R. 19. Homage of Ralf Marchington and Elizabeth his wife, and Reginald de Marchinton and Catherine his wife, the next heirs of Richard de Daniel for one virgate of land in Wynstanton and 35s. rent in Hunfrayston and 5s. to be paid at the hundred of Wormenslowe.

R. 26. Hugo Doncaster to have the hundred of Morleston.

R. 34. Edusa fil John Smyth of Wylughton, Notts., fined with Gerard Chaucy for land there.

The Burgesses of Derby fined £40 for confirmation of their charters.

R. 35. Ralf fil Ralf Coterel for an assize of Mort ancestor for a mess or toft and 3 bov. of land, and 10½a. of land, 10a. of meadow, 10a. of pasture and 8a. of wood in Crumford and Matlock.

2 ED. III. R. 5. The King, upon the requisition of Isabelle de la Helda, lady of the chamber (domicelle came) of Isabella, Queen of England, granted the baliwick of the Honour of Peveril to John de Annesley.

2 ED. II. R. 19. License to the Prior of Parco de Braideshale that he should demise to the King's Cleric and Surgeon, R. de Goldington, a messuage and 20a. of land at Horsley and Hareston.

R. 23. Robert de Sallow fined 1 mark for acquiring land in Sandiacre.

Hugo Burdett the same.

3 ED. III. R. 8. Katherine widow of Thomas Bassett fined 25 marks for the custody of two parts of his land.

R. 11. Inquis Richard Grey, deceased, held land in Sandiacre by the service of 33s. and 4d. and land in the Hocknal Torchard in socage of the Honour of Peveril for which Wm. Grey his son and heir did fealty.

R. 12. Edmund de Cressy had the Counties of Nottingham and Derby at farm.

4. ED. III. R. 1. The King gave to Richard de Wiloughby the custody of the Manor of Bradmer.

R. 10. Grant to Roger de Okeover of 40a. of land at Fairfield near the Forest of Peak which John de Lutrington and John Daniel formerly held, at the rent of £10 per annum.

R. 15. Walter de Sharplowe to be bailiff of the hundred of Morlestan.

R. 44. Edward Chandos to have the Castle of Horestan.

R. 38. The Sheriff of Derby is commanded that the houses at Derby for the Assizes (cession) of the King's Justices itinerant, &c., with all swiftness shall be ordered and provided with all necessities and articles of utility.

R. 43. John fil John Foljambe de Berde fined 20s. for acquiring the Manor of Whitefield and Balham in the forestry of High Peak.

5 ED. III. R. 13. Robt. Jorz fined for certain transgressions in his office of Sheriff.

R. 19. Margaret widow of Edward, Earl of Kent, held *inter alia* land of £3 9s. 6d. in the Manor of Allerton under Sherwood with the wapentac of Allerton.

R. 22. To seize the lands which were Wm. de Avenel's, deceased.

R. 47. Richard, vicar of Melburn fined 20s. for license for changing lay fee in Melburn into land held in Mortmain.

6 ED. III. R. 34. Wm. Baggale recovered seizen against Thos. fil Thos. le Ragged and others of 6 marks of rent in Magna, Hayfeld, Wormhull and Glossop.

R. 35. Ingelramus Berenger fined for license of acquiring land in Almedeston.

R. 35. John Gernon fined 100s. for license to enfeoff John, parson of St. Gregory's, London, and Rich. de la Pole of the Manor of Bankwell.

R. 35. Margaret widow of Ralf Freshfield fined 200m. for repossessing 5 bovats of land, Staveley.

7 ED. III. R. 1. For good services, Nicholas de Langford to have the lands, &c., in Thurnaston which Robert de Staunton, deceased, formerly held there.

R. 3. To estreat land of Rich. le Ragged of Chisworth, deceased.

R. 7. John Brett to have the Counties of Nottingham and Derby.

R. 15. Robert Ingram to have the Counties of Nottingham and Derby.

R. 27. Roger le Wyne held land at Brocgrene outside the Forests in Nottingham and Derbyshire.

R. 29. Robert Heanor of Sutton fined 10s. for license to acquire certain lands in Sutton of John de Sutton in Ashfield, cleric.

R. 33. Henry fil Robert de Gratton recovered seizin of 4a. 11r. of land in Perewich from Adam fil Adam de Gratton.

8 ED. III. R. 2. The King committed the Counties of Nottingham and Derby to John de Oxon.

R. 3. To Roger Deincourt the same.

R. 10. Walter de Sharplo to have the Hundred of Morleston, paying annually 14m. for the same.

R. 20. Ralf de Somerford to have the custody of all the King's lands about the Castle of Peak.

R. 28. The Sheriff to repair the Castle of Nottingham, &c., at a cost of £30.

Robert de Maners to be Sheriff of Selkirke.

R. 42. The Abbot de la Dale recovered seizen against Wm. Saucheverel of 2s. rent in Hopwell.

9 ED. III. R. 6. Thomas de Bekering to have the Counties of Nottingham and Derby.

R. 42. Agnes widow of Wm. of the Hill recovered seizen from John le Cok of Heanor of 3a. and 1½ of a messuage in Heanor.

10 ED. III. R. 13. Wm. de Eland to have the Castle of Nottingham and the baliwick of Peveril for himself and his heirs, paying annually 14 marks.

R. 15. Homage of Nicolas son and heir of Wm. de Sandiacre, deceased, of a mess. and 4 bovates of land at Sandiacre, 13s. 4d. rent.

R. 24. John del Hall of Castleton fined for acquiring land in Wormull.

R. 35. The Sheriff of Derby to forward 10 car. of lead to Wm. de la Pole at Kingston upon Hull.

11 ED. III. R. 8. Pha, Queen of England granted to Nicolas de la Forde the Reversion of lands, &c., in Blackbroke, Fairfield, Hope Bouden and Chapel in le Frith, which Margaret, widow of Robert de Hanstead held for her life, of the Manor of Peak during the life of the Queen at 60s. rent, and Henry de Lancaster Earl of Derby granted 2 bov. and 132½a. of land, 10a. of meadow and some forest land in the keeping in Hopedale.

R. 9. Wm. son of Wm. Gratton and Isabella his wife did homage for certain land called Thegermedu in Brunlesley, of the honour of Peverel at 8s. rent.

R. 29. Henry Earl of Lancaster invested with the County of Derby for his fidelity, &c.

P. 118. R. 34. John de Cuilly to be Bailiff of Morleston.

R. 50. Grant to John de Twyford and Margaret his wife of view of Frankpledge for Kirklangley.

12 ED. III. R. 79. Robert fil Mathew de Burton fined for license to convey lands in Burton by Bankwell to Emma his daughter.

13 ED. III. R. 67. Alice fil Richard de Essington of Octorpe recovered seizen against Roger de Smythesby of Octorpe, and Margery his wife of 1 virg. and 10½a. and 2 messuages at Octorpe by Meysham.

14 ED. III. R. 25. James fil Robert de Sulby fined for acquiring lands in Eyham with Robert his father from Roger le Morteyn.

16 ED. III. R. 38. Thomas Tochet to have seizin of lands in Mackworth, which were Henry Fremon's, an outlaw.

R. 94. Wm. Wyseman of Eyam fined for acquiring lands in Eyam of Gervase Rankell.

17 ED. III. R. 55. Roger de Treton and Margery his wife fined for acquiring land in Kirkby upon Ashfield.

R. 56. John fil Henry Moneyash for acquiring land in Eyam of Rich de Lenne.

R. 58. Wm. de Grey of Sandiacre fined for license to convey his Manor, &c., to Robert Hilary, parson of Sutton Coldfield, and Richard de Grey of Sandiacre, parson of Sutton in Dale.

R. 58. John de la Ferniory of Stapleford, and Idonea his wife, and Robert their son fined for acquiring land in Sandiacre of Richard Heriz of Stapleford.

R. 60. Peter de Walebrugge recovered seizen against Ralf fil Ralf de Freshville, and Richard in the Lane of Palterton of 20s. rent in Palterton.

18 ED. III. R. 38. Godfrey Foljambe fined for license to convey in mortmain land in Bankwell, Bobenhull, Ashford, Chatsworth and Perewick.

R. 38. Rich. Truelove fined for acquiring land in Blackbroke, Fairfield, Hope Bouden and Chapel in the Frith, and for the baliwick of keeping the ward of Hopedale in the Forest of Peke.

R. 39. Mathew fil Henry Fox fined for acquiring land in Aldeport.

R. 40. Alicia Beler and Roger Beler fined for license to convey the Manor of Cruch to Roger fil Roger Beler and Margaret fil John de Grey of Codnor.

R. 45. Alice, widow of Hugh de Meygnill of Winster, recovered seizen against Thomas Howeyn and Matilde his wife of land in Derley in Peak.

19 ED. III. R. 9. Roger Frene, parson of the half church of Ekington to have the custody of 2 messuages and 2 bov. of land in Mouresborough, lately John de Musters an escheat in the king's hands.

R. 10. Homage of Elias son and heir of John Daubeney of Kingshorn, Gloucestershire.

R. 10. Homage of Robert son and heir of Galf de Brunesley for Manor of Brunesley and half the Church of Trowell.

R. 11. John Chandos to have the custody of the Castle of Horestan.

R. 35. John Bassett fined for licence to convey his Manor of Haddon to Thos. de Beyghlay.

R. 36. Henry de Hamburg, chev., fined for licence to convey 4 mess. and 5 bov. of land and 20 pence rent in Dounesbrigg.

R. 36. Rich. and Robt. Foljambe fined for license to have from Thos. le Ragged of Chisworth twoparts of the Manor of Chisworth.

20 ED. III. R. 6. Homage of Hugh fil Philip de Strelly for the Mill of Burgo by the service of finding one man carrying one falcon for herons each year.

R. 36. Adam de Shardlow of Derby, fined that he a messe and 5½a. and 26s. 8d. rent in Derby might give in mortmain.

R. 61. Astorgius Prior of Lenton fined for license to demise his Manor of Dunston and tithes in the High Peak.

22 ED. III. R. 45. Thomas Tochet and Johanna his wife to have view of Frankpledge in their Manor of Markton near Derby.

24 ED. III. R. 44. License in mortmain to Will de Wakebrige for lands in Crich, Whetecroft and Holweys.

26 ED. III. R. 22. Thos. fil Nic Wodrove of Hope license to acquire 1 bov. and 1 mess. in Hope and the balidom of the Forest of Hope Dale of Will fil Walter de Kydervare, kt.

29 ED. III. R. 1. Precept to Walter de Montgomery escheator to take fidelity of Margaret, Alice, and Cicely, the sisters and coheirs of Henry fil Robert de Wiverton, deceased, 1 car in Cotegrave, and 24a. of land in Wyverton and Colston Basset.

30 ED. III. R. 1. Nicolas, son and heir Nicolas de Longford for relief for half the vills of Kinwaldemers and Thurneston, and of the Manor of Heathesegge.

R. 28. Robert Foucher of Osmondeston license to give to a certain chaplain land in Osmondeston and Normanton by Derby.

31 ED. III. R. 5. Robert de Sharpelow to have the Hundred of Morleston.

34 ED. III. R. 3. Wm. de Sandford Clericus to have custody of the lands of Stephen le Eyr in Pubbeley juxta Whitewell.

35 ED. III. R. 49. Wm. fil Rich fil Henry and Thomas Columbelle, cousins and heirs of Thomas de Stapleford, fined 10s. for entrance to land in Sandiacre.

R. 49. License in mortmain to Nicholas de Chaddesdon for land in Chaddesdon, Horsley and Derby.

R. 50. Nic. le Hele fined for ingress to 1 car of land in Hope and the balidom of the Forest of Peak of Thomas de Shirley, chev.

36 ED. III. R. 4. William son and heir of Robt. de Sallow relief for land in Staunton, and 5m. and 6 bov. in Sandiacre.

R. 8. Homage of Rich. son and heir of Rich. de Willoughby for the Manor of Wolaton and the advowson of the Church, and of 1 messuage, 1 columbare (dovecote), 40a. of land, 4a. of meadow, 4a. of wood and 6s. rent in Sutton, Passeis, and rent and land in Lenton, and 40s. rent in Bramcote.

R. 10. Roger fil and heir of Roger de Hopewell, senr., relief for lands in Sandiacre, Westhorpe and Wullesthorpe.

R. 40. Wm. de Wakebridge and others £10 license in Mortmain for lands in Annesley.

License in mortmain to Roger de Chesterfield for lands in Tannesley.

37 ED. III. R. 36. Thomas de Clogh, junr., for license to receive 2 bovs. of land in Hope from Nicolas de la Ford.

39 ED. III. R. 27. Godfrey de Foljambe, chev., fined 46s. for license to give to Roger de Bancwell, cap., 1 mess. and 30a. land and 7a. of meadow in Bancwell.

R. 27. Hugh fil Robert Hally license for acquiring the balidom of the Forest of Hopedale in Peak.

44 ED. III. R. 5. Alice daughter and heir of Wm. Grey of Sandiacre security for her land there.

44 ED. III. R. 7. Homage of John son and heir of Roger Savage and Isabella his wife for the Manor of Steynesby.

R. 7. Thomas Columbell and Agnes his wife, sister and heir of Ralf de Derley, security for half the Manor of Derley.

R. 24. Godfrey Foljambe to receive of the farm of the Castle of High Peak £105 for her expenses annually whilst the duchess of Brittany remained in his custody.

46 ED. III. R. 6. Wm. fil Richard de Sandiacre to give security for his land there.

R. 8. Robert fil and heir Henry de Walley to do homage for land in Walley and a place called Butthawe in Bullesoure.

R. 8. Thomas brother and heir of William fil William de Roos to give security for 2 mes and 2 bov. of land in Shirbrook, and for a Park in Plesley called Warsopwood held of the honour of Tickhill.

R. 24. The King assigned Godfrey Foljambe and John Franceys to enquire concerning a great sum of money and treasure in silver money and massa hidden for a long time at Londesdon.

R. 36. Richard de Chesterfield licence to give to himself and Thos. Durant a messuage in Chesterfield for a chaplain in All Saints Church there.

47 ED. III. R. 31. Godfrey Foljambe 18m. for having the Manor of Okebrook from John Bardolf, Lord of Wirmegay, and Wm. his son.

48 ED. III. R. 33. Magr. Nic. de Chaddesden and Galf de Chaddesden, parson of Long Whatton, exors. of Henry de Chaddesdon, lately archdeacon of Leicester, license in mortmain for certain land in London given to the Chapelry of Chaddesden.

49 ED. III. R. 7. John Stanhope of Rampton, escheator, Notts and Derby, to take security of Wm. de Cantelope fil Nic. fil Wm. and Wm. brother of Nicholas for the Castle of Gresley and land in Kymmarley, and 13d. rent in Hemsale, and for the Manor and Advowson of Elkeston, of the inheritance of Henry de Bello-monte parcel of the honour of Peverell.

50 ED. III. R. 1 & 2. Grant to Hugo Earl of Stafford of the custody of half of the Manor of Breydishale which Aleanora widow of Hostiletti Tresignes held for her life of the gift of John de Ferrars, kt., dead, until the legitimate age of the heir of the said Robert (?).

R. 7. Also the Manors of Teynton and Bykenore in Gloucestershire, and 10a. of the Manors and Hamsted Ferrars and Aldeworth in Berks, which were also John Ferrars, kt.

R. 47. Amicia widow of Godfrey Foljambe fined £10 for acquiring the Manor of Okebroke which Nicolas de la Welde and others held.

51 ED. III. R. 25. The Burgesses of Adgaresley fined for the confirmation of lands given by Robert de Ferrars, formerly Earl of Derby.

R. 25. Rich de Statham and Godithe his wife, cousin and heir of John de la Laund fined for confirmation of the charter of King Edward II., free waren in Caldelawe. Wm. Fitz Herbert, cousin and heir of William Fitzherbert of Norbury, ½m. for confirmation of a charter for free waren in Norbury granted by Henry, former King of England, to the said Wm. Fitzherbert of Norbury.

CHAPTER III.

ROTULI HUNDREDORUM.

3 & 4 EDWARD I.

THE importance of these rolls to Derbyshire history can hardly be overestimated, for they give a complete view of the whole county at the period. During the reigns of many kings, and especially in that turbulent reign of King Henry III., the Revenues of the Crown had been greatly impaired by the usurpations and encroachments of the great landowners, and the people had suffered many privations and exactions. Tenants in capite had alienated without license and both the lords spiritual and tempóral had invaded the rights of the crown by holding courts and by encroaching upon other regal rights—rights of free chase, free waren, of fishery, of taking tolls in fairs and markets; and the officers of the King—the Sheriffs, Escheators, and other ministers of the Crown had violated their duties and had oppressed the people in their several offices.

King Edward the First, in order to remedy all these abuses sent forth special Commissions to make enquiries into all these matters: this was done in the second year of his reign, upon his return from the Holy Land, and the patents for the appointment of these commissions are dated the 11th October in that year. If for no other cause, these reforms justify the name of the Justinian of England which has been awarded to him.

The Statute of Gloucester (chapter I.) relating to liberties, franchises, and *quo warranto* was based upon the inquests of these Commissioners, and upon the next iter of the Judges, which occurred in the sixth year of the King, all those who had failed to amend their ways and to reform the abuses charged to them were cited before the Judges. The Inquisitions made in the Counties of York, Nottingham and Derby were delivered by Walter de Wymborn on the Wednesday before the feast of St. George the Martyr, to William de Saham.

The Patent Roll of 2 Edward I., m. 5, shew that Thomas de Bolton and William de Periton were assigned to enquire in the County of York.

The Hundred Rolls for the 4th Edward I., shew that the Inquisition was made that year by the same Commissioners for the Counties of York, Somerset, Wygorn, Gloucester, Leicester, Warwick, Nottingham, Derby, Stafford, Northampton, and Rutland—this, therefore, is the date of the later part of those rolls which were published by the Record Commissioners under the head of Hundred Rolls in the first volume of their works.

The first returns of this class, which appear in the 2nd volume, are dated the 3rd of the King, and are published by the Record Commissioners under the title of "Inquisitions made by the writ of the King in the County of Derby of the rights and liberties of the King invaded (subtractis) and the excesses of the Sheriffs, Coroners, Escheators, and other bailiffs of the King, &c." Ao. 3. Ed. I. Rot.-Hund, r. 1, m. 1, page 287, Vol. II., Hundred Rolls, published by the Record Commissioners.

High Peak.

INQUISITION taken at Derby Wednesday next, after the Epiphany in the 3rd year of King Edward, before Richard de Creping and Thomas de Leuknor, Inquisitors of the King, and by other jurors, namely, Hugh de Streddely, Thomas de Longesdon Robt. Bozon, Simon de Goushull, Thomas de Stratton, Robt. le Wyne, Will de Longesdon, Wm. de Buxton, Adam de Buggesworth, Peter de Roland, Robt. de Albeny, Ranulf de Winster, for inquiring concerning the underwritten articles.

How many and what Manors the King has in his hands in each County, as well of ancient demesne of the crown as escheats and purchases.

They say there are not any demesne Manors in Peak of the ancient demesne of the crown, nor of purchases, but King Edward has there certain castles with honours and pertinances, that is to say, the vills of Castleton, Bradwell, the third part of Hope, Tadington, Prestclive, with the third part of Hov. Haddon, which are now in the hands of King Edward, as an escheat of William Peverel, which fell to the Lord King Henry the elder on account of felonies of the said William done against the said King.

R. 2. What, &c., Manors were formerly in the hands of the Kings, the predecessor of the now King, and who held them, how, and by what warrant and for what time and through whom and in what manner they were alienated.

Who say that the Manor of Holm was in the hands of King John, together with its appurtenances, that is to say, the vill of Esseford and Magna Longesdon and Sheladon, and they were given to Wenowyn by the same King John for the service of one sore hawk, and it descended to Griffin, his son, who held it until King Henry III. gave that Manor to the Lady Eleanor the younger, the Queen, who now holds it.

The vill of Chelmarton was in the King John's hands, and he exchanged it with Peter de Sandiacre for the castles of Horestan and Horsley, which now King Edward holds.

And the Mill of the Burgh was in the hands of the said King John, and he gave it to Philip de Strelly for the service of finding one varlet (*valectu*) for carrying a falcon trained to take herons (*falconem laner' heron*) in the season (*seysona*), and so it was held from king to king by heir to heir, and Hugo Strelly now holds it.

The same King John gave the vill of Tideswell with its appurtenances to Thomas de Lameley for 60s. to be paid at the Castle of Peak, and it descended to Monekino, his son, and he had two daughters, and one daughter died without heirs, and Magister Paulinus de Paunton, who married the other, holds the whole vill.

And the said Paulinus sold the said vill to Richard Daniel in the time of King Henry III., and from Richard it descended to John Daniel, his son, who now holds it.

And the same King John gave to William Daniel the Mills of Tadington and Prestclive, and the Mill of Buxton for 5 m. payable annually at the Castle of Peak, and John Daniel now holds it.

And the same King John gave the Mill of Wormenhill to the said William Daniel for one measure (*sext'io*) (about a pint-and-a-half) when demanded (*flagetis*) at the exchequer of the Lord King annually to be paid, but it is unknown if it is paid.

And it is testified by the 12. of High Peak and by Sir Thomas Foljambe, the king's bailiff, that John who now holds the vill of Tideswell, holds it of the king in capite, and makes due service, and does everything as aforesaid.

OF THE FEES OF THE KING and his tenants which are held of him in chief, and what fees each of them hold and which fees were used to be held of the King in chief, and are now held by

mesne tenants, and by what mesne tenants and from what time they were alienated and for what and by whom.

R. 3. They say that Henry de Derley holds half the vill of Derlee in chief of the King, of the King's ancient tenure, for 13s. 6d. in regem, payable annually at the Castle of Peak, and it is socage.

Thomas Derley holds the other half in the same way, he also holds a certain plot (culturum) for 2s. payable annually at Peak Castle.

Half the vill of Nether haddon is held in capite of the King, and the heir is within age and in custody of the King for bringing two sergeants in war with him.

The vill of Eyam is held in the same way for one knight's fee by Wm. de Morteyn.

The vill of Sternedale (?) is held in the same way for 22s., by Henry fitz Walter de Sterndale, and is socage.

The vill of Coudale is held in the same way by Nicolas de Coudale for 24s.

The vill of Scawedone the same for 13s. & 6d., and Thomas, the clerk, Roger de Mercinton, Henry de Wardelow now hold it, and it is socage.

The vill of Buxton in the same way for 39s. 4d. by Wm. de Buxton, Henry de Foxlowe, Ric. de Monte, Philip Tote, Adam le Hore, Richard fil Sibille.

And they say that Michael de Hochleye holds the whole land which was William de Horsendons in Peak, and the land of Henry de Calnore in Tadington and Prestclive, and one forest which was Ranulf Talbots in Hope, an escheat of the King, and pays six barbed arrows, and he had it of the gift of King Edward, and Richard de Morleye and Johanna, the widow of the said Michael, now hold the land of Tadington and Prestclive.

They say that Robert le Baud holds half the vill of Basselow and Bobenhull in the same manner, for the service of half a knight's fee.

They say that Thomas Foljambe holds the vill of Bercheles in chief of the King for 5s., payable at Peak Castle, and he bought the same of Robert de Heriz in the time of King Edward, and it is socage.

John Noveray holds 2 bov. in Magna Longesdon fee 2s., payable payable as before said.

They say that the vill of Scheladon was member of the Manor of Ashford, and Griffin fil Wenowyn gave it and sold it to Galf

Pichford (he came and had a day to answer) together with 18 m. to be received annually from the Mill of Ashford, and it was alienated in the time of King Henry III.

They say that Crochul is held of the King in chief of the gift of King John, but they know not by what warrant, and the Abbot of Welbec now holds it. The Abbot shewed the charters of King John, therefore, without days.

Of the lands and tenements of ancient demesne of the Crown, as well of Freemen and Sokemen, as of Bondmen, and whether by Bailiffs or by the same tenants, and whose Bailiffs and by whom held, and by whom they were alienated and what kind and from what time.

They say there is not in Peak any ancient demesne of the Crown whether free soke, or bond, nor was it sold by bailiffs or by tenants.

R. 5. Likewise is now enquired concerning the farm of the hundreds, wapentakes and trithings, towns, boroughs and other rents whatsoever and from what time.

There were none.

R. 6. How many hundred wapentakes are there in the King's hands, and how many and which in the hands of others and from what time and by what warrant and how much is each hundred worth per annum.

They say the hundred of High Peak with the forest and the whole baliwick was worth in the time of William de Eresydene, whilst he was bailiff of the late King Henry III., £200, and is now worth 400 m., and is in the King's hands.

Morleston and Lutchurch paid 10m., and now 14 m. per annum besides 8 m. at the feast of St. Michael, and £7 6s. 0½d. for the sheriffs aid (auxilio vic) and is in the King's hands.

Werksworth, with Esseburn, in the time of King John paid £80, and now worth £260 and is in the hands of the Lord Edmund.

For return of the hundreds of Scarsdale, with Chesterfield, Repindon and Gresley, see Inquisition of 4 Ed. I, post.

R. 9. Of those, &c., who have liberties granted by the Kings of England and by them are used otherwise, than they should be used, of what kind and from what time and by what authority.

They say that John de Heckham, Bailiff of A, the Queen consort of the now King, for Ashford and Bancwell, took amercements and acquittals, or release (evasiones), within the liberties of his lady, otherwise than he should have done at his own will and pleasure, that is to say—for the release of one colt (pulli) 12d., for the release

of one horse (equi) 12d., and for one oxen (bovetto) 12d., and sometimes more or less as he liked.

R. 11. Of those who claimed privileges.

Simon de Goushill and Oliver de Langford, Lords of Aversegge, have free chase within their metes which are not used beyond them as there predecessors from ancient times were accustomed to use.

R. 12. Those Lords who by themselves, their senescals or bailiffs or other ministers of the King, have not sustained the execution of the mandates of the King, to be performed or to be made in contempt, or in any way hindered them from being done, from the 52 Henry III. the constitution of Marlberg there were none, and there were no purprestures.

Of Knight's fees, &c., given to religious houses.

They say that King Henry (Antiquior) gave to the house of Basingwerk 10 librates of land with it appurtenances in Longenedale, that is to say, the vill of Glossop with the church of the same, but by what warrant is unknown.

They say that Adam Levlyn (then dead) killed Henry de la Heyt, and Alcoc de Stonys set to work (interfuit) and shot (sagittavit) after him and by force made him to die, as the said Levlyn had killed the said Henry de Herthill, and Robert (then dead) the bailiff of Thos. Foljambe took away the horse of the said Levlyn and promised to release him and was unwilling to attach him.

Robert de Herthill was then dead.

Of sheriffs and bailiffs and others taking gifts.

R. 17. They say that Ralf de Calnore (then dead) was bailiff for the County of Derby after the battle of Evesham, and after him Thomas le Ros, and then Henry the Clerk and Richard the Serjeant, who now is, and they all took gifts for removing the assizes (p. assissis removend'), but of the amount of gain they are ignorant, because it was done privately.

And that a certain Bedel under the said Henry, named Geoffrey de Hocklowe, many gifts received of the patria for assizes removed more than any other, so that the whole county was aggrieved.

R. 21. Who by his official power occasioned any evil and by this extorted any land, rents, or other presentations (p'stacoës), and from what time.

They say that Roger de Pulesdon took 20s. of the Town of Boudon because they hindered the carriage of (vetuit cariar) the goods of Rich le Ragged to the Castle of Peak, where they ought not to have this carriage to do.

They say the same Roger took away from Philota de Kender 8 oxen, 140 two-year-old sheep (bidentes), 18 cows and 20 calves (bovicul), 21 quarters of oats (avene) of great measure, and 2 quarters of grain (siliginis) and one cup (*ciphu' de mase*), and 5 marcs for having her goods in peace, and this unjustly and without judgment.

And they say that a certain Roger Asser maliciously occasioned the poor men of Wastiltone, whilst he had custody of the said Castle, and from them extorted half a marc, without justice and only following his own will.

And they say that Thomas Foljambe took of the vill of Monyash, 40s., because they had not taken Ranulf de Overhaddon after he wounded Robert Creswell, no hue being raised.

And the said Thomas Foljambe took 20s. of the vill of Bouden, because they did not come before him in a place to which he summoned them, where they were not bound or accustomed to go.

They say that the said Wm. Halley took 20s. of the same for the same, by the power of his office, and Thomas Foljambe took 2m. of the vill of Overhaddon because they had not captured Ranulf as before-mentioned.

They say that John de Heckham (case dismissed) took 20s. of Cecelia the widow of Ralf de Calnore, because she took her husband without his license.

They say that Geoffry de Buron had two serjeants under him at the custom of the Country and to the great injury of the whole County, and Robert de Melner, Robert de Mainwaring, Roger le Ragged, Rich le Ragged, Thos. de Harcher, John Daniel, Thomas Foljambe and Robert Foljambe had each of them one sergeant under him, and all those bedelles under the Foresters underwritten gave 1m. or 10s. for having his baliwicks, and had his rations (sumpt) from the County, and collected sheaves (garbs) in Autumn seeds (semen), in Lent (quadragesima) obligations, lambs, eggs, (aucas) and hens, when none of the ancestors of the said Foresters were accustomed to have any bedell under him, except Thomas le Harcher, Rich. le Ragged, John Daniel, Robt. de Milner, and they at their own proper charge (custum), and they say that three serjeants are in the Forest of Peak and live upon the country, and collect sheaves, seed, oblations, lambs, and this to the great hurt of the whole forest which ought to receive its own support (sumpt) from the Castle, as it was accustomed.

They say that John de Heckham took of Wm. de Calton 4s.,

and wounded him in the head, and this he did maliciously through the power of his office. (Case dismissed).

And they say that Hugh de Babington, sheriff of Derby, took half a marc of Nether haddon for a certain default before Robt. de Herthill, the coroner, when nothing was owing.

They say that Thomas de Foljambe took 8s. of Edensor and Basslow in the same way.

OF THOSE who recovered the debts of the King, or part of them, and did not account.

R. 24. They say that a certain James, the clerk of Hugh de Babington, sheriff of Derby, received of the town of Chelmardon, 5m. 7s. 4½d. for the exchequer, and the same was not allowed at the exchequer, and Walter de Kent and Wm. de Hausted took of Wm., the clerk, and Robt. de Reyndon 14m. for the writ of the King, and it was not allocated at the exchequer, and the said Walter and William were the bailiffs of the young Queen.

R. 28. THOSE who having felons imprisoned had promised, for money, to allow them to go out and escape prison free and with impunity, and what money they extorted by dismissing from prison (psones dimittend) by taking pledges (plevenam) when they might replevy, and from what time.

R. 28. They said that Thomas Foljambe, bailiff of the Lord Roger Estrange, once came to the houso of Hubert Tarun, in Bancwell, and defamed him of robbery, attaching him, together with his goods there found and took him to the jail at Nottingham and there he was hung; and the same Thomas Foljambe found a certain Ranulf and his valet (garcum) in the company of the said Ranulf, and he beheaded the said valet (decollari fec), and the said Ranulf fled from the county by favour (pge prexit cu favoris), but he had nothing in goods. This being heard, Thomas fil Pole fled to the Church of Bakewell and there abjured the realm of England, and John Flemeng and Walter Rud of the same company privately fled the country, and John of the same company was imprisoned at the Castle and fined, with Thomas Foljambe, 5m., to the use of his Lord for having delay in his trial, and Robert de Lyndop, the receiver of the same Society, was attached and imprisoned and he fined, with the said Thomas, 2½m. for delaying his trial, and a certain Snel of the same company for his gift to the said Thomas also had his trial delayed, but of the amount of money he paid the jury are ignorant, and the said Henry, the clerk, took of the said John de Nedham, whilst he was imprisoned, an acre of

meadow for the price of 40s. that he might favour the bringing about of his delivery.

OF THOSE who for gifts or gain received through their offices in excess, or by other exaction exceeded the fines imposed by the King otherwise than belonged to his office, and from what time.

They say that against the Bailiff they know nothing except as above said, but of the Coroner, Ralf de Reresby (then dead), they say that he took of the vill of Ayseg 5s. for seeing how Brun propositus died, and it was unwilling to accede to this, and Thomas Foljambe took 4s. for giving a licence to bury him, and the same Ralf took of vill of Monayash $\frac{1}{2}$ m. for enquiring into a death.

The same Ralf took of the vill of Derley 5s. in like case, and of Scampton $\frac{1}{2}$ m.

✓ They say that Robert de Herthill took $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of the four nearest vills to Jacksworth for the death of Ralf Rafur, and of Basslow in like case, 8s.

They say that Henry de Bakepuz (then dead) took 5s. of the vill of Ope, and they say that all the Coroners take gifts and gain for exercising their offices, but of the amount they are ignorant.

The 12 Jurors of High Peak say that King Henry the elder (antequior) gave the Church of Bancwell with its Chapel to Levenet, his Chancellor at that time, and that it descended to Matthew his eldest son, and so from heir to heir till the time of the King's father, when the same church was appropriated to Lichfield, but by what warrant the Canons of Lichfield hold it the jury know not.

They say that the Church of Tideswell was formerly in the hands of King Henry the elder, and is now in the hands of the Canons of Lichfield, but by what authority they know not.

They say that the Church of Derley was in the hands of the said King, and is now in the hands of the Canons of Lincoln in their own use, but by what authority is unknown.

THE HUNDRED OF APELTRE.

Ao. 2. m. 1. Inquisition made before Rich. de Creping and Thos. Leuknor, Friday next after the Epiphany of Our Lord, in the 3rd year of King Edward, at Derby, by the oath of Jas. de Syrleg (then dead), Sir Robt. de Pyree, kt. (dead), Stephen de Ireton, Egid de Meynil, Henry fil Herbert, Roger de Mcinton, Rad de Munjoie, John de Bentley, John Morel (dead), John de Pilcote, Robt. de Segishale and Wm. de Longford.

The King has no Manors of ancient demesne, nor escheats, nor purchases.

Edmund Brother of the King holds the Manor of Scropton, which was Robert de Ferr's in capite.

The hundred of Apeltre was formerly in the hands of King John, and was exchanged by him with William de Ferrar's, then Earl of Derby, grandfather of Robt. de Ferrar's, for the third penny of the farm of the Town of Derby, *i.e.*, C.S., which he was accustomed to receive at the Exchequer, and it is now worth Cs., and the pleas and profits of the said hundred are now worth £10 per annum: the Sheriff's aid is worth £9 8s. 8d. The Sheriff of Derby receives for his Turns per annum 40s.

The Prior of Tutbury has in the said hundred the vills of Dubrig, Edulmaston, Edvaston, Osmundeston, Mston, Brocton, the third part of the vill of Helington, free from pleas and profits granted by Robert de Ferrars in exchange for the advowson of the Church of Wymondham, Stapelford, Thorpe and Cofton, the pleas and perquisites of which are worth 40s. The vill of Bancwell accustomed to pay £15 to King Richard, and was given by him to Rad Gernon who now pays £50.

R. 18. They say that Hugh de Babington whilst he was Sheriff in the time of King Henry III., and James his clerk amerced John de Sutton, Robert of the same, and Philip de St. Quentin, and took unjustly from each of them 2s.

They say that after the Battle of Evesham, John Grey was Sheriff, and Simon de Hedon, who amerced in his name in those times, for the occasion aforesaid, in that hundred.

EXTORTIONS.

They say that Henry Oweyn whilst he was bailiff of the hundred of King Henry III., after the battle of Evesham, by the Inquisitions of the vills, ejected Thomas Morel from his free tenement and carried away 24 thraves of oats worth 1 marc., and after that the said Thomas recovered seizin of his said land through the Lord Edmund, but the said Henry still holds the corn.

The said Henry took C.s. of the executors of Havis de Bradel, of which Havis was appealed through the death of Eytrop de Osmondeston, by Alina his wife, and the said Havis was discharged upon Inquisition by the writ of King Henry, and then the said Henry did not promise to let her have ingress upon her lands and goods, but appraised her at 40m., and she brought to him 100s. for having ingress, which he was unwilling to receive, and the said Havis

brought to him the writ of the King by which she had ingress in her lands, and the said Havis shortly afterwards died, and after his death the said Henry levied C.8. upon the said executors.

Also Henry Oweyn and Rog de Wardinton took John Gelyn and charged him with robbery, because he recovered seizin of one acre of land before the Kings Justices by writ of nova dis-seizin at Derby from Ralf fil William de Rossington, tenant of Roger Wardenton, under whom the said John was seized, and 4 thraves of corn of the price of 4s. grown upon the said acre, and placed under a ferurum in his barn, and the said Henry broke, the said ferrurum, and the said corn carried away, and brought the said John to the hundred Court and charged him with robbery and took an Inquisition, by whom he was acquitted.

The same Henry took 20s. of John Trucock, who broke into the Granary of the Prior of Trentham at Sutton and carried away the corn, and was taken with the said corn and lead to the hundred and called a warranty if he was in fault and then he was freed on paying money.

The same Henry took 20s. of Stephen the Miller for freeing Thomas de Burton, who stole the bread of the said Stephen and was taken with it and released for money.

The same Henry took Robert, parson of Boilston, and imprisoned him in the Castle of Tutbury because he would not promise him to thresh his corn at Boilston and to carry it to the Castle of Tutbury, and he held him in prison till he fined with him 40s.

And he took Robert le Park and Robert de Brailsford and imprisoned them because William Savenay, an approver who was there imprisoned, charged them for the robbery, and he himself detained them in the said Castle, and when before the said approver came and he did not prove it (cognovit), and then he took 1m. for liberating them.

The same took of Rich. de Aula one mark because he was unwilling to take his sons to the Castle of Tutbury to be imprisoned on account of a certain fight between his said sons and John fil Nicol de Chaloner.

Walter Acard took 2½ marks from Henry de Brailsford, Henry fil Herbert, Rad de Mornjaw and Roger de Mercinton in respect of becoming Knights.

FOR taking gifts, &c., by virtue of their office.

Henry de Bakep, Coroner, took 2s. of the vill of Sirley for viewing the body of Robert fil John Coke, slain ; 2s. of Eytrop de Osmond-eston for viewing Robert his brother who was killed, and the same

sum from the widow of Eytrop de Osmondeston, who was slain; 4s. of Juliana widow of Fulford, and a cow worth half a marc for viewing William de Novocastra, who was killed in her house by robbers; 2s. of the vill of Snelleston for viewing Thomas Gille, drowned; 5s. of the vills of Segissal and Eyton for viewing Hugh Spandy, killed by robbers; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of the vills of Hatton and Howene for viewing William fil Matilde de Howene, killed by robbers; 2s. of the vill of Etewall for viewing Robert of the same, killed; 6s. 8d. of the vill of Truswell for viewing the body of a certain person, drowned in a well; 6s. 8d. of the town of Dubrig for doing his office concerning a certain woman who has fled to the Church of Dubrigg: all these things were done in the time of the late King.

BOROUGH OF DERBY.

INQUISITION made at Derby, on Sunday, in the feast of St. Hillary, in the Church of St. James, Derby, in the 3rd year of King Edward I., before Thomas de Creping and Thomas de Leuknor, by the oath of Thomas de Dynungton, Walter de London, Pagan Faber, Philip Cissor,† Wm. Swift, Abel le Spicer,† Jo Lafful, Robert Colle, Roger Caym,† Hugo Sele, Wm. Marchant, John Duffield.

And what of ancient demesne, &c.

The jury say that the King has the demesne of the Burgh of Derby, no one has demesne of the Manor.

In the same Burgh was anciently in demesne of King Edward two Churches in one of which were seven clerics who held two cars of free land in Pva Cestria, and in the other Church were six clerics who held nine bovats of land in Quorndon and Eyton, which the Dean of Lincoln now holds, and in the said Churches are seven prebendaries, by what warrant and in what time and by whom they were alienated they are ignorant; they are worth £40 by the year.

They say that the Burgh of Derby, was of the King's fee, and the burgesses hold the said Burgh in capite by charter.

They say that the predecessors of the King anciently held in Lutchurch 2 car of land at Geld, and 9 vilains who had 2 car of land and 12a. of meadow until the time of King John. And the same King exchanged the said vill for the Manor of Horseleye with its sokewith Peter de Sandiacre; it is was then worth 100s. after the death of the said Peter, Richard his son and heir held it and he sold it in parcels to William de Dichford, 3 bovates of land which his heirs now hold; to John de Heanor 13 bovates of land which Galf

de Dethic now holds, except 15a. of land and 3a. of meadow and 3a. of pasture which the Abbot of Derley now holds, by what warrant they are ignorant, and William de Dunstone impleaded the said Richard and recovered from him 8 bovates of land which Rosa de Oyly now holds.

They say that the Burgesses of Derby pay annually to the King for their Borough at the exchequer £34, and 10s. of white farm and £10 of increase.

There are other burgesses who pay annually to the King 24s., to wit—Wm fil Peter 5s., the heirs of Eustace 5s., the heirs of Isolde fil Peter 5s., Henry Raney and his heirs 2s., the heirs of Robert Bishop 2s., the heirs of Nigel Modebars 2s., the heirs of Henry Juvenis 2s., the heirs of Hugo fil Ralf 3s., which 26s. are called Serjeantry.

The Verdict of Esseburn.

Ao. 4. The Inquisition made at Derby, Tuesday next after the Epiphany, in the 2nd year of Edward I., before Richard de Crepping and Thomas de Longnore, the King's inquisitors by the oaths of the Burgesses of Esseburn, Thomas Hervy, Robert fil Alexander Adam his brother, Robert de Bradlawe, John le Mc' Rich de Pres, Henry fil Richard de Mapelton, Hugo Carpenter, and John de Offidecote. They say that the King has in his hands the wapentake of Wirksworth, in the hands of Edmund his brother, together with the vill of Esseburn, as well in demesne, as in rents and free services, together with the advowson of the Church of Esseburn, and has at the head of the said vill one cattle yard and granary and 61a. of arable land and 27a. of meadow, and hitherto they were in the King's hands, but the granary was burnt in the time of war.

The King had the rents of the tofts of the Burgh of Esseburn of ancient tenure until the Church of Esseburn aforesaid was endowed with the rents of half the said tofts, from which time there were in the said vill, from the house which was Wm. Spendilove's to the land of Henry de Cruce on one part and from Ballochorn to the said cattle yard of the King—but of what King is unknown—and now there are many tofts in the said vill of Esseburn which then were by agreement (approvamto) made in the King's time and County, and by exchange made between Robert

former Earl de Ferr and Henry de Esseburn, and the rents of the said tofts now remain in the King's hands.

They say that the said Wapentake of Wirksworth, together with the Burgh of Esseburn, paid to King John £80, smelted and weighed, (arsus et ponderatas) per annum, and now pay £260 per annum in the hands of Lord Edmund.

Also High Peak was accustomed to pay in the time of King John £200, and now is worth 400m., with the forest, part of the lands of Adam de Gesemeiwe, which is worth £20 per annum.

Lutchurch and Morleyston anciently paid 10m., and now render 14m.

Scarsdale 40s. and now £10.

Chesterfield £20, now £40.

Bancwell £15, and it was given to Ralf Gernon, and now it is worth £50.

Derby gave to King John £24 of white money, and now renders £33, 10 of white money and £10 increase.

Half the Hundred of Repindon rendered 40s. and for a palfrey 40s., the other half is worth Cs. per annum, and is in the hand of the Lord Edmund.

Hundred of Apeltre paid to the King 100s. per annum till Wm. de Ferrars, the elder, exchanged it with King John for the third penny of the farm of Derby, and now the pleas and perquisites are worth £10 per annum and pay £9 8s. 8d., and for the sheriff's aid 40s. per annum.

Edmund the brother of the King has in the County of Derby the Wap of Wirksworth, the Hundreds of Apeltre, Gresley, and half the Wap of Repindon, and a fourth part of another half, that is to say, 5 portions of 8 portions; and nearly half the Wap of Lutchurch, and the other half of Repindon are in the hands of the Earl of Chester.

They say that there are seven Hundreds and Wapentakes in the County of Derby, of which four are in the hands of the King, *i.e.*, Wyrks, High Peak, Morleston and Lutchurch, and one-and-a-half in the hands of the Lord Edmund, *i.e.*, the Hundred of Apeltre, and $\frac{1}{2}$ the Hundred of Repindon, which is called the Hundred of Gresley; and the other part of the Hundred of Repindon is in the hands of the Earl of Chester, and the Wap of Scarsdale remained in the hands of Nicholas Wake, and it is known that the Hundred of Apeltre and Gresley were in the hands of the Lord Edmund since the battle of Chesterfield, but by what warrant is unknown, and the warrant for the other grants is also unknown.

R. 11. They say that Robert, formerly Earl Ferrars, unjustly included a certain sheepfold (hogam) within his demesne called Ashley, and now the said sheepfold is in the King's hands.

OF FEES GIVEN TO RELIGIOUS HOUSES, &c.

They say that William Coroneys, Clerk, held of the King—but they do not know of what King—two tofts by the service of 4s. per annum, and afterwards he rendered himself to the Abbot of Crokesdon together with the said tofts—but they know not at what time—and those rents are now in the King's hands.

They say that a certain plot of land with garden and croft and other appurtenances was given in free alms to the Sick Hospital (Hospital egrotos) at the head of the town of Ashbourn, named after St. John the Baptist, and for sustaining that charity was given the toll of Bushels (toln' bussell') of Esseburn, which are now worth 13s. 4d., and which the King now receives, afterwards came Robert de Ferrars, who now is, and by force and in the time of war took the said tenement and gave it to the Prior of St. Thomas by Stafford, which same Prior enfeoffed Rich. Hervy of the same for 10s. per annum.

OF EXTORTIONS.

They say that Roger de Wardenton by reason of his office, then being bailiff of the Lord Edmund, in a wicked manner took $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of Richard Priket of Ashbourn, and in the same manner $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of Henry de Tideswell.

And they say that Thomas de Mapelton and Richard Hervy, bailiffs of Esseburn in the time of Henry III., took one marc of Wm. de Bredlaw, and Gregory and John de Grendon their men took 10s. of Robert Brien.

They say that the Lord Henry Bakepuz, Coroner of the King, received half a mark to come to the abjuration of Robert Thorcard, who had fled to the Church of Esseburn, in the time of the now King.

Wapentake of Morlaston (Horslegston).

Ao. 4. Ed. I. Rot. Extract, Com. Derby No. 3, m. 24 (Record Office), page 58, Vol. I. Hundred Rolls published by the Record Commissioners.

Enquiry what Manors were of the ancient demesne of the Crown, what were acquired by escheat or purchase.

The Jury say that Sallow with its soke was of the ancient desmesne of the Kings of England, with the Advowson of the Church which the Bishop of Chester then held, and from ancient times.

The Manor of Spondon was of ancient desmesne and was then held by Edmund, brother of the King, by the gift of King Henry.

Eyton and Parva, Chester, were ancient demesne, and the Dean of Lincoln then had them, they knew not from what authority or from what time.

OF THE HUNDREDS.

The Jury say that the hundreds of Apeltree and Repingdon were in the hands of the said Edmund of the gift of the same King; the Wapentake of Gresley in the hands of the heirs of the Earl of Chester; the wapentake of Scarsdale was in the hands of Nicolas Wake, they know not from what time or by what warrant.

OF SUIT OF COURT.

They say that Codnor and Kirkhalm were accustomed to do suit of Court at that County and Wapentake, but were withdrawn by Richard de Grey in the time of the last King Henry, likewise Thomas Bardolf withdrew the suit for the fee of Bardolf in Okebrook in the same period.

OF SOME WHO CLAIM CERTAIN RIGHTS FROM THE KING.

They say that Sallowe, Horsleg, Sandiacre, Maperley, Ilkeston, Duffield, Ripley and Codenover have (furcas) gallows, assize of bread and ale, but they know not by what authority.

OF THOSE WHO HAVE LIBERTIES.

They say that Robert de Valletorta, formerly Senescal of the lady the Queen, the mother of the now King, whilst he had custody of the lands of the Earl of Ferrars, held a certain Court (*finem*) in Spondon twice in the year for fair pleading (*pulcre placitandi*) which was not done before that time, and Lord Edmund still holds the Court in use.

OF NEW (APPARAVAT).

They say that the Abbot of Derley has made two new Parcs, one at Butterley and the other at Hertlay; Simon de Ardern made a waren at Maperley, and Thomas de Lucke now holds the same vill with waren, by what right is unknown.

OF KNIGHT'S FEES.

They say that the Abbot of Derley holds Ripply Pentris and part of Chilwell of the Barony of Crich, from what time is not known.

The Brothers of St. Lazarus hold in the fee of Spondon, £10 of land and 100s. of the same fee in Burwisshase, and 40a. of land in Lokkawe and the Church of Spondon, from the time of the last King Henry, of divers gifts. The Hospitallers hold in Waynegriff, 13 bovats of land, from what time is unknown.

The Prior of Parc de Breydesale has 20a. of land of the fee of Harestan from the time of King Henry, the last King. The Abbot de la Dale holds half the vill of Okebrooke, time unknown.

✓ The same holds of the King, by Serjeancy, 5 bov. of land in Sandiacre from the time of the last King.

OF THE SHERIFF TAKING GIFTS, &c.

They say that Hugh de Babington took of Wm. fil Gilbert de Chaddesdon, who was imprisoned for felony, and for liberating him, 40s.; from John le Turner de Cruc, a felon, to evade it quietly, 5m.; of Ralf de Kilbourne for releasing him from imprisonment, 20s. Also Hugh de Gurnay his bailiff, took of the said William half a marc for having his aid, and of Henry de Chaddesdon and William his brother, who had burnt the house of William fil Peter, 40s.

THOSE WHO HAD APPROVERS (LIBATOIRES)
FOR THE SAKE OF GAIN.

They say that the said Hugh and Hugh took of divers persons

OF ESCHEATORS, &c.

They say that Nicholas Breton, sub-escheator, made waste and destruction in the woods of Horestan in the time of the last king to the amount of £13.

OF MARRIAGES BELONGING TO THE KING.

They say that Richard de Grey had the marriage of the heir of Anketin de Freshfield, which belongs to king.

Wapentake of Wicksworth.

OF FEES, &c.

They say that Edmund, brother of the King, now holds of the King in capite $3\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fees within that wapentake since the battle of Chesterfield, which the Earl of Ferrars formerly held and which are of the honour of Tutbury.

OF WAPENTAKES.

They say that the Wapentake of Scarsdale was in the hands of King John and then worth 40s., and is now in the hands of Nicholas Wake and is worth £10, and Chesterfield belonged to the same King and was worth £20, and now it is worth £40, and is Nicolas Wake's; also the hundred of Apeltre, which formerly was worth £20 and more, was the property of the same King and is now that of the Lord Edmund. The Wapentake of Repindon belonged to the same King and now to the heirs of the Earl of Chester; the Wapentake of Gresley belonged to the same King and now to the said Edmund and his said heirs; also Bakewell is in the hands of the lady the Queen, and is worth £50 per annum.

OF SUITS, &c.

They say that the Town of Caldwell, which was of the King's soke, was withdrawn to the amount of £4 from the King's service by William de Landa, to whom Robert de Ferrars who now is, gave it 12 years ago; also the Mill of Ireton with 53s. 4d., also the service of 3 bovats of land in Underwood which are of the King's demesne, by Nicholas de Seagrave to whom Wm. Earl

Ferrars released that service; also of the Mill of Cromford, £4 by Stephen de Myners, to whom Robert de Ferrars, who now is, gave it.

OF OTHERS CLAIMING THROUGH OR AGAINST THE KING, &c.

They say that Margaret de Ferrars, Countess of Derby, claims to have an assize of bread and ale and a Market at Hertingdon of the gift of the late King, and claims to have gallows there from antiquity; also Philip de Meynil and Henry de Aldelegh claim in Tissington, gallows and assize of bread and ale, but by what authority is unknown; also the Hospitallers have an assize of bread and ale in Tannesley, which used to pertain to the wapentake, they know not by what warrant.

OF LIBERTIES CONCEDED, &c.

They say that the Hospitallers by the privilege of the Roman Cur', frequently, and by others as well as themselves, implead and vex others by summons and make them to come to London and elsewhere, by which they are injured.

OF PURPRESTURES, &c.

They say that Robert de Acover, of the County of Stafford, appropriated to himself of the King's demesne about half an acre of land of Bredlowe two years ago.

OF KNIGHT'S FEES, &c.

They say that the Abbot of Derley holds Wyggwell in free alms of the gift of Earl Wm. de Ferrars since 20 years, and one carucate of land in Aldwerke of the fee of Bracinton for the past 30 years.

The Abbot of Miravale held 2 car. of land at Pilsbury de Baronia, and at Contresdan 100a. de Baronia, for one year past.

The Abbot of Gerewedon held the Grange at Hethcote for 40 years past and 7a. of socage land in Peverwras and the Grange of Bunesl'.

The Abbot de la Dale held in the fee of Bracinton 80a. for 20 years past, and in Hopton 10a. in socage.

The Prior of Dunstable held 100a. upon Meldric of the same fee for 20 years past, and the advowson of the Church of Bradburn with the Chapel for the past 50 years, of the Barony of Tutbury. The same holds Tardeleheye, which was as some say formerly a socage.

The Abbot of Burton held in Herecedon, which is of socage, 2½ bovats of land, and at legh two bovates of meadow of socage for the past 20 years.

WHO HAVE FELONS, &c.

They say that Hugh de Babbington took of Robert, Rector of the Church of Boilston, and Nicolas fil Roger de Kersington, for their bail, 40m., and the Clerk of the said Hugh £10; also that Henry Ewey, Roger de Warington and John Elus, Robert de Derley, and Peter, who was serjeant of that wapentake, took . . . and imprisoned them, and afterwards took much money from them for pledges (plevina), as appears in the verdict.

The Wapentake of Litchurch.

AS TO MANORS, &c.

They say that the Bishop of Carlisle held one car. of land in the vill of Barewe which should belong to the King's Manor of Meleburn in the wapentake of Repindon, but they know not in the time of what king it was alienated, they only say that Peter Maucclerk, former Bishop, had confirmation of that land by the late King Henry.

OF LAND HELD BY ANCIENT DEMESNE.

They say that the Manor of Melebourne belonged to King John, and he gave it to Hugh Beauchamp, with one car of land in Chelardeston which was pertinent to the same Manor, and that Hugh gave that car to Wm. fil Galfry in free marriage with his daughter, and Hubert de Freshville now holds two parts and William de Bredon the third.

OF OTHERS BY THE KING, &c.

They say that the Bishop of Carlisle and the Abbot of Chester have in the Manor of Weston, gallows assize of bread and ale. hustings (Hutes) and spilling of blood (effusionem sanguinis) by the charter of the late King.

OF PERPRESTURES (ENCROACHMENTS).

They say that Simon, Rector of the Church of Osmondeston, obstructed a certain road in Osmondeston in the time of King John which used to go through the middle of the town.

THOSE WHO WERE SUMMONED THAT THEY
SHOULD BE KNIGHTED.

They say that Edmund brother of the King took two marcs of Henry de Chandos on that account.

WHO HAVE IMPRISONED FELONS, &c.

They say that Hugh de Stapelford, Hugo de Badbinton and Walter de Strikeley took much money in respect of imprisonments, as appears in verdicts.

WHO FOR GIFTS OR GAIN, &c.

They say that Hugo de Gurnay, then bailiff of that wapentake, took 40s. of John de Horsekaune, of Mackworth, that he should not take Henry his son, who was charged with robbery.

The Wapentake of Repindon.

—
OF MANORS, &c.

They say that Melburn was accustomed to be in the late king's hands, and that that King gave it to Edmund his son, and that the Church of Melbourn was in the gift of the Kings of England, and was given by King John to Simon de Waltham; and after his decease, Walter, Bishop of Carlisle, in the time of the late king, obtained it, how it is unknown, but his successors now hold it; and the said Walter included two messuages within his close of Melbourn, which were of the Manor of Melbourn.

OF OTHERS WHO CLAIM OF THE KING, &c.

They say that the Lord of Repindon had gallows, assizes of bread and ale; Robert de Montealto had at Walton assize of bread and ale, his authority is unknown; Galf de Gresley, Almaric de St. Amand and Richard de Corsom have gallows at Crosal, but they know not by what warrant.

OF THOSE WHO CLAIMS RIGHTS, &c.

They say that John 'de Croxville claims for himself free chase and waren at Melburn, Robt. de Montealto had free waren at Walton, but they know not by whose warrants.

OF KNIGHT'S FEES.

They say that the Abbot of Crokesdon had in Hertshorn 6 virgates of land of the fee of Theobald de Verdon from the 28th year of the last king.

The Prior of Repindon has in Hertshorn 3 virg. of land and half a park, which is called Dennewellhay from, the 30th year of the late king.

The same Prior had in Repindon that part which was Robt. de Tatersal's in the 1st year of the said king.

The said Prior has the Church of Croxall of the gift of Robert de Curzon in the 26th year of the late king.

WHO RECOVER DEBTS, &c.

They say that Milo de Melton, former bailiff of the Wapentake, took 40s. to his own use, of the vill of Drakelow, of the mercy in the itinerary of the Abbot de Burgo and his Associates at Derby, and for that Wapentake in the itinerary of J. de Preston for such amercements, $2\frac{1}{2}$ marcs.

The Wapentake of Apeltre.

WHO BY THEIR BAILIFFS OR SENESCALS.

They say that Henry Owen, formerly bailiff of that wapentake in the time of King Henry, freed from custody the cattle (av'ia) of Henry fil Herbert, which was seized by the writ of the same King, and immediately took the same cattle because he was unwilling to free them until the said Henry had given security that he would not implead him in London or elsewhere for the said caption.

THOSE WHO WERE SUMMONED THAT THEY
SHOULD BE KNIGHTED.

They say that Walter Achard, by the writ of Maurice de St. Maur, Senescal of the Lord Edmund, took of Henry de Brailsford,

so that he should not be knighted, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., of Henry fitz Herbert, Rad de Monjoye, and Roger de Mercenton $2\frac{1}{2}$ marcs for the same, from each of them.

OF ESCHEATS, &c.

They say that William de Boyvill, escheator, by Roger Duredent, his sergeant, seized the Manor of Langford, which was Nigel de Langfords, who held it of the gift of the King, in capite, elsewhere and there, took 100s. for the coming year, in the 2nd year of the present King.

The Wapentake of Scarisdale.

OF MANORS, &c.

They say that the now King gave the Manor of Rolleston to Alan, the usher, who now holds it, but for what estate is unknown.

Be it remembered that the jurors of that wapentake present, that the Manors of Brinnington and Whittington are escheats of the King's predecessors, and King Henry I., great grandfather of the father (Abavus) of the now King, gave that Manor to Peter de Brumpton the elder, for £20 rent to be paid into his own exchequer, afterwards they present that King John gave that Manor to Wm. de Briwere, and that Wm. son of the same, released to the said Peter the said £20 is as it lies in the verdict.

OF FEES, &c.

They say that Hubert fitz Ralf held the Manor of Scarthclive of the King in chief, and the Prior of Newstead and Reginald de Grey custodians of the heirs of Anketin de Freshville then held that Manor, but for what estate they know not.

OF SOME WHO CLAIM BY THE KING THE RETURN OF WRITS, &c.

They say that Peter de Harestain at Sutton, Alan le Usset at Rulleston, John de Grey at Shir lond, and Henry de Heriz have gallows; and Thomas de Cadurcis at Alfreton, and Reginald de Grey at Shir lond have assize of bread and ale, but they know not by what warrant.

NEW CLAIMS, &c.

They say Robert de Wyleby at Plesley, Ralf Basset and Henry Pirpoint at Langwath, the Lady de Barbro, the Lord de Scarthclive and Ralf de Rerisby at Ashover, Reginald de Grey at Shirland, Thos. de Chaworth at Alfreton, and Norton William de Steynesby at Steynesby, John de Eyncourt at Elmton and Holmsfield, claim for themselves warden, but they know not by what authority.

OF FEES, &c.

They say that the Prior of Newstead holds one place of land and wood in the soke of Rolleston of the gift of Robert de Lessington, who held that land and wood of the King, in capite. The same Prior had in the soke of Steynesby three bovates of land from the time of Henry the late King. The Abbot of Crokesdon held in the same soke 2 bovates of land from the time of the said King. The Prior of Semperingham held 2 bovates of land in Walton (Valeton) in the time of King Henry the elder. The Abbot of Beauchief held Hannelye. The Prior of Felley 18 bov. of land in Tibshelf from the time of the late King Henry.

The Abbot of Derley 5 bov. in Glapwell of the fee of Ralf de Derl' and his co-partners, who held of the King, in capite.

ESCHEATS, &c.

They say that Nicolas Brito, bailiff of Magr. R. de Clifford, sold 60 trees for the price of 60s. from the woods of Rolleston, they know not for whose use.

High Peak.

OF THE KING'S FEES AND TENANTS, &c.

They say that the vill of Sheladon, member of the Manor of Ashford, was given and sold by Griffin de Wenowyn to Galf de Pichford, together with 14 marcs of the Mill of Ashford to be received annually, and it was alienated in the time of the late King. And they say that Crochul was held of the King in chief by the gift of King John, they know not by what warrant, and the Abbot of Welbec now holds it.

OF SUITS, &c.

They say that the land of Roger the Archer in Highlowe owed one Ploughman (arruram) and one Reaper (messuram) upon the demesne (D'nce) of the Castle of Peak, but the service was withdrawn after the time of William de G'findene, bailiff, but they know not by what warrant.

They say that Robert the Archer gave 2 bovates of land in his forest in Hocklow to Alote his daughter, and she held them of the gift of the late King Henry for 6s., to be paid at the Castle of Peak, and after the decease of Robert the Archer the said Alote exchanged the said two bovates of land with Thomas the Archer, her brother, but afterwards they came to the hands of the said Thomas without any payment being made to the King for them, by what authority is unknown.

They say there is a certain marsh in Tadington from which the Lot minerals should be paid to the late King Henry, but it was subtracted from the time of the Bailiff until then, and Rad le Wyne now holds it, by what authority is unknown.

OF OTHERS WHO CLAIM THROUGH THE KING.

They say that the wapentake of Peak had pleas for unlawful distress, recent violence, and return of writs (de namio vetito, de frisca forcia et returnum brevium) and so held from King to King from the time of William Peverel and before that, and now it has the same customs and liberties and sea wrecks (?) (de wrecco mar), of which they know nothing. And they hold that the vill of Ryum (? Eyum), half the town of Netherhaddon for Gilbert le Franceis), Ashford and Tudiswell, have assize of bread and ale, but they not by what authority.

Also the Abbot of Basingwerc has assize of bread and ale and gallows in the Forest of Peak at Glossop, but they know not by what warrant.

OF LIBERTIES IMPEDED, &c.

They say that when the said John de Heckun did some destruction within the libertys of his Lord, he did not permit the King's bailiff to do his office, so that the Royal dignity was subverted and the course of justice hindered.

OF NEW CLAIMS.

They say that the Towns of Ashford and Bancwell and half of Netherhaddon (Rich. de Derley's) claim to have waren, but they know not by what authority.

OF SHERIFFS, BAILIFFS, &c.

They say that William de Halley, bailiff of Roger le'Strange, and Henry, clerk of the King, took 2m. of Adam Waskin, who was guilty of homicide, so that he could evade his country (*de patria*).

They also say that Thomas de Foljambe took of Michael de Aneyseg (Haverseth) 1 marc for concealing his felony, *i.e.*, for the death of a certain man.

They also say that a certain contention arose between Rad de Calvore and Nich. de Paddeley and two of his sons at Eyum, and the son of the said Nicolas the younger struck the said Ralf upon the head with a hachet (*hachia*), and the said William Halley, the bailiff, and Henry, the clerk, came and attached the said Nicolas and his two sons and dismissed them in peace for one marc, for they hoped for the life of the said Ralf: but the said Ralf died in five days, and again they attached the said Nicolas and his eldest son, and of them they took 10m. for the use of the said Roger le'Strange, and the younger son privately fled the country.

They also say that the said John Halley is a homicide, and by the favour of William his brother was dismissed in peace in the time of his bailiffship after the battle of Evesham.

And they say that Robert, the Bailiff of the said Thomas Foljambe, promised a certain Leulinus to find out (*evadè*) who killed Henry de Heyt, and from the said Baliwick stole the horse of the said Leulinus, nor would he attach (*athaciar*) him.

They say that Henry de Bickeston and Richard his brother took 3s. from Thomas de Lyndeseye in Alport for concealing his theft, and that the said Henry and Arnold his companion Bedels (*bedelli*) took of Nicolas Pole 5s. for concealing a robbery, and Thomas Foljambe took half a marc of the same Nicolas. They said that William de Hally took of Henry Kersington half a mark for concealing a robbery, and Robert de Herthill took 2s. of Rich fil Richard de Alsop for the same.

OF FINES, &c.

They say that Roger Lestrangle took through Rich. le Ragged, his bailiff, from Henry de Ruston, £6 3s. 4d. for concealment of treasure (*teshaur'*) found at Wynthehal.

WHO HAVE PRISONS, &c.

They say that John de Nedham, a companion of a certain Hugh, a robber, who was hung after he was imprisoned at the Castle, fined

with Thomas Foljambe, 5m. for the use of the said R. L'estrange for delaying his trial (*moram in patria*).

And Robert Lyndop because he was receiver of the same company, was attached and imprisoned, and fined, with the said Thomas, 2½m. for delaying his trial.

Also a certain Snel of the same company was delayed his trial, but whether he fined is unknown.

The same Henry, the clerk, took of John Nedham, whilst he was imprisoned, an acre of meadow for the price of 40s. that he might swear for him (*ut adjuravit eum ad deleberaconem*).

They say that Rich. le Ragged took 10s. of Henry fil Henry de Foxlowe, who was imprisoned for robbery, that he might rescue him.

The Vill of Ashbourne.

OF THOSE WHO CLAIM TO HAVE RETURN OF WRITS.

They say that the Masters of the Hospital of St. John of Yeveley have tenants under them on the other part of the water of Esseburn called Shalebroke in the wap of Luteryche, who sell bread and ale against the assize, and they, the Masters, receive bribes of bread and ale unjustly, to the great prejudice and hurt of the liberty and Burgesses of Esseburn, they know not by what warrant.

Also the said Masters of the said Hospital appropriate to themselves and attach people of the Royal Borough of Esseburn, tenants under them, so that they are under their protection, whereby the King loses the toll and passage of these tenants; and the said Masters made for themselves a new sign for sealing gallons and bushel measures, when the Burgesses were accustomed to have their own sign. And the said Masters have one furnace for baking bread for selling to the great damage of the said Burgh of the Lord King of Ashbourn.

Also they say that in that part of the said water is a certain village which is called Campedonestrete in the hundred of Apeltre, and it should be as town pastures, and the men who dwell in the said village, sell bread and wine against the assize and without

warrant, and they put vendible bread in their windows and use the sign of the gallons and bushels for their ale without authority, to the great damage of the said king.

Also they say that a certain Robert de Mapelton has a furnace in that part of Campedenstreet, and it was questioned with a certain Robert de Esseburn who had then the same vill at fee farm, and he conceded to the said Robert de Esseburn half a mark per annum that he might bake vendible bread in the said furnace, whereby through that furnace and the furnaces allowed by the said Master of the Hospital, the said vill of Ashbourn was greatly damaged.

And Thomas, son and heir of the said Robert de Mapelton, held the said furnace, paying to the King the said half marc by an exchange made between said Robert, formerly Earl of Ferrars and Henry de Esseburn, and they did this in the time of the last King.

OF THOSE WHO HAVE LIBERTIES GRANTED BY THE KING.

They say that Thomas de Mapelton, Richard Hervy, Nicholas de Mercinton, and Henry de Esseburn, clerk, do not rightly use the liberties of the town of Esseburn as they should do, because they have fined the bakers and brewers in times past by themselves and not in full court, as was the custom, but amerce them at their own villis.

And there used to be in the said vill only two bailiffs and farmers and bakers (firmar), and now there are four, against the liberty of the said town, and to the great damage and detriment of the whole town, and during the reign of the late King.

OF PURPRESTURES, &c.

They say that a certain John, Vicar of the Church of Esseburn, obstructed a highway (altam viam) at Lovedich, and Peter de Wynton, now Rector of the said Church, continues that obstruction. Also they say that a certain Ranulf de Mercinton obstructs a certain highway leading to the King's way (Regia via) of Esseburn into Scolbroke, between the new place (novu' locu') and the tenement of the said Ralf; and Roger de Mercinton supports the said purprestures.

OF KNIGHTS' FEES, &c.

They say that two tofts at the head of the village of Esseburn towards Underwood were given in free alms to the Abbey of

Miraval for making for the monks of that place a house for entertaining the Lord William, the ancient Earl of Ferrars, without payment (nl solvend), and the said toft is now wasted.

OF CLERKS AND OTHER BAILIFFS.

They say that Thomas de Goucheswrich was taken and detained in prison in irons (in ferro) as a suspect (pro suspectu) and was freed (deliberatur) by Henry Oweyn, then Bailiff of the Lord Henry, for 40s., who had fined in the reign of the last King, that he might be deliberated.

They also say that Laurence, the clerk, and Nicolas de Mercinton, in the time of the last King, being bailiffs of Esseburn, wrongfully (noctant) took two men and two women on suspicion, and took from them wax and loaves worth 20s. and more, and permitted them to depart to seek warrant of those to whom the said bread and wax belonged, and they have not returned.

The Vill of Chesterfield.

WHAT MANORS WERE ACCUSTOMED TO BE IN THE HANDS OF THE KING'S PREDECESSORS, &c.

They say that the Manor of Chesterfield was in the hands of the King's predecessors, from whom the Dean of Lincoln held one part, but they knew not by what authority unless by inspection of a certain confirmation of King Henry and in that confirmation it is not mentioned which King Henry.

They also say that Nicolas Wake holds the other part or the residue of the said Manor of Chesterfield of the gift of Baldwyn Wake, his brother, who was the heir of Wm. Briwere, to whom King John gave that Manor by his charter with its members and hamlets. The Templars also hold one part of the said Manor, but they know not by whose authority.

OF OTHERS WHO CLAIM FROM THE KING, &c.

They say that Robert le Breton has assize of ale in Brimington and Whittington from the time of King John, but they know not by what warrant.

OF PURPRESTURES, &c.

They say that purprestures were made upon the waters of Hyper by Miriam de Greby, Adam Sinian Rich King, so that the course

of that river is diverted from the ancient course, by which is impeded the Royal way.

Also Ralf Rot raised a certain mound in Chesterfield upon the Royal way so that it was impeded. Also that Henry the clerk obstructed the common passage (venelle) by raising a wall which went from the common street to the water of Hyper, in the time of the King's father.

The Burgh of Derby.

WHAT MANORS WERE FORMERLY IN THE KING'S HANDS.

They say that the Burgh of Derby was in the hands of King John and his predecessors, but King John enfeoffed the Burgesses of the same Burgh, and their heirs with the said Burgh, with its appurtenances, by his charter.

OF ANCIENT SUITS AND CUSTOMS, &c.

They say that the Merchants (Mercator') of the soke of Melburn crossing the bridge of Swerkeston and elsewhere, within the limits of the liberties for the receipt of passage and tolls for the Lord King to his Burgh of Derby for the passage, and were accustomed to pay the same, but for the last three years had unjustly and without warrant omitted to do so, to the injury of the King.

They say also that Robert de Esseburn, kt., claimed for himself the power of receiving the toll and passage of those crossing the bridge called Donnebrugge, belonging to the Burgesses of the Lord King of Derby for 20 years past.

OF THOSE WHO CLAIM THE RETURN OF WRITS, &c.

They say that the Burgesses of Derby have returns and issue of writs by the feoffment of King Henry, father of the now King, from the 40th year of his reign. They have also gallows by the feoffment of the said King, and of King John his father, and have assize of bread and ale through the liberties of the Burgh by ancient custom.

THOSE WHO BY THEMSELVES OR THEIR
STEWARDS, &c.

They say that the bailiff of the Abbot of Leicester and other men of the same soke distrain the Burgesses of Derby at Melbourn crossing towards the market (forum) of Bredon, for debts for which they have not judgments or pledge (p debito de quo non sunt debitor' nec pleg') which is against the charter which King Henry gave them. In the same way the bailiffs of Thomas Tuchet of Markeaton, distrain them crossing towards the market of Esseburn, which is contrary, &c.

OF PURPRESTURES, &c.

They say they have built a certain gate (porchiam) over the Royal way, in length 12 feet and in breadth 6 feet, for the past 7 years.

They say that Jordan Fullo made a cesspool (cloacum) upon the King's way to the great nuisance of those passing, and this for 5 years past.

They say that Reginald, Vicar of the Church of St. Peter of Derby, claimed to have a certain place on the royal road, in length 12 feet and 3 feet in breadth, now for 2 years past.

They say that John le Corner appropriated to himself a certain place upon the royal road, 12 feet in length and 2 feet broad, for 10 years past.

They say that Ralf fil Ranulf made a certain wall upon the royal way 30 feet in length and 2 feet broad.

They say that Hugo fil Ralf built 2 houses too near the royal road on both sides of the way, in length 10 feet and in breadth 2 feet, 30 years ago.

They say that Thomas Rennaway built a gable (gablum) over land upon the royal way, to the public hurt.

They say that Hugo de Morley built his house too near the royal way, in length 20 inches, breadth 1 foot.

They say that the Master of the House of St. Elene made a certain ditch (fossatum) too near the royal way, 100 feet long and 2 feet broad.

The Abbot of Derley made a certain ditch too near the royal way, 60 feet long and 2 broad, and William Juvenis built a gable over the royal way to the great hurt, and now for 30 years passed.

They say that Thomas de Toneworthe built a gable over the royal way for the same period.

They say that Galfrey Nicolas Lorimer built a house too near the royal way, 20 feet in length and 1 foot in breadth; they also say that the Abbot of Derley made a marl pit (marlerium) upon the royal way to the great hurt, &c., for 8 years past.

They say that the Bishop of Chester and Abbót of Derley obstructed, through their pools, the thread of the water of Derwent against the terms of the charters which King John and Henry, his son, made to the Burgesses of Derby.

CHAPTER IV.

CALENDARIUM INQUISITIONUM AD QUOS
DAMNUM.

THESE Inquisitions were taken when it was proposed to make a grant of a market, fair, or other privilege, or when a license of alienation of lands was solicited in order to enquire by the oath of a jury whether such grant was prejudicial to the King or to any other person; they commence only with the year one, Edward II.

1 ED. II., No. 6. John Turnpenny to have 10a. of land in Hatton.

18. John fil Roger D'arcy held the Manors of Blith Stirap and Ulecotes (Notts).

29. Rich. de Bingham the Manor of Burgham to make a cantaria (Notts).

40. Roger Mortayn had the Manor of Eyam, in Peak, with the Castle of Peak.

59. Robert de Chavelsworth gave to the Abbot of Basingworth 10a. of land in Chavelsworth, 15a. in Hullfield, 20a. in Simondflee, and 9a. in Choley.

2 ED. II. 5. Prior of Gresley the appropriation of Lullington Church.

121. Robert Carles for the Abbot of Derley a messe 22a. of land, 40a. of meadow, 2a. of pasture and rent in Athelardestre.

3 ED. II. 9. John fil Henry de Derley license to enfeof in Derley Manor and High Peak Castle.

17. Richard le Ragged, Chisworth, a messe and 40a. of land with the baliwick of the royal forest of Longenedale, in Peak.

59. Hugo Trippacy, for the Abbot of Wavering, Cussering Manor and Chyveley land.

4 ED. II. 45. Rich. Castellyne, license to enfeof 1 messe and 4 bov. of land in Sandiacre.

75. Ralf Freshville licensè to enfeoff 1 messè, 124a. of land, 5a. of meadow and 50a. of wood and £11 rent in Scarcliff and Palterton, Clich; Stavely and Boney Manors.

5 Ed. II. 20. Walter Wadchef licensè to enfeoff 1 bov. and 1 car. in Hope, and the custody of Peak Forest.

38. Ralf de Störy Stanton, 3 messe and 3 virg. held of the honour of Cestria for a cantaria.

85. John Suthern and others for the Hospital of St. Lazarus of Burton, land and rents in Sponson.

6 Ed. II. 71. Michael Resenden for the Abbot of Wybet, 1 messè and 2 bov. of land in Newbold, 1 messe and 1 bov. in Langley, 1 messè and 1 bov. in Dunstan, and 2 bov. and $\frac{1}{2}$ messe in Duchmanton.

7 Ed. II. 67. Edmund, Earl of Arundel, for the Prior of Repton, Pickenhall 40a. waste.

9 Ed. II. 30. John de Hidbren, Stanley Manor and Church (Derb.)

163. John de la Corner 12 shops in Derby.

122. Prioress of Brewood appropriation of Tibshelf Church.

10 Ed. II. 94. Wm. de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, license to sell *inter alia*, Fairsted and Derby County, 141 Thos. fil Wm. le Clerk for the parson of the Church of Radcliff, a messe and land there, and Codnor Manor held of Peveril honour.

12 Ed. II. 34. The Abbot of Croxdon for the Prioress of Derby, land in Longley, in exchange for land in Trusley, of Tutbury honour.

43. Radulf de Pecco for the Fribus Pred of Derby, sale of land there to enlarge the manse.

53. John fil Jördan de Sutton, Sutton in Ashfield, rent in Screveton of Tichill honor, Snitterton Manor and rent in Peverworth.

123. John de Hastings (*inter alia*) Bolsover Manor and Castle.

13 Ed. II. 2. Walt. Waldshelf land in Fairfield.

14 Ed. II. 131. Wm. de Cantelupe (*inter alia*) Ilkeston Manor and Church of Gaunt fee.

164. Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, for the Abbey of Miravale Hertington Manor in exchange.

15 Ed. II. 4. Robt. Furneux, Beghton Manor, 9 Wm. Cosyn, Dunston Manor of Peveril Honour.

32. Alice ux Reg Leghton, the mill and land of Ireton, near Caldecot.

102. Walter Waldshelf, Fairfield, Buxton, Hope, Coulene,

Buxstanes, land there, bailiff of Forest of Hopedale of Castle of Peak.

16 ED. II. 30. Robt. fil Wm. de Middleton, land in Eyum.

68. Philippa Bradburn, Bradburn Manor, Hough Manor, and land in Burrewis.

17 ED. II. 17. Robt fil Mathew de Burton, land at Burton, near Bakewell, and that Manor,

18. William Harcourt, Pleslie Manor held of Tichhill Honour.

26. Laurence de Chaworth, Mill and land at Alfreton, held of Castle and Honour of Tichhill.

47. Alexr. de Heghum, land at Eyum held of Peak Castle.

63. Stephen fil Wm. de la Donne, land at Eyum.

76. Robert le Bretton, Walton Manor held of Peveril Honour.

79. Hugh fil Wm. de Kildwaldmers, that Manor.

94. Rich. le Archer, Hochlow Manor held of Peveril Honour and High Peak.

100. Gervase Rankell, land in Eyum held of Peak Castle.

110. Rich. Grey de Codnor, Oveton Manor of Codnor Castle.

141. Ralf Freshville, for the Prior of Newstead, Scarcliffe Manor and soke, and land in Palterton.

145. Prior of Tutbury, Apeltre Hundred.

18 ED. II. 54. John Purchas, Mill and rent at Duffield, held of Tutbury.

88. Wm. de la Pole, Lindeby Manor and rent in Baslowe.

95. Richard de Wiloughby, for the cantaria, the rent in Nottingham, the Manors of Wollaton, Rissley and Willoughby.

134. John fil Richard Grey, of Codnor, lands in Kent, Derby, Nottingham, Northampton and Leicester,

160. Roger de Wednesley, Wednesley Manor, Werksworth Manor and land in Matlock.

19 ED. II. 3. Wm. Gernon, senr., Bakewell Manor.

32. Arnold Mounteny, rent in Estwayte, Toneton Manor (Notts) and Castle of Codnore.

80. Thomas, late Earl of Lancaster, for the Abbey of Miravale, the Manors of Hertington and Felsburg.

175. Hy de Bradbourn, Netherburghes, Overburghes, Kirklongley Manor.

3 ED. III. 22. John Wele detained in prison at Derby for the death of John Attewall.

60. Roger del Hay was acquitted of the death of Nicolas de Brassington, of which he was not guilty.

5 ED. III. 2. Mathew de Chaddesdon and others gave to the Abbot de la Dale land and messuages in Chaddesdon, Stanley, Okbrook and Alwaston.

29. Henry Fleming, Parson of Stavely, could not give a messuage in Ebor to the Priory of St. Augustine, in York.

6 ED. III. 39. Robt. fil Henry de Whitworth gave to the Abbey of Whalley, lands in Whitworth, Falings, Castleton and Swyrton.

7 ED. III. 9. Robt. de Preston could not give to Wm. de Wolvercorte a messe and a carucate of land there.

8 ED. III. 17. Rich. Waleys, clic., gave lands in Walton upon Trent to the Chapel of St. Mary there in the Church of St. Laurence.

10 ED. III. 20. Ranulf, Earl of Chester, founded the Priory of Repynydon.

11 ED. III. 1. Peter le Smeker of Derby, Cap., gave lands in Derby to the Abbot of Burton.

14 ED. III. 53. The men of Spondon supplicated for their Church all the goods of those belonging to it being burnt.

59. John fil Roger Laverock, of Chesterfield, slew Hasculf de Birkes feloniously at Witewell.

16 ED. III. 10. Abbot of Newbo was allowed to appropriate the Church of Kneveton.

17 ED. III. 21. Godfrey Foljambe gave to a Chaplain at Bakewell, lands at Bodenhill, Ashford and Chatsworth.

18 ED. III. 11. Ada de Schardlowe, of Derby, gave land to a Chaplain.

22 ED. III. 23. Amice, widow of Adam de Herthil, of Tichill, gave land in Frithbech and Stanhale to a Chaplain in Tichill.

43 ED. III. 33. John Cokayn, of Ashbourn, gave to the Convent of Derley, 10 mess., a mill, 4 shops, 6 cottages and 50 acres of land at Derby.

49 ED. III. 2. Rich. del Hill, Cap., gave to the Abbot of St. Clare, near London, lands in Hertingdon.

1 HY. IV. 32. Thos. Earl of Kent, deceased, feoffee of the Manor of Chesterfield, Wessenden in Rutland and Broune in Lincoln.

2 HY. IV. 1. Simon de Melbourn gave to a Chaplain in Melbourn land in Newton and Repingdon.

3 HY. IV. 2. Wm. Dethic gave to the Prior of Breydeshale Park, a rood of land in Mogington, and the Advowson of that Church to be appropriated.

24. Wm. de Ferrars, died, 44 Ep. III., and Wm. de Ferrars, now surviving, is his heir to the Manor of Walton and the Advowson of that Church, and Godfrey Foljambe holds (occupavit) the same.

4 Hy. IV. 26. Hugh Annesly died, seized of land at Bodington, formerly Roger Pierpoint's.

5 Hy. IV. 34. John Curzon gave to the Guild of St. Mary, in Chesterfield, land there and land in Boythorpe and Dronfield.

10 Hy. IV. Henry Coke and others gave to Beauchef land in Chesterfield, Brampton, Newbold, Boythorpe, Hasland and le Heth.

11 Hy. IV. 34. Nic Montgomery gave to Derley, lands in Derby, Ripley, and Wayngrene.

1 Hy. V. 6. John de Staunton held land in Willington.

28. Peter Melbourn gave land in Repindon to the Priory there.

5 Hy. V. 6. George Sallowe, deceased, held land in Sandiacre.

CHAPTER V.

PLACITA DE QUO WARRANTO.

Pleadings before Wm. Herle and his associates, Justices itinerant, in the counties of Nottingham and Derby, on Monday next, after the feast of the Apostles, SS. Peter and Paul, in the 4th year of King Edward III.

The Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, in England, was summoned to shew by what warrant they had certain rights and privileges, and also view of frank pledge, &c., over their tenants in the following vills: Pva Clifton, Foxlowe, Gicthones and Calton, Barowe, Twiford, Tykenhale, Thurleston, Aylwaston, Normanton by Chesterfield, Brampton, Hertshorn and Deneby.

By F. Simon Fantoner, their attorney, who said that Edward, grandfather of the now King, inspected the charter of King Henry his father, by which he confirmed all their rights and privileges. The date of King Edward I. charter is 8th June in the 8th year of his reign.

Rich. le Clerk, of Swerkeston and Henry de Warwe of the same place, fined £4 for the rehaving these rights.

Henry de Grey was summoned to shew why he had in his Manor of Shirland, inganthev and other rights, and a market and fair at Hegham.

He claimed the rights from time immemorial and produced a charter, dated 3rd April 27th year, from King Henry (III.), great grandfather (proavus) of the now King, made to John de Grey, his proavus, whose heir he is, by which he had free warren in Shirland.

The jury found in favour of the claim, and Robt. de Glapwell and Henry de la Pole, fined 2m. with the King.

John de Shepey de Smethesby, why he had a park at Smethesby. Wm. Turney, his attorney, claim immemorial custom so found for him.

Alice, widow of Roger Beler, free chase and venison in the Manor of Criche.

Robt. de Glapwell, her attorney, said that she claimed the right by assignment of that Manor as her dower, and that Roger, son and heir of Roger (her husband), was an infant. Jury held that they had the rights claimed.

Thomas de Chaworth, junr., and Johanna his wife, view of frankpledge and free warren in Norton.

Rich. de Marnham, their attorney, said they did not claim view of frankpledge and that they had free waren by the Charter of King Henry III., made to Thomas de Chaworth, the elder, dated 12 Sept., 41 of his reign. Jury held that they had free waren and park.

Thomas de Chaworth, senr., view of frankpledge, fair, market, free warren, &c. in Alfreton; claimed only park inganthev and furcas from time immemorial, and produced Charter of Henry III. of 12 Sept., 41 of his reign to Thomas de Chaworth, grandfather of defendant, whose heir he is, as to free waren, and a Charter of the same King, dated 6th July in the 36th year of his reign, to Robert de Lathom and Thomas de Chaworth granting them a market. Jury found for the rights, and Wm. de Uston and Thomas de Radcliff, fined 20s. for having confirmation.

The Abbot de Miravale, if they are quit of Theolonio, shires and hundreds, and wapentakes, and ryngeld, danegeld murder and infangethef, hidage and scutage, placitis, and querel, and operations and aids of the sheriff, &c., passage and pontage.

Henry de la Pole, attorney, cited Charters of Henry II., Richard I., &c.

Wm. de Denum excepted as to Cheylmerdon.

The Abbot of Leicester free waren in Crankesbury, and Medweplot, and other privileges.

Adam de Leicester, his attorney, cited Charter of Edward I. and of Henry III.

Jury found against the Abbot, as to part, he in mercy.

The Abbot of Derley, assize of bread and ale in Ripley, market and fair in Ripley, Pentrys and Wistaton, and soc and sac, &c., and 2 parks in Butterley.

Robert de Mackworth, his attorney, as to part time immemorial, as to free waren and markets, Charter of Henry III., 25 November,

36th year of his reign, and as to freedom from toll, &c. King Henry II. seized the possessions of the Abbot and the Abbey of St. Mary of Derby, then called the Abbey of Derley, and he by his charter, dated at Argentoin, freed the same from such liabilities. The Abbot died and the King's attorney withdrew his pleas.

The Prior of Rependen was summoned for free waren in his demesne, lands in Repyndon, Tykenhale, Calk, Engelby and Hertshorn.

Robt. de Mackworth, his attorney, cited Charter of King Edward I., 20th March, 25th of his reign. Claim allowed.

John de Verdon free waren in his lands in Fornmark, produced Charter of 11th May of 1 Edward III. The Jury found that he had used the privileges well.

Nicolas de Cantelope view of frankpledge in Ilkeston, market, &c. He pleaded time immemorial, and the Charter of Henry III. granted to Hugo fil Ralf great-great-grandfather (Triavus) of Nicolas, whose heir he is, dated the 10th April, 31 Henry III. Claim allowed.

Robert de Sallow and Hugh Burdett fined 2 marks for confirmation.

The Prior of Lenton, frankpledge in Blackwell in the High Peak.

John Sherwood, his attorney, claimed immemorial right, and cited the Charter of King Henry III., dated the 21st May in the 39th year, inspecting the Charter of his grandfather, giving the rights in all their lands. Claim allowed: Thomas de Radcliff and Simon de Lenton fined 20s. for confirmation.

The Abbot of Welbec for claim of rights in Duckmanton, Wynefield, Newbold and Creswell.

John de Sherwood, his attorney, cited Charter of King Henry II., dated at Nottingham, and as to waren in the three first places. The Charter of Edward I., dated 15th April in his 19th year. The Jury found the rights well used.

Twelve jurors of Bankwell presented that John Gernon had free waren there and a fair.

The men and tenants of the town of Bakewell claim from time immemorial that they ought to answer before certain Justices and Coroners by 12 men; that they should not be put or summoned in assizes; nor as jurors before any Justices or other Ministers of the King; except for anything touching the Town, and that they ought not to be joined with other jurors, nor with any adjoining vills for doing judicial work, nor for any mischance coming before the Coroner, and they also claimed to be free from toll, through the whole

wapentake of High Peak. (These claims are the rights of tenants of the King's ancient demesne.)

The Rolls of the iter. of Gilbert de Preston, in the 53 Henry III. and of J. de Vallebus in the 9th Edward I. were inspected, and shewed that they were fined, &c., and as they could shew no warrant their claims were disallowed.

Thomas le Wake, Lord of Liddell, claimed to have view of frankpledge, infangethef, fair and markets, and to have view of frankpledge in the Hundred of Scarsdale, as the King had in his Hundred of Morleyston, and to have bailiffs for making execution writs, &c., and toll through the whole wapentake of merchants having iron works (*forgeas ferri*) and all other merchandise.

The men of Chesterfield were summoned for having the same liberties as the men of Bakewell, and by John de Sherwood, their attorney, who stated that Wm. de Briwer was Lord of the Town, and by his Charter confirmed to them all the liberties, &c., which King John gave to him, and his Charter, with the confirmation of King Henry III. dated 8th December, 17th year of his reign, was produced.

And Wm. de Deum, for the King, said that these were claims to have right to answer by 12 men, and no mention of this liberty appear in the Charter of King Henry, and the matter is adjourned. *Cōram Rege* in the octave of St. John the Baptist.

Robert de Staunton free warden in Staunton and Oslaston, who produced the Charter of Edward II., dated 16th November, in the 17th year of his reign. Allowed.

Nic de Langford free warden in Langford, produced Charter of 9th June 33 Henry III., granted to Nigel de Langford, his great grandfather (*proavus*), whose heir he is, &c.

Nicolas Langford and Thomas de Goushill free warden in Barbro, produced Charter of 25th October, 33 Henry III., to Mathew de Hathersegg, from whom the estates descended, to Cicele and Mathilde his daughters and heirs; Nigel was the son and heir of Cicele and Oliver was his son, and John (the father of the claimant Nicolas) was his son, and John was the son of Matilde, who had Walter his son and heir, the father of Thomas the co-claimant. Claim allowed, and also free warden at Haversegge, by John Cokyn, his attorney.

John de Brittaina, Prior of Repingdon, Wm. de Clynton and Juliana his wife, Robert le Beck, Phil de Strelly, William de Handesacre, Emma, widow of Robert de Montealto, and John de Swynnerton claimed with Christina, the widow of John de

Seagrave, view of frankpledge, &c. in Repindon. They said that Christina was then dead, and nothing was done on that writ.

Hugh de Meynil, and Johanna his wife, John de Neville and Margaret his wife claimed free waren in Newhale, Stanton, Hethcote and Hertshorne, and produced the Charter of 9th May, 13 Edward I.

John fil William Gernon claimed infangethef, &c. in Bancwell, produced the Charter of Henry III. to William Gernon, his great grandfather (proavus), dated at Millans, 29th February in the 38th year of his reign.

And the said John was questioned by the Court whether he wished to have these superfluous and unjust tolls, which are in oppression of the people and against the common law, &c.; he answered verily he did not wish to take such tolls, &c., but he claimed to take of every buyer of a horse at fair or market one penny, and the same for every cow, and for 8 two-year old sheep (bidens), and for 4 pigs above a year old (sup'annatis), and for 8 little pigs (infra annu'), and for each chariot carrying merchandise (qualibet carecta carcata de marchandis), and for each horse load (de sumagio equi) one farthing, and for each pontage, one quarter (q'a), and the said John fined 40s.; and he had a regrant of his privileges to use as he ought to do (utendi ill modis quibus decet).

The Prior of Tutbury free waren in Merston, Brocton, Ednaston, Edelneston, and Dovbridge. Allowed.

Walter de Montgomery free waren in Oclbeslegg, Mercinton and Sudbury and Onbeleg, who said that William, his father, whose heir he is, had these rights, and demised them to Walter de Montgomery the elder.

Johanna, widow of Peter de Gresley, free waren in Drakelow, Infantheft, and also in Lullynton. Produced Charter of Edward II. Nicolas de Gresley and Thomas de Lullyngton fined 40s.. Claim allowed, but Johanna in mercy for waifs, &c..

Ralf de Brailsford free waren there and in Wingworth; produced Charter of Edward I. to Henry de Brailsford his father, dated 30th April, 30th year of his reign.

Wm. Rossel free waren in Deneby; Charter of 20th May, 19 Edward II.

The Prior of Newstead claimed quittance of tolls and customs for Scarcliff, pleaded the Charter of King Henry II. dated at Clarendon.

The Abbot of Croxton claimed the same by Charter of King Edward I.

Richard de Willoughby claimed free waren in Ryseley, Aylewaston, Engelby and Maperley, by Charter of Edward III. The jury found that before such charter the claimant and Isabella, his wife, had bought half the Manor of Aylwaston of Richard fil Richard de Wothorpe, and that he was seized as of fee of the other half.

Ralf Cromwell senior, claimed free waren in West Halum, and produced the Charter of Henry, King of England, dated the 13th September, 41st year of his reign to his grandfather, Ralf Cromwell, whose heir he is. Allowed.

William Deincourt claimed free waren in Elmton and Holmsfield from time immemorial. Allowed.

The Abbot of St. Werberg, Chester, claimed privileges and free waren in Weston, Aston, Shardlow, Wylene, Morlygh, Smallye and Redesleye, &c., produced Charters of Kings Edward I. and John. Allowed. Gausilinus John, Cardinal, parson of Sallow, claimed assizes there for his tenants.

The jury found that the liberties were abused and they were taken into the King's hands.

Roger de Acover claimed free waren in Atilaw, and produced Charter of 10th June, 40 Henry III. to Hugo Acover, his proavus.

Wm. Curzon claimed free waren in Croxhale; produced charter of Ed. I. to Brabazon, dated 24th September in the 28th year of his reign. Allowed. Thomas de Goushill claimed a park at Barlbrow and one at Whitwell from time immemorial. Allowed.

Roger Deincourt claimed free waren in Morton, Hasland and Gildesford, and park, inganthef and furcas in Morton; for the first he produced Charter of 16th August, 4 Edward II., to John Deincourt his father, for the other liberties time immemorial. Both allowed.

The Abbot of Buildwas claimed quit of geld aids and services: Thos. de Ashbourn, his attorney, produced inspeximus of Charter of Richard I., dated 4th September, 18 Edward I. Allowed.

John de Crumbwell and Idonea his wife, and Margaret, widow of Ralf de Freshville, claimed infangenthef, furcas and parc in Staveley, John and Idonea held a third part of the Manor from the demise of Robert de Clifford, and the reversion thereof belonged to Robert his son and heir, and they could not answer without the aid of Robert fil Robert, and Margaret said that she held the other two parts of the Manor as John and Idonea did, that she could not answer without them, and they claimed from time immemorial. The jury said that the rights did exist, except the right of infangenthef had not been exercised within memory: in mercy for this gallows to remain.

Edmund de Bereford, fair and markets in Meysham. Henry de Beck produced Charter of 4th February, 22 Edward II. to Wm., father of Edmund: rights abused, fined by the pledge of Ralf Marchinton and Wm. Pakeman.

The Abbot de la Dale claimed free waren in Stavley, Ockbrook, Beyhagh, Alwaston, Rukehalum, and to have park in Halum, and all the liberties which other Abbots of the order of the Premonstrations by Charter of 24th September, 22 Edward I., and from time immemorial, and produced Charter of 1st April, 7 Richard I. to Stanley Park, and Charter of King Henry II. to Welbec. The jury found in favour of the Abbot and that he had used his privileges well.

The Prior of Thurgarton claimed freedom from courts, shires, &c., and of the aid called "Palefridus Vic."

John de Sherwood produced Charter of Henry II., dated 12th August, 18th year of his reign. Allowed.

John de Steynesby claimed free waren in Hardwick, Oulcotes and Three-birches, and produced Charter of King Henry (proavus of the now king), to William de Steynesby, his great great grandfather (triavus), whose heir he is, dated 20th March 54th year of his reign. Claims allowed except as to Three-birches, which they found that the said William de Steynesby gave to John his younger son.

Thomas Barry of Langwath and Elizabeth his wife claimed free waren and two parcs in Langwath; Robert Clappwell. their attorney, said that they held that Manor as the dower of the said Elizabeth of the inheritance of Ralf fil Simon Basset, who was within age, who pleaded that his grandfather had those privileges. The jury found that Ralf his grandfather was seized.

Rich de Curzon, of Ketelston, claimed free waren there, and produced the Charter of Edward I. to himself, dated 6th July, in the 34th year of his reign. Allowed.

The Abbot of Crokesdon claimed exemption from aids, &c., Nic de Denston produced Charter of King Henry II. confirming the Charters of Bertram de Verdon, dated at Leon. Allowed.

The twelve jurymen of the Wapentake of Lutchurch, present that the Abbot of Chester had in his Manor of Weston strays and waifs (estrais et vagos) coming into the same Manor and its members. The Abbot fined 20s. by the pledge of Adam de Hammundesham and Robt. de Fyndern.

John, Bishop of Carlisle claimed view of francpledge in Melburn Barwe, and thol, theam, and waifs and freedom of tolls, &c. as parson

of the Church of Melburn and Lord of the Manor of Barwe, and produced Charter of Henry (proavus) of the now King, dated 10th January in the 55th year of his reign. Henry de Barwe and Stephen de Ireton fined 40s. with the King to keep his privileges.

Roger, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, claimed in Sallow and in all lands of churches of Coventry, Lichfield, Chester, Salop and Growsale certain privileges, and John de Burgh produced an inspeximus of King Richard's Charter, and of Henry, son of the Empress, who confirmed the privileges which they had in the time of King Edward (the Confessor) from Earl Leoffric the builder of that edifice, and the Charter of Henry I. (Avus) testified that Robert Bishop disclaimed (disronavit) those liberties in his Court at Portesmudam, and which privileges Edward I. confirmed to Roger de Meuland, Bishop of Coventry, by Charter dated the 1st of June, 18th year of his reign, and Henry III. confirmed the same by Charter, dated 2nd June, 43rd of his reign.

The jury found in favour of the privileges, and that they were well used except that the Bishop had usurped the rights of warden of Gausilinus John, parson of Sallow.

Robert fil Robert de Strelly claimed two parcs in Shipley. The jury found in favour of Shipley Park, but against the Parc called "Estinker."

Roger Savage claimed to have hounds for taking foxes (vulpes), hares (leporis), wild cats (catos) and wolves (lupos), through the whole county, and produced the Charter of King John to William fil Walkelin, his ancestor whose heir he is, dated at Lichfield the 3rd April, in the 1st year of his reign. It seemed to the Court that this claim should belong to the Iter of the forest, therefore nothing was done.

Roger Savage and Isabella his wife claimed view of francpledge and whatever belongs to infangenthef, furcas, waifs and free warden in Steynesby. John le Savage and John de Sherwood fined 10s. that they might have the privileges.

The Abbot of Burton-upon-Trent claimed free warden in Stapenhull and Over, soc. and sac., thol and theam, &c., produced Charter of Henry (proavus) of the King, dated 12th May in the 11th year of his reign. Claim allowed, but as same had not been used, Thomas de Tutbury and Robert de Fyndern fined 20s.

The Hospital of Burton St. Lazarus claimed privileges, and produced Charters of Edward III., Henry (his proavus) and King John, the latter of the 9th of April in the 1st year of his reign. Allowed.

Wm. de Vernon claimed assize of bread and ale, &c., in Nether Haddon, but he was within age. Richard, his father, had those privileges. Respited.

Matilde de Vernon claimed the same in Basselow, and she said that Henry de Curzon gave that Manor to Rich. de Vernon, her former husband, and to herself with reversion, to Wm. their son. Respited.

Robert Touchet claimed free waren in Marketon and other privileges from time immemorial, and produced charter of Henry, Proavus of the then King, to Thomas fil Robert Touchet, father of the claimant, whose heir he is, granting free waren, dated the 7th December in the 36th year of his reign. Allowed except waren, which had not been used.

Henry, Earl of Lancaster, claimed liberties in his lands. Allowed.

Rich. Grey of Codnor claimed privileges there from time immemorial. Allowed, subject to a fine.

The Abbot of Basingwerc claimed rights in the Manor of Glossop and a fair at Chavelsworth; produced charter of King Henry II. to his house confirming to it the rights which Wm. Peveril had in the time of King Henry I., and confirming the grants of Ranulf, Earl of Chester, and other Barons, confirming Hallwell and Fulebrech and the chapel of Basingwerc, of the gift of Robert Banaster, and Holes and $\frac{1}{2}$ Lache and 100s. rent in Chester, which Ranulf, Earl of Chester, gave them and Calders. Allowed; fine of 20s.

Robert of Hibernia, and Isolda, his wife, claimed free waren in Yerdly and Spondon, produced charter of Edward I. to Ralf de Monjoie, whose heir the said Isolda is, the right of the said Ralf having descended to one Serlo, his son and heir (her father), dated 24th August, 23rd year of his reign.

John fitz Herbert claimed free waren in Northbury and Rossington by charter of 4th September, 36th Henry III. to William his grandfather, from whom it descended to Henry, his father. Allowed.

Nic de Longford claimed a Parc at Barbro and free chace in half the Manor of Hathersage. Allowed.

Ranulf de Ry claimed a Parc in Whitewell from time immemorial. Allowed.

Galf de Gresley claimed free waren, &c., in Gresleye and Lynton, produced charter of King Edward II. dated 5th of August in the 3rd year of his reign, made at the instance of Hugo le Despenser to

Peter, his father. Allowed. Fine of half a marc by Nicolas de Gresley and Thomas de Lutlington.

Emma, widow of Robert de Monte Alto, view of Francpledge, &c., in Walton, super Trent by Robert de Lalleford, she explained that she only held the Manor for her life with remainder to Queen Eleanor, and with reversion to John, Earl of Cornwall. Allowed.

Ralf de Marchynton and Elizabeth, his wife, Reginald de Marchinton and Catherine, his wife, John de Turvell and Johanna, his wife, claimed view of Francpledge, &c., in Tideswell and Whiston with a fair; the Manor was the inheritance of Elizabeth, Catherine, and Johanna. Part allowed.

John fil Wm. Gernon claimed privileges in Bangwell by Henry de Haldham, who produced charter of Edward (*sic*) proavus of the King, to Wm. Gernon, proavus of John, whose heir he is, dated the 9th of February in the 38th year of his reign. Allowed.

The Abbot of Parco Lude claimed privileges by charter of King Henry. Allowed.

The Burgesses of Derby claimed the privileges granted by several charters of Henry, Proavus of the King, which had been previously inspected by the then King.

The Jury found in favour of the privileges and that the Burgesses had 4 mills to farm for 10s. 8d., and two mills of John Laveroc of Derby for 5s. 4d., and 1 mill of Susan de Chester for 2s. 8d., and 1 mill of John de Aula of Derby for 2s. 8d., and 1 mill of John de la Corner of Derby for 2s. 8d. Claims allowed.

Anthony de Bec, Dean of Lincoln, claimed view of Francpledge, &c., in Pva Chester and in Eyton by Derby and Querndon, Werksworth, Chesterfield, Wyngerworth and Ashbourne produced charters of Edward I. to Rich. de Wiloughby, Dean of Lincoln, dated 30th December in the 17th year of his reign. Jury found for the privileges, but that the Dean punished by fines and not by corporal punishments and that he had no pillory (pillor) nor ducking stool (tumbrel) in the said places; therefore he was fined 40s. for retaining his privileges.

The Prior of Worksop claimed privileges, and by Thomas de Wakefield, produced the charter of King Henry I. Allowed.

The Jury of Scarsdale present that Wm. de Harcourt and Margaret, widow of Robert de Willoughby had a market at Plesley, she claimed in dower of the inheritance of John fil Robert de Wiloughby, and they produced a charter of Edward I. dated 9th May in the 13th year of his reign, to Thomas de Bec (Ep Menevensi), cousin of the said Wm. and John, whose heirs they

are, and the said Thomas died without heir, the Manor descended to a certain John, his brother and heir, and from him to his daughters Alice and Margaret, and from Alice her right descended to her son Robert, and from him to John (de Willoughby); and Margaret's part descended to her son John, and from him to his son William (de Harcourt).

Matilde, widow of Robert de Holland, claimed free waren in Dalbury by grant of Edward I., of the 19th December in the 9th year of his reign, to her late husband, with reversion to Robert her son, who was within age. Respited.

Robert Fouch of Osmondeston was summoned but did not claim a Park in Duffield called le Champayn's Park.

Hugh de Meynil, junior, and James Audelegh claimed free waren in Tissington, &c. Respited, James being within age.

Wm. de Grey of Sandiacre claimed privileges there and in Sutton-in-Dale, produced charter of Henry III. to William de Gray, his great-great-grandfather (triavus), dated 6th December in the 37th year, and the same King confirmed to Peter de Hareston, his ancestor, whose heir he is, free waren in Sutton, and said that the Manor of Sandiacre descended from Wm. de Grey (triavus) to Richard his son, and the Manor of Sutton descended from Peter to Lucy his daughter, wife of the said Wm. (triavus), and from her to the said Richard their son, from him to Richard his son, and from him to claimant. Claims allowed, subject to a fine. Gilbert de Chaddesdon and Wm. Gotham of Nottingham bail.

The Hundred of Scarsdale

AND

THE MANOR OF CHESTERFIELD.

IN writing the history of a Hundred, the first point is to determine the meaning of that term which is now more than ever obscure, owing to the labours of the probably extinct Domesday Society. That ponderous, though select body of men, is now taking an airy flight as the Seldon Society, and as its present ambition seems to be to publish at the expense of their subscribers, some not very wisely selected or indeed useful studies of Mr. Maitland, it is to be hoped that they will not further muddle the few facts we do know concerning our national history.

Assuredly the historical world would have been better without Canon Isaac Taylor's learned articles upon the meaning of the term Hundred or rather upon its difference from that of Wapentake which he laid before the Domesday Society. Mr. Taylor's argument would seem to be an attempt to disprove the common assertion of most Domesday scholars, that a Wapentake was merely the Hundred under a Danish name. This, certainly, was the view of that eminent Domesday scholar, Sir Henry Ellis, and in these days he has been followed by Professor Skeat and Bishop Stubb, and it would really seem that Canon Taylor's desire would be rather to damage the reputation of the latter writers as historical scholars, than to enlighten the world with any learning of his own.

Canon Taylor has drawn ample proofs from their writings in disproof of his own proposition which he has scattered through his paper, though without acknowledging the source from which he has derived them, but he seems unable to comprehend the meaning of the proofs he has collected; he has found a mare's nest (a favorite exercise of his) in the well-known fact that there are

hundreds and hundreds—that is to say, that for certain purposes three hundreds were united and the new division still retained the old name. Of this he finds ample proof in the History of the County of Bucks, but he finds that in Yorkshire the three combined hundreds were called Wapentakes, hence he would infer that it takes three hundreds to make a Wapentake, and so it would of the smaller Hundreds; but he should know that in several counties, as in both Derby and Leicester, the Wapentake was exactly equal in size and coterminus with the old Hundred. Instead, therefore, of falling into such an incredible blunder, he should have seen that the explanation is simply that where the Hundreds are of the smaller kind, it takes three to make a Wapentake, but only one of the larger kind of Hundreds; the probability is that the smaller Hundred is the combination for military purposes, and the larger for judicial purposes. In the laws of Henry I. we read of a prefect of the Wapentake, and in same laws the term used for Hundred is "Hundred or Wapentake." The propositus or provost of a Hundred, was, no doubt, identical with the prefect of Henry I.

In Ethelreds laws, if genuine, we have evidence that in old time there were divisions called Five Burghs (probably free Boroughs), Burgh Assemblies and Wapentakes, which seem to have borne the following proportion to each other: indemnity for protection in a five Burgh was given by 12 Hundreds, in a Burgh Assembly by 6, and in a Wapentake by one Hundred. At this date it is clear that there was a difference in the names but not in the thing indicated. Ethelred decreed that a gemot should be held in every Wapentake. Again we find evidence in the laws of Canute of the existence of the three Hundreds, he refers to an oath to be taken in the Court of the three Hundreds, evidence that even at his date, there were greater and less Hundreds, and that the greater was equivalent to a Wapentake.

Canon Taylor asserts that he can find no evidence that a Wapentake was ever called a Hundred. He should look into the Pipe Rolls for Derbyshire and he would find them at one time called by one name, and in the next document by the other apparently without any reason for the change of name, but surely, to a reasonable man, the statement in the laws of Edward the Confessor, quoted by himself, should be quite sufficient to convince him of his error.

The statement that the history of the Hundred is unknown is absurd, the full account of it can be read in the Welsh laws, for

the ancient British, when they fled from England, took with them the same laws which they left behind; they were called in gaelic "Cantrevs," and a half-hundred was a Cymwd, which consisted of 12 maenols and 2 trev's. In all probability the Hundred of Sawly, which consisted of 12 carucates, was a half-hundred, which would make the British maenel equivalent to the carucate.

If writers will ignore the true history of England for their wholly imaginary accounts of the "Anglo-Saxons," they cannot expect to escape from error, but if they drop that foolish name, and the muddles into which it leads them, and learn that the English people are the Angles, (An gael) or the British whom their neighbours called Saxons, they may, in time, by following the lead so obtained, get at the truth even in small matters like those of Wapentakes and Hundreds.

Perhaps all this bother might have been avoided if the learned Canon had literally translated the names, and he would have arrived at the important fact that they both refer to the same thing. The Wapentake is the taking of the Weapons, and the Hundred is the area of such a taking, hence, of course, they are identical in meaning, though pointing to different part of the same subject.

In Domesday we find only mention of 5 or 6 Wapentakes or Hundreds in Derbyshire which do not exactly correspond to the modern divisions, Scarsdale, Hameston, Morleston, Walecross and Apeltre and Peak fers, whilst the Hundred Rolls (A.D. 1273), give Scarsdale, Repingdon, Gresley, Little Church, Wyrksworth Apeltre and Peak. It is unnecessary here to explain the difference, and to reconcile the discrepancies since the Wapentake of Scarvedale is undoubtedly represented by the hundred of Scarsdale of the present day, but it may be remarked that the Domesday Commissioners were collecting materials for the payment of the King's rents, and, therefore, did not concern themselves with the civil subdivisions of the County, and, indeed, they are only incidentally mentioned. It is to be observed, however, that the Hundred Rolls were especially devoted to these sub-divisions, simply because the civil and criminal work of the County was conducted in the Courts of these divisions, and those Commissioners did not trouble themselves about the meaning of the term, but entered the Hundreds of the County as Wapentakes, as they were generally termed.

The most important fact with regard to the history of the Hundred of Scarsdale, is that it has always passed with the Manor of Chesterfield. It was so granted by King John, and, no doubt,

prior to his date and from and before the Conquest, was part of the demesne of the Crown, and it would seem from the expressions used in the Hundred Rolls, that the Manor was the chief, and the Hundred was appurtenant to it. King John, in his Charter, speaks of our Manor of Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, with Briminton and Witenton, and the soke and the whole Wapentake of Scarsdale, and with all its members and appurtenances, for the Manor, with the two vills and the soke, the rent was £69, and for the Wapentake only £10. The confirmatory Charter of all subsequent Kings only mention Chesterfield, and do not refer to the Hundred.

The Hundred Rolls, however, give curious evidence of the union of the Hundred with the Manor. The jury found that the Wapentake of Scarsdale paid 40s. in the time of King John, but then (4 Ed. I.) was worth £10, and was in the hands of Nicolas Wake, together with the town of Chesterfield, which was accustomed to be rated with the Wapentake (*reddere cum wapentac*), and then was worth by itself (*in se*) £40, and we find, from the same record, this further fact, that Chesterfield was formerly accustomed to pay £20 only.

We know, as a fact, that in King John's time the value of the Hundred was then £10, though we have no evidence except this Roll that it was previously only worth 40s., and we know that King Richard I. assessed the town of Chesterfield at £79: how it came down to £40 is not clear.

The search into the history of the Hundred involves an account of the Manor of Chesterfield, not only because they have always been held together, but because the Hundred has been treated as inferior to—at all events as appurtenant to it.

The early history of Chesterfield presents one of the most complicated and interesting problems which arises from a proper study of the Book of Domesday, and in the solution of which it is needless to say no real help can be obtained from the lucubrations of the "Domesday Committee." Their investigations were concentrated upon one or two very minute points which although in their view were the keys of the great treasure house, have unfortunately failed to open one of its secrets or doors, and the work of interpreting this great book still remains open to the most unlearned as to the most learned to discuss.

It is absolutely necessary, in detailing the history of this Town, to examine one or two of the most important Domesday difficulties, which must be the author's excuse for venturing to enter the arena annexed by the Domesday Committee.

The author has ventured in the first pages of Volume I. of

this work to propound a theory which he thinks is worthy of deeper consideration, although it is practically opposed to the conclusions of a host of writers upon the subject, but this theory of course received no satisfactory consideration from the great Domesday Committee—and that is, whether (as it has always been assumed perhaps, rather than asserted) Domesday is an account of all the lands of the Kingdom, or whether, as the author asserts, it is a mere record of Crown property and Crown rents.

Perhaps no Town or Manor in England proves more clearly the truth of the latter view than does the Borough of Chesterfield, and it is therefore a matter of more than local importance to examine this proposition closely.

The two Messrs. Lysons, whose history is the only work upon Derbyshire worth the attention of scholars, take the opposite view. They assume that the Town of Chesterfield was included in Domesday, because they find there a place of the same name described amongst the "*Terra Regis*" of William I., and most certainly that place has for many centuries been confounded with it, yet it would seem impossible properly to identify them.

Lysons, page 76, writes:—"Chesterfield does not appear to have existed as a town before the Norman Conquest. In the survey of Domesday, 'Cestrefield' is described as a hamlet of Newbold, "which was ancient demesne of the Crown"; and Woolley, an attorney, who made great collections for the history of the County, writes (Ad. Mss. 6670 fol. 198):—"When Domesday Book was made, Chesterfield was only a Berew of the King's great Manor of Newbold, now only a small village within the Parish of "Chesterfield." The chief points in favour of this view are obtainable from the Certificates of Ancient Demesne given by the Exchequer.

It is unquestionable that the Kings of England, since the time of King John, did for centuries usurp powers over this town and treat it, not as part of the *Terra Regis*, but as their private manorial property; possibly as an escheat, though not so strictly, for we know of no early over-Lord of Chesterfield who could have forfeited it, yet the inhabitants as their rights were encroached upon availed themselves, it seems improperly, of the evidence of Domesday in order to protect themselves and preserve their privileges, which, as it will be seen presently, were always excepted from the royal grants affecting the Town, but which the grantees of the Crown always suppressed; it was probably the only way they knew of protecting their rights, and they never scrupled to avail themselves

of it; it will, however, be seen hereafter that these certificates were of little avail to preserve the privileges protected, and never, in fact, produced any benefit: apparently they were procurable at will, but they would only be available if properly pleaded in a Court of Justice, and this test does not seem to have been applied to them.

It is necessary therefore to reason upon first principles by analogy, for there is no direct evidence upon the question—and first, it is desirable to see what Domesday states, in reading which it must be borne in mind that it is not necessarily to be concluded because there is mention of a place of the same name that therefore the identical place is referred to; it frequently happens that that there are several Manors and places of the same name, and sometimes several Manors of the same name in one place—in other words, that names are sometimes common to several places, and that one place may contain within it several Manors.

(DOMESDAY, FOLIO 272a, COL. II.)

“Manor and vi. Berewites”—“In Newebold, with vi. Berewites—Witintune, Brimintune, Taptune, Cestrefeld, Buitorp, Echintune, there are vi. carucates and i. bovat of land, hidable land for vi. ploughs. The King had xvi. villanes and ii. bordars and i. servus there, having iv. ploughs. To this Manor belong viii. acres of meadow, wood, pasturable iii. miles in length and iii. miles in breadth. T. R. E. it was worth vi. pounds, now x. pounds.”

We find no mention of any of these places again in Domesday with the exception of Echintune and Tapetune. In enumerating the lands of the Kings Thanes, we read that “Bada had in Tapetune (‘probably, but not certainly, the same place), 1 bovat of land and 4 ‘acres hidable land for 2 oxen, then 4 villains held 1 plough there ‘and 1 acre of wood in length and 1 in breadth: in the time of King ‘Edward it was worth ros., then 2s. 8d.” Dolfen holds of the King, and we find under the account of Hubert fil Ralf’s Barony that he held the Manor of Echintune, in which Levenot had 4 carucates of land, hidable with land for v. ploughs. That Ralf fil Hubert himself had in demesne there 1 carucate and 14 villains having 5 ploughs; that there was a priest there and 1 servus and 1 mill worth 3s., and 8 acres of wood pasturable 2 miles and 1 furlong in length and 1 mile and $\frac{1}{2}$ a furlong in breadth, and that in the time of King Edward it was worth £7 and then IXs. The bare enumeration of these figures, both of land measures and value, shews conclusively that this latter Manor of Ekington could not be identical with the Berewite of the Manor of Newbold called

Echintune, since it alone contained nearly as much land (6 car.) and nearly as much wood as the whole Manor of Newbold with its 6 Berewites, including that one of the same name, but of course it might refer to a small Manor of the same name within the larger one.

Then again, Fitz Herbert's holding was a Manor in itself, a place of higher dignity than a Berewite, and it had a church and a mill, while Newbold had no church; again, it was a long way distant, whereas the other Echintune was clearly adjacent to Newbold, or it would have been described, not as Echintune, but as soc of Newbold in Echinton.

The same reasoning must satisfy us that the Chesterfield, the Berewite of Newbold, was not and could not be the great Town of Chesterfield, the capital of the Wapentake; indeed, the early records describe the Wapentake as belonging to the Town (*see* page 402, vol. i.), because although we possess no record of the value or dimensions at Domesday, yet we do know that it possessed a church at that period, and had done so in the time of the Confessor, and that even then it was a Manor in itself and not a Berewite pertaining to another Manor: the proof of this is absolute and conclusive; in all probability it also had one or more mills.

That it had a church and was a Manor in itself in the time of Edward the Confessor, is proved by the charter of William II. to Lincoln: the date of this charter is most important—it is made upon the day when Archbishop Anselm became the free man of King William. Now we know from Eadmer and Simeon of Durham that Anselm was made Archbishop of Canterbury in Lent, 1093, and that he was consecrated in the following December. Possibly this very grant may help to settle the controversy respecting the date of the transfer of the See of Dorchester (Oxford) to Lincoln. The better opinion seems to be that Lincoln became the See of the Bishopric this very year, and if this was the case, King William may have celebrated the occasion by the grant; it seems probable from the reference to the state of the revenues of these churches in the time of Edward the Confessor, that they were then held by one or other of the Sees which merged into Lincoln, but whether this be so or not, we know certainly that Chesterfield had a church, having other churches affiliated to it, and was a Manor in itself prior to Domesday, and indeed prior to the Conquest, a fact which seems to dispose of the argument that the Chesterfield of Domesday was the great Town with which the Hundred of Scarsdale was always associated.

The following are the exact terms of this grant, which was existing in the 6th year of the reign of King Henry VI., for it was then inspected by the King and enrolled (Patent Roll 8A, 76, p. 2, m. 10).

A copy still exists in the cartulary at Lincoln, but of course the original charter was lost during the great reformation, when the enlightened enthusiasts—or rather, tools of those who desired to rob the Church of her estates destroyed all writings as works of the evil one, the destruction was instigated probably to prevent the possibility of a restitution. The charter is in these words:—

William, King of the English, to Thomas, Archbishop, R. Bishop of Chester, Roger Earl and E. Sheriff, H. de Ferrars and W. Peveril, and to all his faithful French and English of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, Health—Know ye that we have given to the Church of St. Mary at Lincoln to Robert, Bishop of the same church, and to all his successors for ever, for the good of the souls of my father and mother and for myself, the Church of Ochinton and whatever belonged to it in the time of King Edward, and the Church of Chesterfield and the Church of Ashbourn and the Church of Mansfield, and the Chapels which are in the Berewites adjoining the said four Manors! and I will that the Church of Lincoln, &c., shall firmly hold the same with lands and tithes and all that pertained to the said churches in the time of King Edward. This gift was made upon the morrow of the day in which Anselm, Archbishop, was made my liege man. T. Walch Bishop of Winchester, Wm., Bishop of Durham, Ranulf, Chaplain Eudo, Dapifer, Wm. Peveril, Hamon Dapifer and Urso de Abbetot and Ranulf fil Ilger.

Dr. Pegg was much exercised by this charter. He did not attempt to dispute its authenticity; but he misread it. He explained away that part of the charter which states that these churches existed in the time King Edward. He rightly assumes the date of the charter to be 1093-4, half-a-dozen years after Domesday, in which he notices that no church was mentioned under Chesterfield, and he then tried to make out the date of the foundation to be 1090—his reasoning is so curious, that in fairness to him the complete extract is given.

He writes (Vol. II., p. 161):—"I would suppose then, for I venture to move, in this case, these conjectures, that the first and most ancient part might be erected about A.D. 1090, a few years after the Conquest."

“According to my authorities, there was no church erected at Chesterfield till Wm. Rufus’ time. A more forcible objection arises from the words of the charter giving the tithes, &c., which belonged to Chesterfield Church in the time of King Edward, which seems to indicate there was the fabric of a church there in Edward the Confessors’ time; but to this I answer, that Rectories might be formed and tithes paid before the building or fabric was erected; that the Record of Domesday is very accurate in specifying churches and priests in those places when any were established, and yet takes no notice of any such at this place, and thirdly, that, as in the present case, there was a church then at Ashbourne, at Ochinton, and at Mansfield, as appears from Domesday this is sufficient to justify the expressions in the grant, though there might not be one in King Edward’s time at Chesterfield. It may be urged further that the appearances of the semi-circular arch in the less N door seems to infer that the fabric must have had a being in the ante-Norman or Saxon time, since according to general acceptance, the mitred arch were introduced into our public buildings by the Normans. Now it will be allowed that our Saxon ancestors were acquainted with no other kind of arch but the circular, whence this observation may serve as an irrefragible argument against the date we have endeavoured to disprove.”

The following notes bear upon the question :—

On the distribution of the church estate of Lincoln amongst the dignitaries and Prebendaries in 1110 (only 17 years after Wm. Rufus’ charter), the Church of Chesterfield was allotted to the Dean, who has enjoyed the great Rectory ever since.—(Pegg’s M.S. vol. ii., fo. 239.)

C. 1200 Gilbert de Hesland held land which was granted for the repair of the church.

In 1220 Osbert de Whittington was Senescal of the Dean.

1230—Wm. de London succeeded him.

1239—Robert fil Simon de Brimington granted to the Dean of Lincoln 1 bovate of land at Tapton.

Roger Brito of Walton obtained from the Dean, as Rector of Chesterfield, the privilege of having a chapel at Walton.

36 Henry III. The Dean’s Court and Mill are mentioned.

7 Mar., 1220. Henry de Lessington, Dean of Lincoln, made concord with Welbec Abbey concerning 5 bovates of land and 2 messuages in villa de Newbold in parochia de Chesterfield, which the Dean held of the gift of Stephen Cleric and Simon fil Ralf of Newbold.

1234. Receipt of seizen of land in farm from the Dean of Lincoln the day next following the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Hugh de Walton, received of Wm. de Thornaco, Dean of Lincoln, six acres of arable land in the field of Newbold, those acres, namely, which Matthew de Hathersage gave to the Church of Chesterfield on the day of dedication, T, Hugo de Linacre, Peter de Brimington, Wm. de Heveyheaton Jordan.

This deed has given rise to an amusing discussion, in which even so learned an antiquary as Dr. Pegg took a part, that 1234 was the date of the Church of Chesterfield, forgetful of the fact that the church held such a festival every year of its life.

In 10 Ed. I., pasc. rot 3 dorso, there is mention of an action between the King and the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln concerning Eyton, Parva, Chester, and a third part of the Manor of Chesterfield, in which the Dean was successful.

There is also the fact to be remembered, that the Deans of Lincoln had a Manor in Chesterfield; so had the Knight Templars; and although these facts are not absolutely conclusive, since Manors were created for some centuries after Domesday, until, in fact, the date of the Statute of Quia Emptores; yet seeing that Lincoln obtained a grant of the Church of Chesterfield within a very few years of the completion of Domesday—probably not more than five or six—it is reasonable to suppose that this was the date of the creation of the Manor, or perhaps that the grant was even of an earlier date: so many royal grants, although they appear to be new ones, are in fact only confirmations of old grants.

Although Domesday gives no special boundaries of Chesterfield, we obtain a full description of them from an Inquisition dated Wednesday in the Octave of St. Michael, in the first year of Richard II., made at a great Court held at Chesterfield before John Foucher, Senescallus, this was founded upon ancient documentary evidence.

It is recorded in the well known black book of the Corporation of Chesterfield, which is now lost, but it was seen and the Inquisition copied in the year 1790 by Adam Woolley, junr. (Woolley's M.S. 6667, fo. 371B.)

It was then proved that in the time of King John, Wm. Briwere, the elder was seized and enfeofed by him of the said Manor of Chesterfield with the appurtenances and with all pastures, containing 3 leagues in length and 3 leagues in breadth, to the said Manor belonging, namely, abutting on the fee of

Dronfield, Oneston, Hanley and Staveley on the one part, and upon the fee of Walton and Hasland on the other part; and in breadth by the fee of Hanley and Staveley one the one part, and by the fee of Walton and Hasland on the other part; and by the fee of Barley, Hulme and Brampton on the one part, and by that of Calow, Sutton and Dokmanton, Hinkersal and Staveley on the other part. Now the amount of territory here included very nearly equals that of Newbold's, 6 berewites, as given in Domesday.

The record also states that the Manor descended to Wm., son and heir of the said Wm. Briwere, and from him to William Wake and Isabella his wife, and from them to Hugo their son, and from him to John his son.

If these boundaries be followed by drawing a line from town to town, thus—Staveley, Handley, Unston, Dronfield, Holmsfield, Barlow, Brampton, Walton, Hasland and Sutton back to Staveley, it will be seen at once that the Manor of Chesterfield with its appurtenances is exactly identical with that of Newbold and its berewites since Chesterfield has within its bounds Newbold, Whittington, Brimington, Tapton and Boithorp, omitting only Chesterfield and Echintune, which are lost or perhaps included in one of the berewites.

Echinton, the Berewite of Newbold, must be assumed to be lost, like scores of other Domesday places, and Chesterfield also; for it is a curious fact that there was another Chesterfield besides the town.

The Testa de Nevil (fol. 82, p. 482) shews that "there was a Chesterfield, in Wingerworth, of the Soke of Chesterfield, and which was given to the antecessor of Wachelin de Ferrars by King William the Bastard, as he says" (the record appears to be of the date of the 14 and 15 John).

Wingerworth is now counted ecclesiastically a member of Chesterfield, but at Domesday it was enumerated separately.

Now, at first sight, it would almost seem that the Domesday scribe made a mistake in the names. Chesterfield and Newbold are close together, and it would appear that he had simply confounded them, giving the latter as the Manor, instead of recording it as a berewite of the former; but we are met with two very formidable objections to this view: first, it does not dispose of the difficulty of the omission of all mention of the church, which was evidently an old foundation, for even prior to Domesday it had several churches appurtenant to it, which doubtless are the same churches as those which now regard Chesterfield as their mother-church.

Then there is the value. We have seen that at Domesday, Newbold and its 6 Berewites were worth £10, as against the value of £6 T. R. E., and the Hundred Rolls shew that Chesterfield was formerly worth £20, and then (4 Ed. I.) was worth £40. Chesterfield paid 100s. in aid of the marriage of the King's daughter in 15 Henry II; Nottingham at the same time paid £26 13s. 4d., and Derby £20 at Domesday, Nottingham being assessed at £40 and Derby at £30.

It is unquestionable that King John dare not wholly ignore the rights of the men of Chesterfield as tenants of ancient demesne, although he did his best to destroy them in conjunction with the unjust judge, Wm. Briwere; but they were continually reasserted. In 4 Ed. III, the men of Chesterfield were summoned, and by John Sherwood, their Attorney, who stated that Wm. Briwere was Lord of the Town, and by his charter confirmed to them all the liberties which King John gave to them, and he produced the Charter of King Henry III. in confirmation.

Wm. Denum, who appeared for the Crown, stated that they claimed the privileges of ancient demesne, and no mention appears in Henry's Charter, the matter was adjourned *Coram Rege* in the Octave of St. John the Baptist. Those Rolls have been searched, but unfortunately without finding the result. The several confirmations of these rights by Certificates of ancient demesne shew that they must have established their rights by the production of Domesday. This action shews that it was always doubted whether the Chesterfield of Domesday applied to the Town, or the attorney for the men of Chesterfield would at once have produced it, instead of relying upon the Charter of Henry III.

In a muster Roll of 21 Edward III. Thomas de Holland, Lord of Chesterfield, claimed for it a privilege of exemption (no doubt part of its rights as a place of ancient demesne), that no one in the Town was bound to become an armed man, except six archers who are skilled in hunting, and not more than 28 were in the service of the King in parts abroad (Vol. I., p. 482).

William Briwere appears to have held property in Chesterfield before he became Lord of the Town, as we learn from a Charter of Wm. Briwere, probably the younger, to John, son of Wm. Leke, wherein he grants 2 tofts which Wm. Briwere had granted to him in the time of King Richard, before the vill of Chesterfield came into his hands: this was probably at the time when Wm. Briwere was Sheriff of Derbyshire, in the sixth year of King Richard's reign.

In 6 John, Wm. Briwere paid £79 for Chesterfield (Pipe Rolls,)

and we find from a Pipe Roll of 8 Richard I., that the rent of Chesterfield beyond the old farm had been assessed by himself, the Sheriff, and by Wm. Albini and Simon de Pateshill, and by a jury of the Knights of the County, at £38, under the new regulations of Archbishop Hubert Walter: what the old farm was we do not know, but Chesterfield was originally worth £20.

The Hundred Rolls, p. 48, shew that the Town of Derby paid into the Exchequer annually £34 10s., and £10 increase. The same jury found, in answer to the question—How many and what Manors the King has in his hands, as well as of ancient demesne of the Crown as escheats and purchases?—a fact which seems to throw light upon the question. They say that the Burgh of Derby was of the King's fee, and that the Burgesses held the said King's Borough in capite by charter, and they also said that the King had the demesne of the Borough of Derby, but that no one had demesne of the Manor within the same Burgh.

This shews that the Manor and Burgh were separate matters, and it explains with remarkable force the meaning of the proviso in the Royal Charters concerning the Manor of Chesterfield, that they were not conterminous or in any way equivalent terms is clear, notwithstanding the inquisition respecting the boundaries of the Manor is cited, from the fact that other Manors existed within the Burgh.

Bearing the distinction in mind, it is evident that Chesterfield was, in fact, omitted from Domesday because the King did not hold the Town, for it was a free Borough, but only the Manor within it, which was of ancient demesne of the Crown, and that only the Manor passed to the Briweres and not the Borough and the whole limits of Chesterfield. It is again quite clear, from another fact, the grant to Wm. Briwere was of Chesterfield, with Briweton and Wittington, therefore, by inference, excluding Tapton, Boythorp, and other places, which were berewites of Newbold at Domesday, and these two places were assessed at a distinct rent of £20, in addition to the £79 demanded for Chesterfield. Wm. Briwere, it would appear from the Pipe Rolls, complained of the addition, but the scribes of the Exchequer in 7 John charged him with it, though adding in a note that it ought not to be exacted, because it was comprised in the farm of Chesterfield; as a fact, it was perfectly immaterial whether it was charged or not, for William Briwere did not pay his taxes, he, like many other of the Courtiers, always managing to be excused payment on account of some plea or other.

We learn but few facts from the Pipe Rolls respecting Chesterfield before the time of King John. In the time of King Henry II. a sum of about 29s. is periodically received for the fair. Chesterfield was amerced £5 for the marriage of the King's daughter, and on the 20th Henry II. a sum of £14 10s. 8d. was paid for the Assizes at Chesterfield—a remarkable entry, the meaning of which it is difficult to understand, all the Rolls, except the Pipe Rolls, for this reign, with very few exceptions, having disappeared; it can only be conjectured that this was part of the proceedings of this tyrannical King, of which we have an instance in the Roll of the iter of the great Lord Chief Justice Glanville—(printed at page 119, Vol. I. of this work).

In the Pipe Roll of 8 Rich. I., Wm. Briwere, then Sheriff, accounts for £7 17s. 3d., the remainder of the rents of Chesterfield for the past year; according to Archbishop Walter's assessment this was probably as sheriff, although it is uncertain whether he had not already Chesterfield "in his hands" through Earl John's benevolence.

In 10 Richard there is a curious entry of an allowance of £6 to the Brethren of the Leper's Hospital in Chesterfield, which was assigned to them in exchange for their fair, from which it would seem that the rents of Chesterfield, until this period, were paid into the Exchequer as part of the Crown revenues, and when the fair was taken from the Lepers, the sum of £6 was allowed to them. We have no account from any record of when or why the fair was given to them. In 1 John, Wm. Briwere accounted for £38, the increased rent of Chesterfield, according to the Roll of 8 Richard I., and £15 13s. 4d. for the remainder of the farm.

In 9 John there is a curious entry on the Pipe Rolls, which it is difficult to understand. The farmer of Chesterfield (at that time unquestionably Wm. Briwere) owed 20 marcs. for having 6lbs. of silver each year for receiving at Chesterfield the farm of the same Manor by the hands of the Farmer, in exchange for the tolls which the King gave them when he was Earl of Moreton, in the market and fair of Chesterfield, and for having the Charter of the King to that intent. This must be a mistake, for the Lepers who had that sum from Wm. Briwere, and who probably acted as receivers for the King.

There is a payment of an ancient rent of £7 13s. from Peter de Brimington for the farm of Brimington and Wittington, and in 2 John he paid £100 to obtain a confirmation of the grant. Robert le Peter de Brimington fined 50 marcs in 5 John for having the

Manor of Wychenton, as his father held it with its appurts by the Charter of the King; and although William Briwere succeeded, in spite of these charters, to obtain a grant of Brimington and Whittington for himself, it appears that it was only the rent paid by the Brimington family that was assigned, and this seems to have been increased by Wm. Briwere to £20.

In the 4th year of King John, the men of Chesterfield, for the last time, assert their position as a free Borough. They fine with the King 2 marcs that they may buy and sell dyed cloth, as they were accustomed to do in the time of King Henry, evidence that they were then incorporated as a free Borough.

In the 6th year, we find the voracious Judge, Wm. Briwere, fined with the King 40 marcs for having Chesterfield, with Brimington and Witenton, with the soke and wapentake of Scarsdale, and for having the Manor of Axminster in Devon, and for having other liberties according to the King's Charter, which he holds concerning them: of this sum he paid one-half the following year but was excused the other half for some reason which appears at page 168, vol. 1.

The Charter by which Wm. Briwere obtained the grant of the Manor of Chesterfield is lost, but a copy of it is to be found at the Public Record Office enrolled (Rot. Cart. Antiq. AA. 20), which was printed in the Roll of Charters, p. 139. The original is not quite perfect, the outside edge having been damaged, the name of the grantor having gone as well as the beginning of each line: these damaged parts in the following translation are enclosed in brackets. There is a transcript of this Charter Roll now in the Record Office, copied by the late Mr. Edward Bond about 30 years ago, which is also imperfect, shewing that the damage to the Roll is of old date, The year of the King is clearly given, and looking at the entries already given from the Pipe Rolls, though it is doubtful whether this was not a mere confirmation of a previous Charter, yet it can hardly have been the Act of King Richard, inasmuch as it is inconsistent with his bounty, not only to Peter de Brimington, but also to the Lepers, and may, therefore, safely be assigned to the reign of King John.

(Translation.)

[* * *] by the Grace of God—King of England, &c. Know ye that we have given, granted, and by this our present charter have confirmed to William Brewer and his heirs our Manor of Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, with Briweton and Witenton, and the

soke and wapentake of Scarsdale [] with all its members and appurtenances to hold at fee farm to him and to his heirs of us and of our heirs paying annually for the said Chesterfield and Brumenton, and Witenton and Soke, 69 pounds by tale, and for the said wapentake [] of Scarsdale, £10 by tale into our exchequer of Westminster by his own hand or by the hands of his heirs, that is to say half at the term of Easter and half at the term of St. Michael; we will also that the said Manor of Chesterfield, with all its appurtenances [] shall have the same liberties and free customs which our borough of Nottingham possesses in all places and in all things, so nevertheless that our boroughs of Nottingham and Derby shall not lose the liberties which they possess and should have; and we will that the said Chesterfield shall be a free Borough, so that no Burgess or Merchant within it, or within the said wapentake or in the soke, shall have liberties and free customs unless by him the said William Brewer or thro' his heirs, *except those who before this time had liberties there.** We grant also that the same William Brewer and his heirs shall have a fair at Chesterfield in each year, at the exaltation of the Holy Cross, of eight days' duration, and besides a market there two days in each week, that is to say on Tuesday and Saturday, with all the liberties and free customs pertaining to fairs and markets, and that Tolls shall be taken in the said fairs and markets from all those who do not possess privileges of exemption. Besides we have given and granted to the same William Brewer and his heirs our Manor of Snodington, in Nottinghamshire, and our Manor of Axminster, in Devonshire, with all its members and appurtenances, except the hundred of Axminster, to hold to fee farm to him and to his heirs of us and of our heirs, paying annually for Snodington £8 by tale, and for Axminster £34 by tale into our said exchequer by his hands or by the hands of his heirs at the said terms, and that he shall have at Axminster one market each week, upon Sunday, as they are there accustomed, and besides, our fishery of Kingswere, in Somersetshire, with all its appurtenances, to hold to fee farm to him and to his heirs of us and of our heirs, paying annually for it twenty shillings by tale to our said exchequer by his hands or by the hands of his heirs at the said terms, so that the said William Brewer and his heirs after him shall have and hold the said Manor of Chesterfield, with Brumenton and Witenton, and the soke and the whole wapentake of Scarsdale, with all its

* The words printed in italics are omitted from all the Charters of Confirmation after that which King John granted to Wm. Brewer, the younger, but Henry III. especially preserves the liberties granted by King John.

appurtenances, and the said Manor of Snodington with all its appurtenances, and the said Manor of Axminster with all its appurtenances, except the hundred of Axminster and the said Fishery of Kingswere, at fee farm, paying annually 112 pounds* by tale into our exchequer at Westminster, by his hands or by the hands of his heirs at the said terms as is aforesaid. Besides we have given and granted to the same William Brewer the rent of Peter of Sandiacre, which he owes to us for the land which he holds of us in exchange for the land of Horsley. Wherefore we will and especially command that the said William Brewer and his heirs after him shall have and hold, with all liberties and members and all appurtenances, to fee farm for the said farm and by the service of [] one Knight's fee† for all services and all demands, and that well and peacefully, freely and quietly and honourably as we or our ancestors ever better more freely completely held them free and quit of shires and hundreds and wapentakes, and of their suits and of all pleas, complaints [exactions, except those] which to our crown belong. As Witness The Lord J. Norwich. Given by the hand of Hugo de Well, Archdeacon of Wells, at Clarendon, the 29th day of September, in the 6th year of our Reign.

The terms of this Charter are very important, and when we remember that the grantor was a crafty Judge, every word should be carefully weighed. It is apparently a grant in favour of Chesterfield; it is to be a free Borough, as we know it had always been; but only free in dependence upon William Briwere—if that can be called freedom. The words printed in italics, "*except those who before this time had liberties*," shew that it was already a free Borough, and as regards all freemen of that date, their privileges remained intact; but future freemen were to be subject to the Lord William Briwere. We do not know what the customs of the Borough were prior to this date, but from it, they were to be similar to those of the Towns of Nottingham and Derby, so far as they did not interfere with them. We know what these were, at all events, in the case of Nottingham, and from a Charter given to Derby, attested by H. Wells, Archdeacon of Wells, at

*The correct computation counting Kingswere fishery at one pound is £122. Glover in his history Derbyshire, Vol. II., pt. 1, p. 298 states that the payment for Axminster was £24, and for Kingswere £20. The probability is that his copy was correct as to Axminster but wrong as to Kingswere. Glover gives the date of the Charter as 1204.

†It will be seen by reference to the Charter granted to Richard, son of this William Brewer, that the service was only of "two parts" of a Knight's fee, but his grant only included part of the premises, the subject of this grant.

Clarendon, in the same year, though the exact date is not given, it would appear, since that same Archdeacon attested the Chesterfield Charter, that they were given at the same time; a further proof that Wm. Briwere did not obtain seizin before the 6 John, whatever Charter he may previously held, is clear from the Close Rolls, since on the 15th September in that year the King, when at Burbeche, granted a mandate which was attested by G. fil P. (Geoffrey fitz Peter) the Justiciary, commanding the Sheriff of Nottingham to give seizin to Wm. Briwere of Chesterfield, Brimington and Whittington, with the Soke and with the Wapentake of Scarthedale, which the King had committed to him at fee farm.

The same Pipe Roll which discloses the fact that Wm. Briwere offered the King 40 marks for his Charter, shews also that the Burgesses of Derby offered the King 66 marcs and 2 palfreys for having their town at fee farm—that is to say, by ancient farm, and for the rent of £10 for all services, and for having a similar Charter to that granted to the Burgesses of Nottingham.

Probably the chief gain to both Nottingham and Derby by these Charters was the privilege of choosing their own Reeve, and of the payment by him of their farm at the demesne exchequer, a privilege which would seem to indicate that neither of these Towns were of the King's demesne; indeed, this fact would seem to be inferred from neither of these towns having been enumerated amongst the Terra Regis, but as separate and distinct Manors and Burghs, as well as from the fact, that the King's possessions in Derby are enumerated just as are those of many other Lords, and in precisely the same way; these Towns, probably, are Boroughs by Charter, while Chesterfield being the only Borough by prescription, ranks higher than either, and it is unnecessary to refer to these privileges in the Charter, and possibly the only gain conferred upon the Town was in respect of the liberty to choose a Reeve, which probably, as a King's Borough, they had no right to do, although it must be remembered that there is no proof that the King had ever at any time any rights over the Borough. Derby, we see from the Charter to its burgesses, was the King's Borough; it is like the Nottingham Charter, addressed to the King's Burgesses; whilst the Burgesses of Chesterfield—altho apparently great concessions are made to them—are not so addressed, and we only learn inferentially from the proviso that it had previously been a Borough, and that its burgesses had already enjoyed certain privileges. The omission to call them the King's Burgesses may

arise from the idea afterwards propagated by Lord Coke, that Towns did not partake of the advantages of ancient demesne.

Besides, that the Charter in no way refers to the Burgesses of Chesterfield, except to preserve their rights, it is important to observe that it is confined exclusively to the Manor of Chesterfield, that is, only to the King's Demesne within the Borough, and, of course, it did not touch the privileges of any of the other Manors within the Borough, any more than it would affect the privileges of the Burgesses of the Borough itself.

It would seem to extend to the tenants of the Manor all the liberties and free customs which were guaranteed by Charter to Nottingham, and at the same time to Derby, possibly Derby, was a Borough of prescriptive rights, but unwisely exchanged them for Charter rights.

The farm of the Manor was fixed by this Charter, but it will be observed that the amount occurs just at the injured part of the document, and it reads as if it were fixed at the services of one Knight's fee, but looking at the terms of William Briwere's Charter given to the officers of the Exchequer, as cited in the Red Book, it is clear that William Briwer only owed the services of half a Knight's fee for Chesterfield and his other farms (page 361), and therefore the words "half of" are probably lost; still in the Pipe Roll of 16 John, William Briwer is said to owe the service of one fee for Chesterfield. It has been pointed out already, that in all probability the Testa de Nevil dates from and includes the Inquisitions instigated by Archbishop Hubert Walter, the loss of which Bishop Stubbs has deplored, and as they occurred about 1198—a fact which is supported by the Pipe Roll of 8 Richard I.—with regard to the Borough of Chesterfield, it would almost seem as if King John's Charter referred to in the Pipe Rolls of the 6th of his reign been given prior to the time when he came to the throne, and whilst he was Earl of Moreton. We see that he gave a similar Charter to Nottingham at that period, the date of which is not given, although he himself confirmed it the first year of his reign. If otherwise the question arises why William Briwer's Charter was enrolled in the Red Book and not in the Testa de Nevil, the work of Archbishop Hubert Walter being the dividing line between them.

On the Charter Rolls (Y3, Public Record Office) there is another charter addressed to Richard, son of William Briwere, so far as Nottingham and Derbyshire are concerned, but not touching Devonshire or Somersetshire, in precisely the same form as the last Charter. It is in these words :

(*Translation.*)

J, by the Grace of God, King of England, to all his faithful Health. Know ye that we have given and granted and by our charter have confirmed to Richard Brewer, son of William Brewer, and his heirs, our Manor of Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, with Brumington and Wittington, and the soke and all the wapentake of Scarnedale, and with all its members and appurtenances to hold at fee farm to him and his heirs of us and of our heirs, paying annually for the said Chesterfield and Brumington, and Wittington and Soke, sixty-nine pounds by tale, and for the said wapentake of Scarnedale £10 by tale into our exchequer of Westminster by his hand or by the hands of his heirs, that is to say half at the term of Easter and half at the term of St. Michael; we will also that the said Manor of Chesterfield and all its appurtenances shall have the same liberties and free customs which our Borough of Nottingham has in all places and in all things, so that nevertheless our Boroughs of Nottingham and Derby shall not loose the liberties which they have or ought to have; we will that the said Chesterfield shall be a free Borough, so nevertheless that no Burgess or Merchant within it, or in the wapentake or in the soke, shall have liberties or free customs except through the same Richard Brewer and his heirs, unless those who before this time there held liberties; we grant also to the same Richard Brewer and his heirs that they should have a fair at Chesterfield every year, at the exaltation of the holy cross, of 8 days' duration, and besides a market there each week of two days, that is to say on Tuesday and Saturday, with all liberties and free customs pertaining to fairs and markets, and that tolls should be taken in the said fair, and markets from all those who have no privileges; we have given and granted to the same Richard and his heirs our Manor of Snodington, in Nottingham, to hold to fee farm to him and to his heirs of us and our heirs paying therefore annually 8 pounds by tale into the said exchequer by his hands or by the hands of his heirs at the aforesaid terms. This before subscribed we have given and granted and by this our charter have confirmed to the said Richard and his heirs, by the will and assent and at the petition of William Brewer, his father, to whom and to his heirs we have formerly given and granted and by our charter confirmed it; wherefore we will and command that the said Richard Brewer and his heirs after him shall have and hold all the said tenements with all their liberties and boundaries and appurtenances to fee farm by the said farm

and by the service of two parts of one Knight's fee for all services and all demands, so well and in peace, freely and quietly, wholly and fully, and honorably as we or our ancestor ever better more freely and completely were accustomed to hold it, and quit of all shires and hundreds, wapentakes and of their suits, and of all pleas and complaints or exactions, except those which belong to our crown.

It is observable that this is simply a farm and not a grant of the Manor for a rent and by the services of two parts of one Knights' fee. We learn the date of the charter to Richard Briwer, which is not quite clear on the charter roll, though it is certainly after the 15th year of the reign of the King, from an entry in the close Rolls, dated at Woodstock the 19th day of November in the 15th year of King John, commanding the Sheriff of Nottingham, since the King had accepted his homage for the Manor of Chesterfield with all its appurtenances, which William Briwer his father held of us saving the farm which the said Wm. Briwer was accustomed to pay, to give full seizen thereof to the said Richard Briwer.

Richard Briwer seems to have died within a year or two of this grant, for on the 6.h of August in the 16th year of his reign, King John gave to Wm. Briwer the elder a second charter. The charter to Richard Briwer, it will be seen recites the fact that the King gave it to him by the will and assent and on the petition of Wm. Briwer his father. This charter is wholly silent in the respect to any previous grants, and without assigning any cause entirely changes the tenure; it is no longer a farm of a Manor of ancient demesne subject to resumption on the death of the King, but an absolute grant in fee for the services of three Knights' fees, free (like other Manors of ancient demesne) from all shires, hundreds and their suits and of all pleas and complaints and exactions and wapentakes except those belonging to the crown.

On the 3rd of January in the 17th year of King John, when the King was at Pontefract, there is another writ to the Sheriff of Nottingham and Derby to give Wm. Briwere full seizen of all the lands of Chesterfield which had been his son's.

The Scribes of the Exchequer were very sturdy fellows, or else irrevocably allied to red tape, for although the Manor was now granted in fee, they still inserted it on the pipe rolls as if only granted out in fee farm and regularly charged the unjust Judge with the rents properly due from him, so that although Wm. Briwer's charter apparently gave him the fee of the crown demesne, it does not appear at that time that he had changed the tenure,

(From the original in the Muniment room of the Corporation of Chesterfield.)

and as no time can run against the King, notwithstanding centuries of abuse, the rights of the Crown to the enjoyment of the Lordship of Chesterfield are as clear to-day as they were prior to the illegal grants of King John.

The charters themselves, indeed, incidentally keep alive the rights of the tenants of ancient demesne, and a number of entries in the Close Rolls prove the fact clearly; they are here given to dispose of the notion that they are extinct by reason of the charters of the several Kings; these charters indeed keeping alive the rights of the tenants as well as the rights of the crown.

William Brewer the younger gave a Charter undated, but which may be dated approximately by an entry in the Close Rolls of the 10th Henry III., which shows that the judges who attested it were then at Nottingham.

(Translation.)

This is the concord made between Lord William Brewer the Younger and the Burgesses of Chesterfield. That is to say, that they and their heirs shall have and hold of the said William Brewer and of his heirs all those liberties and all free customs within the Town of Chesterfield, such as the Burgesses of Nottingham have and hold or ought to have, saving to him nevertheless all his farms assessed in the tofts in the Town of Chesterfield, upon that day on which this concord was made, and saving also to him those tofts which the said William Brewer and his heirs aforesaid enjoyed. Besides the said W. Brewer and his heirs granted that the said Burgesses and their heirs should have and hold Stalls in the market, who wish to hold of others, paying annually for each stall sixpence, except only that the said William Brewer and his heirs should have all the stalls in the time of the fair to his own use each year. Besides the said W. Brewer for himself and his heirs acknowledged that the said Burgesses and their heirs should have and hold all the acres of land in the plain, which they had and held the day when that concord was made, paying yearly for each acre four pence, excepting ten acres of their own dominion, for each of which acre they should pay per annum eight pence. Besides the said William Brewer conceded to the same Burgesses that no one of them should be made Reeve in the Town of Chesterfield unless by their free consent, and if any of the servants of the said William Brewer in the said Borough placed should act or do anything contrary to the rights and liberties of

the Borough it will be corrected. These new relaxations and prescriptive liberties the said William Brewer allowed to the said Burgesses in perpetuity, to be held in the same way as those Burgesses would hold and maintain those other rights and liberties which the said William Brewer had granted to them, and that none should ever presume against those liberties. These witnesses: Lord H. Lincoln Bishop, Stephen de Segrave, William fil War, R. de Lessington, Willo Basset, Ralf fil Nichol, then Justices of our Lord the King, and other faithful of the Lord the King, at that time being present at Nottingham.

It may be noted in proof of the inaccuracy of the dates of the Pipe Rolls, and of the danger of trusting to them, that in the 38th year of King Henry the Scribes still gave the name of Wm. Briwer as the holder of £26 of land at Chesterfield and 10 fees of Roger Buron, although other Rolls shew that this inheritance had been long previously divided amongst his co-heirs.

There can be little doubt that Wm. Briwer the younger died before the 28th day of December in the 17th year of King Henry III., for in the Pipe Rolls of that year Hugo Wac. his nephew, and one of his heirs, is recorded as paying C. m. for his relief, yet on the 28th day of December King Henry III. confirmed the charter of King John as well as that of William Briwer, referring to him as if he were alive. This charter was for many years lost, but was fortunately restored to the Borough of Chesterfield by the late Mr. Alderman Gee about the year 1884, during his first mayoralty, an event which he signalised by munificently printing at his own expense, the whole of the charters relating to this Town.

The great charter still bears the Royal seal, and it is in these words:

(Translation).

Henry by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, Count of Anjou, to his Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Counts, Barons, Justices, Viscounts, Reeves, Ministers, and to all his bailiffs and his faithful Health. Know ye that we have granted and by this our Charter have confirmed for us and our heirs to the men of William Brewer who now hold of him or who will hold in the Town of Chesterfield the freedom which the same William Brewer granted them, that is to say, that they should be free Burgesses and that they and their heirs should have and hold of the same William and his heirs the

THE GREAT CHARTER

Of King Henry III. to the Men of William Brewere who held under him in the Town of Chesterfield, dated the 28th day of December, 17 Hy. III. (See translation, p. 106).

Antonia de Gra. Rex Ang. Dns. Hydr. Dux Hant. & Aquit. Com. Andeg. Archieps. Epis. Abbates. Monachos. Comites. Barones. Iudices. Viccomites. Prepositi. Cantuarii. & omnes Balliui & Fideles. Iust. Saluati. Scitis nos concessisse & hac carta nostra confirmasse pro nobis & heredibus nostris & hinc. With Br. Willelm. qui de eo tenet. & teneant in villa de Cestrefeld libertatem qm. Idem Willelm. eis concessit. scilicet qd. sunt liberi burgenses. & qd. ipsi & heredes sui teneant de eodem Willelmo & heredibus suis eandem libertatem & libras consuetudines iust. villam & ex. villam & in omnibus locis quas dñs. J. Rex Ang. pater noster eadem Willelmo concessit. & carta sua confirmauit in eadem villa & scitis qd. carta eandem dñs. J. pater noster quam Willelm. de eo habet. & fiat carta pater noster Willelmo qui pater homines de eo habent rationabiliter custodiat. Quia volumus & firmius precipimus pro nobis & heredibus nostris qd. pater homines de Cestrefeld qui de pater Willelmo tenent & teneant in eadem villa de Cestrefeld sunt liberi burgenses. & qd. ipsi & heredes sui teneant de eodem Willelmo & heredibus suis eandem libertatem & libras consuetudines quas pater dñs. J. Rex pater noster eadem Willelmo concessit & carta sua confirmauit in eadem villa fiat predicta carta. **H**is testibus. Willelm. Com. Cantuarii. Ricardus de Linc. Capite. Ricardus filius Henrici. Godfridus de Cusiam. Galfridus de Bures. Galfridus de Cus. Ricardus filius Henrici de Apella & alii. Data per manum venerabilis patris Bald. Cantuarii Episcopi Canonicis nris apud Thetford. Quinquagesimo octavo die Decembris anno regni nostri septimo decimo.
 per Radulfum filium Henrici

(From the original now in the Muniment room of the Corporation of Chesterfield, restored to the Borough the 8th day of April, 1884, by the late Mr. Alderman Gee, then Mayor of Chesterfield.

same liberties and free customs within the Town and without the Town, and in all places, which the Lord John King of England our father to the said William granted, and by his Charter confirmed in the same Town, and according to which Charter of the same Lord John the the King, our father, which the same William had of him, and as the Charter of the said William which the said men had of him reasonably witnesses. Wherefore we will and firmly command for us and for our heirs that the said men of Chesterfield who now hold and who will hold of the said William in the said Town of Chesterfield are free Burgesses, and that they and their heirs shall have and hold of the same William and his heirs the same liberties and free customs which the said Lord John the King our father to the same William granted and by his Charter confirmed in the same town as is aforesaid. These witnesses R. (Marshall) Count of Pembroke, Peter de Ryval Sacristan of Pict, Ralf fil Nicol, Godefrido de Craucumb Galfred Dispens (Steward), Galfred de Cauz, Richard fil Hugo, Henry de Capella and others. ✓ Given by the hand of the Venerable father Ralf Bishop of Chichester, our Chancellor at Tewksbury, the 28th day of December, in the 17th year of our reign.

The Pipe Rolls for the 17th of Henry III. shew that the men of Chesterfield accounted for 20m. for having the King's confirmation of the charter of Wm. Briwer, their Lord.

The Charter of King John was confirmed by several Kings besides King Henry III. : by King Edward IV., Kings Henry VII. and VIII., Edward VI., Queen Elizabeth, and King Charles II. Still the Burgesses of Chesterfield were not satisfied, and they endeavoured in various modes to establish their claims as an ancient and free Borough by prescription, but all in vain.

Besides the Concord of Wm. Briwere the younger (printed at page 105), Wm. Briwere the elder gave them a charter, and they subsequently obtained a charter from John Lord Wake, the original of which is still existing in the hands of the Corporation, and though much damaged is still tolerably legible.

(Translation).

To all Faithful Christians by whom this present writing shall be seen or heard. John Wake, Lord of Lidel and of Chesterfield, Health Eternal in the Lord. Be it known to all men that I have granted and by this my present Charter have confirmed for myself and my heirs for ever to my men of Chesterfield, who of myself or of my heirs or assigns hold or will hold burgage (tenures) in the

Town of Chesterfield that they their heirs or assigns shall have and hold of myself and my heirs or assigns the same liberties and free customs within and without the Town of Chesterfield, and in all places and for all things, which they had by the gift and concession of William the Brewer the elder, my predecessor*, and by the confirmation of the Lord King Henry, father of our Lord Edward the King, and besides by a certain final concord, sealed with the seal of William Brewer the younger, that is to say, that they the said Burgesses and their heirs or assigns shall have all the same liberties and free customs in all places and for all things which the Borough of Nottingham has, and that they are free burgesses for ever and quit of taxation† and reliefs for ever, and of suit of court [an erasure here, probably shires] wapentakes, and of costs, charges, and expenses of all kinds and taxations, this only excepted, that they shall be taxed whenever the Lord King shall tax his Boroughs, and then reasonably taxed, and this likewise by the precept of the Lord the King, and their eldest sons shall have the same liberties and free customs, although they have not burgage tenures, whilst their ancestors and fathers, tenants of the same burgage, of which they are the heirs, are living; and the other children, whether sons or daughters of Burgesses, shall have liberties and free customs if they wish to become merchants, and shall give me and my heirs annually three pence for having the privileges until each one shall acquire to himself a Burgess part, and then shall, upon entering upon it, give me and my heirs four pennies, and to the Bedel one penny, and to the Clerk one penny for placing his name on the Roll, and afterwards they shall not give any more three pence per annum. And all tenants residing in the town shall come twice a year to my Court and to the court of my heirs, and shall present and answer concerning articles touching the peace of our Lord the King, except money coiners (?) and spillers of blood (assaults) and hue and cry which are not to be presented. And they shall come there nor go elsewhere for the peace of the Lord the King, and shall have reasonable summons (raconales sumonicoes) and shall come to the Court whenever the Brief of the Lord the King is in Court, and for discovering (indicting) robbers, if there should be necessity, by reasonable summons of 15 days, and any one of the Burgesses shall essoin another to the Court without challenge whenever they should be absent, and no one having

* No trace of this Grant can be found.

† Perhaps tolls, but the context shows that these tolls were other than Taxation, levied by the King on his Boroughs of Ancient demesne, to which alone Boroughs of Ancient demesne were liable.

liberties or who is a Burgess shall be amerced in any cause for more than three pence, these cases only excepted :—Brewers (?) twice per annum if they are not able to acquit themselves that they have not sold contrary to the Assize of the Lord the King, and Bakers if they bake and sell bread contrary to the Assize of the Lord the King, and also those who spill blood, and of this are convicted upon complaint and not otherwise ; and also those who are guilty of a contempt against me or to my heirs or assigns or our bailiffs, if upon this they are convicted. And if other Burgesses are convicted of other offences besides these four according to the gravity of the wrong they are to be fined by their fellows. No stranger shall enter upon a Burgess part or have seizen before that they satisfy myself or my heirs or my bailiffs and the Burgesses according to the ancient manner, and if the sons or daughters of Burgesses giving three pence annually for their liberties shall acquire a burgage part to themselves, either by gift, legacy, by purchase or by right or in any other manner, they shall not give any more three pence per annum for their liberties. And if the daughters, holding Burgess parts wish to marry, then the husbands of the daughters shall come at the next Court and pay to me or to my heirs four pence, and one penny to the Bedel, and one penny to the Clerk as aforesaid, and their children will be Burgesses, and the husbands of the daughters Burgage tenants will be Burgesses by the law (curtesy) of England after the death of their wives for the whole of their lives, and the heirs of the said women and their sons and daughters shall have the said liberties for ever. And if the husband acquires a Burgess part during the life of his wife he and his heirs will be Burgesses for ever. None other besides burgesses shall measure, cut up or sell cloth, linen or woolen, hides or skins fresh, raw, cooled, or salted, bought in the market or within the Town of Chesterfield, and if they do they shall lose the cloth, cut off or remnants, hides or skins, and the cloth, remnants, and hides and skins so purchased, shall forthwith be taken for the use of the merchants of the town by any one of the market in the town, without the bailiffs as they did from the time aforesaid and after they were enfeoffed, except during 8 days at the time of the Fair of Chesterfield, and the Burgesses shall have their own Merchant Guild with all things to the said Guild pertaining, and no forestallers or regrators shall buy in the market on the Saturday any thing of the kind of victual or provender before Prime has struck, lest the Magnates and Honest men of the Country and the Burgesses are hindered

in buying these necessaries in the market, before the hour of Prime. And if anyone should do this then he shall lose all the purchase of things of which he is convicted of buying, and all things bought and which he is so convicted shall be attached for the benefit of the merchants of the Town, and notwithstanding (besides) they shall make good amends to me and to my heirs as the custom is. And widows being endowered of goods, their 2nd husbands during the whole life of the widow holding the Burgage in dower, shall be Burgesses as before is said of the husbands of daughters; but the husbands of such widows shall not retain such liberties after the deaths of their wives, unless in the meantime they acquire for themselves burgess rights, and have their own pasture, their own Common rights, and their own hand-mills (?) in their own burgess part, and the choice in their own right with their co-burgesses as in inquisitions and assizes without any impediment as from ancient days and as they are accustomed to have after they are enfeoffed. And also (they shall have) ovens for baking their own proper bread except malted (?) bread which of all kinds ought to be baked at my oven and the oven of my heirs. And no one shall be (tinctor) painter or tanner, or skin tanner, or cutter who is not a Burgess or who is not willing to make satisfaction to me and my heirs and the Burgesses. And no one, except he be a burgess shall cut up meat or loaves within the town of Chesterfield, and Bakers selling corn within the town or having corn for baking bread for selling to anyone are not expected to grind their corn at my mill and at the mill of my heirs, except for one day and one night unless by the free will of the miller, and if it happens that the miller cannot work they shall carry their corn to what mill they please and bake bread for selling where they will and when sold how much and where they please, except malted bread as aforesaid. And I John Wake and my heirs or my bailiffs will not put any burgess to the oath unless by their free will but by the precept of the King, except twice a year. No one shall have lot or scot with the Burgesses in buying merchandise for himself or for any other within the Town of Chesterfield unless they are Burgesses. But these Burgesses or their servants shall have lot and scot in their own places with all others as they are allowed by custom and antiquity. And the Burgesses shall set down and affix their stalls where they will in the market without the license of myself, my heirs or my Bailiffs as they are accustomed to do from ancient days without any gift. And I, John and my heirs shall have all their stalls which they hold of me and of my heirs during the Fair if I desire, and all who

hold in capite of myself or my heirs from ancient days and now hold, and besides shall hold in future shall have the aforesaid liberties. And if they shall sell a Burgage part or rent which is paid each year for a Burgage part to me and my heirs or is accustomed to be paid or should be paid, the purchasers if they desire shall pay to me and to my heirs three pennies per year for having their liberties. And if any are taken upon suspicion of robbery or for robbery by my bailiffs or those of my heirs without the assent of the Burgesses then they are in custody and at the peril of the bailiffs and not of myself or my heirs saving the Custody until in due course they are tried or sent to the Gaol of the Lord the King, and if they are taken with the consent of the Bailiff and the Burgesses then are they in the custody of the Burgesses and at their peril they shall keep them in my prison and that of my heirs until they are tried as before said and taken to the Gaol of the Lord King out of the custody of the Burgesses and the Burgesses shall give nothing for allowance for my prison or my stocks (chains). And the Burgesses shall have and hold all other liberties and free customs in all things and places which the Burgesses of Nottingham have, and if any bailiffs are placed in the said Town who act contrary to these liberties and customs as before written they shall be corrected and the said Burgesses and their heirs or assigns shall have and hold of me and my heirs or my assigns all the said liberties and free customs aforesaid, freely, quietly, fully, in peace, in right, in fee and inheritance for ever, without any impediment or reservation. In testimony whereof I John Wake for myself and my heirs to this present writing indented after the manner of Chierographs and in the power of the said Burgesses and their heirs to remain, have appended my seal before these witnesses, Lord John Bigot, brother of the Earl Marshall Lord Ralf Fitz William, Baldwin Picot. Thomas de Chaworth, Walter de Gousel, Roger le Bret, Kts., Willo le Bret, John de Eyncourt, Roger le Breton, William de Somerville, William Fraunces and many others. Given at Kirkeby Moorhead, the

NOTE.—The Chartulary of Beauchief Abbey fol. 100 gives a Charter by Hugh Wake, giving freedom to the Canons to buy and sell in his Town of Chesterfield, both in shop (domo) and in market, and without the whole wapentake of Scarsdale, without paying toll or custom. Dr. Pegge (Beauchief Abbey) thinks this was that Hugh who died 26 Henry III., but probabilities rather point to his successor, who was giving 4 Ed. II. Amongst the Schedule of papers in the Chesterfield Corporation Chest in 1789, (but most of which, and this amongst them, disappeared before the accession to office of Mr. Cutta the present Town Clerk), was a French Lease, dated 5 Henry IV., by Johanna Countess of Kent, Lady of de Wake to Thos. de Anneraley, William Kalale, Roger Hardwyck, John Calale, and Roger Wormhill, of the Manor of Chesterfield, except the advowson of the free chapel called The Legh t of St. Leonard, they paying to her at the Manor of Brun 85 marks per annum, 9 marks to be paid at the Chapel of St. Leonard. This Chapel was no doubt the Hospital of Lepere, at Old Spital, near Chesterfield.

third kalend. of June, in the year of the Reign of the King Edward, son of King Henry, the 22nd.

The charter of confirmation of King John's charter by King Edward IV. is dated the 7th of August in the 4th year of his reign.

On the 12th day of May in the 20th year of King Edward IV., the burgesses obtained by letters patent of the King a charter in these words; it was, in fact, a certificate of ancient demesne.

(Translation).

EDWARD, by the the grace of God, King of England and France, Lord of Ireland, to all and singular his Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, and others his faithful as well within the liberties as without, to whom these present letters shall come, health. Whereas, according to custom in our kingdom of England hitherto obtaining and being approved, the men and tenants of ancient demesne of the Crown of England ought to be free from tolls, stallage,¹ chiminage,² pontage,³ pannage,⁴ picage,⁵ murage lastage,⁶ and passage,⁷ through the whole of our aforesaid kingdom, and according to the aforesaid custom the said men tenants of ancient demesne of the Crown of England from the time in which memory does not exist (from the time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary) have always hitherto been accustomed to be free from contribution to the expenses of knights coming from their common town to our Parliament, and that of our progenitors, formerly Kings of England. And also according to the custom aforesaid the men and tenants of manors of ancient demesne of the same crown for the lands and tenements which they hold of the same dominion should not be put upon assizes on juries or in any recognizances, except only for those which ought to be done in the court of these same manors. And the manors of Wittington, Brimington, Tapton, Chesterfield, Boythorp, and Eckington, in the County of Derby, of the ancient demesne of the Crown of England, now remain, as appears by a certain notification to us in our chancellerie by our treasurer and chamberlain by our command therein sent and reckoned to you and each of you, we charge and prohibit that all and singular the men and tenants of the manors aforesaid shall be free from tolls, stallage, chiminage, pontage, pannage, picage, murage lastage, and passage, and expenses of

1 The expenses of erecting stalle, 2 of maintenance of ways, 3 of repair of bridges, 4 of the cost of feeding cattle in forest ways, 5 of the cost of breaking the lord's ground for stalls, 6 the tax on selling goods (such as herrings) by the laet, 7 the passing over the sea.

knights; and also that you engage that you shall not put these same men and tenants of these manors upon assizes, upon juries or upon any recognizance (except only on those which ought to be done in the courts of these same manors) against the aforesaid custom and notification. If anything to them or any of their men these sheriffs shall do without delay, ye shall release the same. In witness whereof we have made these letters patent. As witness ourselves at Westminster, the 12th day of May, in the 20th year of our reign.

It is difficult to understand whether this was more than a mere form, that is, whether it indicated anything beyond the fact that the places mentioned in Domesday were of ancient demesne, or whether it really was a royal recognition of the claim of the Burgesses of Chesterfield, to this distinction, it would scarcely seem to be more than a common form, or rather a proof to be used in Court when supplemented by evidence of identity. At all events, it was quite inconsistent with the terms of the same king's previous charter, which declared that the burgesses were the men of the heirs of William Briwere and not of the king's demesne; however that may be, we find that similar letters were given by Queen Elizabeth—in her case, upon the same day on which she confirmed King John's charter; and by King James I. in the 10th year of his reign; and possibly if the Record Office authorities would but devote a small portion of the funds at their disposal in utilising for the public benefit the Patent and Close Rolls (they have long since been calendered, and only require to be printed to be accessible,) it might be discovered that other certificates were granted to this Town.

Queen Elizabeth, on the 24th of April in the 40th year of her reign, granted a charter of incorporation to Chesterfield, converting this free Borough, which had existed, doubtless, from the time of the Romans, into a modern Borough with a Mayor and a corporation, and her charter also provided for the institution of a grammar school, which was founded by Godfrey Foljambe, Esq., by his will dated the 24th February in the 31st year of the Queen; by this charter the corporation were also entitled to use a seal and to sue and be sued in their corporate name. This charter, as well as that of King Charles II. confirming it, have been printed several times and therefore are not reprinted.

Nor was this all. Doubtless being inspired with a belief in these ancient rights, which no amount of Regal and Lordly charters could altogether dispel, the Burgesses of Chesterfield endeavoured from

time to time by their own authority to assert their common privileges. The first of their acts, which went by the name of compositions, was dated the 3rd day of March in the 19th year of Edward IV., the year prior to the obtaining of the first certificate of being a place of the King's ancient demesne. This is still in the possession of the Corporation; is written in English so curiously worded that it is worthy of preservation.

A COMPOSITION MADE BY THE BURGESSES OF CHESTERFIELD
RESPECTING THEIR CUSTOMS, DATED THE 3RD DAY OF MARCH,
19 EDWARD IV.

The composicion made atte Chestrefeld, the 3rd day of March, the 19th yere of the reigne of Edward IV., be the avyse of Robert Gryssopp, then beyng Alderman of the Burgh of Chestrefeld, with all the hole commynylty of Burgess in the foresaid Burgh, inhabitante, for the benevolence gud rewle, guydyng, and govnanee in the said Burgh to be hade, and also in supporting, keping, and assistyng of the liberties, franchies, fredom, and frecustom granted to the foresaid burgess of the foresaid Burgh, be oure said soivrigne Lord and his predecessurs forivmore, First the foresaid Alderman with alle the hole commynyalty of the conburgess in the foresaid Burghe inhabitante are fully condesended, appoynted, and agreeede for grett inconvenyences and misguydyng have moved and done aforetyme in the said Burgh be ctein mony and yvell dysposed persons to elect and chose yerely in the said burgh an Alderman in the fest of St. Mighaeil tharchanngell, and also xii of the most honest persons and inhabitannce Burgess of the foresaid Burgh, to be of counsell with the said Alderman for the time beyng, in aydyng and supportyng of the liberties, franchies, fredom, and frecustom, of the foresaid burgh, and also for the benevolence gud rewle, guydyng, and govnannces in the said Burgh to be hade uppon the premiss aforesaid, the foresaid hole commynalte of Burgess in the said Burgh inhabitante be one hole and comen assentt have elect and chosen John Owerde (? Howard), John Tomson, William Attkynson, John Tapyll, Thomas Hervy, John Heithcawte, John Ochentowe, Richard Turner, Rich Asch, Thomas Hewgate, James Fox, and Raulf Cary, Burgess of the said burgh, to guyde, rewle, and counsel with the forsaid Alderman for the tyme beyng of the premiss, they taking uppon theym the grett labur and chargess in the premiss, are sworne uppon the Holy Evangelists, in the presence of the most parte of the Burgess of the said burgh, to be attendaunte,

expectuante, and at all tymes redy to comen for labo and putt theym in devo in all man poynts concerning the weyle of the forsaied Burgh and burgess, Als ofte as nede is upon resonable warnyng be the chambrleyne withoute any deley except a resonable cause hade, and if it happen yt any of ye said xii be obstinate and wyll not com at all such tyme or tymes as is nedeful to comen for the weyll of the said burgh and burgess, and no resonable cause have uppon warning to a certeyne plase assigned be the said Alderman for the tyme beyng, then it is ordiyned als weld be the assent of the foresaid Alderman and xii as be the hole commynyalty of the foresaid Burgess in the said burgh inhabitante, yt enyth of theym that so cum not schall forfayt and pey to the use of ye comyn box xiid. Item, it is ordiyned that the foresaid xii nor none of them shall not utter nether dyscover their counsel to no man, gentlemon, frende, nor other person or persons, but yf he be a Burgess bot ther as it or schuld be for the weyle and pfett of the foresaid Burgh and Burgess be all their assent. And also if they then none of them shall take no part with no gentlemon, gentlemon's men, kynnesmon, frende, servant, nor other person contry to the peasse and rewle, and govnanncce of the said Burgh and Burgess in payn of forfayte iiis. iiiid. to the be hold and use of the comen box. Item, it is ordigned yf yt happen any of the said xii to dissesse or fall in debilyte of sekeness, age or povtie. Yt yen anoyer schall be chosen be the avyse and counsell of the Alderman for the tyme being and the renson of the said xii, and if it happen any of the said xii wyll not kepe pfforme and fulfyll all and synguler poynts afore rehersed, and also pey not the peyns afore sest yf yei forfayt theym or any of theym, and thereupon be detect or commyt be his peres, then it is ordiyned and statute be all the hole comen assent aforesaid that he yt is so detect or commyt, schall forfayt and pey to the Kyrke of Chesterfeld, and also to be depved of the liberties and franchises for evmore to ye tyme that he make newe fyne with the said Alderman and xii for the tyme being att their wyll. Item, all the hole commynyalty of all other Burgess in the said burgh inhabitante, byndyng theymself and their heirs for evmore be yise psents to ayd, assist, and support the aforesaid Alderman and xii for the tyme being alswell in all things afore rehersed, and all other concerning the weyll, guydyng, gud rewle, and govnanncce of the said burgh, so yt it be not to no mans dysheritance of hys lyvelod, and yuppon are swornes sevally evy man be hymself upon ye Holy Evangelists to kepe and fulfyl on their partie all and singular poynts afore rehersed, and also to hold

ferme and stable whatever the foresaid Alderman and xii for the tyme being done or sayn or done according to the premiss for the weyll peess and gud govnanncce of the said Burgh and burgess, and yt they nor none of them schall take no quarell nor parte in no manr of cause wt no gentlemon, hys man, kynnesman, frende, nor svent, contry to the weyll, peess, and rewle, and govnanncce in manr and form aforesaid, in peyn of forfayte as is afore rehersed of the xii. And all thies and singular poynts afoesaid wele and trewly to be keped, pformed, and fulfilled for evermore, alswell the foresaid Alderman and the xii as all the holy comonyalty of Burgess in the said Burgh inhabitante, to this composicion indented have set their comen seall togeyder with the severall seales of the forsaid Alderman and the xii aforenamed yeven, the day, yere, and plase abufwrytten and pydyed alewey, yt no manr person yt hold any house of any Burgess of Chesterfield schall forfayt no peyn, nor take no hurte, nor prudice for no thing yt he dose concerning the weyll and gud guydyng of his Londlorde, so yt ye said Burgess take no synguler opynyens yt shall be contry to the franchyses and fredom of the said Burgh.

The Charter of Queen Elizabeth, converting Chesterfield into a modern Borough, recites that "by the insinuations of divers "Burgesses, divers ambiguities and alterations had long since arisen "on account of the various and uncertain names by which the Bur- "gesses were incorporated," and Grysop's composition introduces us to a similar state of difficulty. It is to be noted that it was made by the advice of Robert Grysop, then being Alderman of the Borough. It is a curious fact, {that although in earlier charters we often meet with an Alderman of the Guilds, we do not find one of the Town. The earliest charters extant, by reference to the Nottingham custom, imply the existence [of a Propositus or a Reeve, and this was the term used in the charter of Wm. Briwere; but later, as we should expect, we read in John Wakes, Charter of a Bedel and of a Clerk, and of the Lord's Bailiffs—The Town was now the demesne of a Lord who would suffer no government but his own, and this doubtless was a source of bitterness to the Burgesses; his charter terminates with the assurance that if any Bailiffs placed in the town violated its privileges, they should be corrected. The whole gist of Wake's charter is to govern the town by means of his Bailiffs to the exclusion of their own Alderman or Reeve, who is never once mentioned. There was a significant clause in that charter, that no one should be amerced for any cause in more than 3d., except in four cases—one of being guilty of

contempt against their Lord or his Bailiffs. In all the Charters known to exist, there is not one prior to Gryssop's charter, in which an Alderman of the Town attests it in that character. We find one Alberic, Bailiff of Chesterfield, attesting an undated Charter of Robert de Glamorgan, in the time of King Henry III. He was probably of the Brimington family, one Almaric de Brimington being there as early as 29 Henry II., and the family who held that place being frequently styled Senescals; they were hereditary officers of the Deans of Lincoln. Thomas Bate was Senescal of Chesterfield in 23 Henry VI., which brings us very near to Gryssop's period (he was probably the Lord's Bailiff, and not the Alderman of the Borough), and it would almost seem that the power and arrogance of the nobles having been crushed during the Wars of the Roses, the freedom of the Burgesses was determined to assert itself. This seems more than probable from the fact that Robert Gryssop was himself Bailiff of Chesterfield from the 28th to the 37th of King Henry VI., and the very year before, Thomas Aldursey was Bailiff of Chesterfield. Gryssop's charter clearly established the necessity of in future appointing an Alderman every year, probably a revival of a custom laid aside since the days of the usurpation of King John. The warning against the danger of listening to great men, or their kinsmen, friends or servants, is very suggestive of the modes by which the Burgesses had been terrified into submission. From the date of Gryssop's charter till the 10th year of Elizabeth, for about the space of 100 years, there is a regular succession of Aldermen whose names can be recovered from successive charters. It would be very interesting to complete the list. But now a great change occurs. Probably the tyranny of the low-born Tudor Kings actually exceeded that of the nobility of the time of the Plantagenets; from whatever cause, the Burgesses held another council and issued another composition. It was dated the 6th day of October, the 8th year of Elizabeth, the year before her first charter and the certificate of ancient demesne. This composition, in effect, sustained the provisions of Gryssop's charter, and amplifying them—for instance, while declaring that an Alderman should be still chosen annually, it was declared that he should take an oath to be true to the Queen and the Lords of the Borough, and also should preserve its liberties and full customs. This office was now obviously a post of danger as well as of honour, for it was provided if anyone refused to execute the office of Alderman when chosen he should forfeit the sum of £20. It was also agreed that no one

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should plead or sue out of the Borough. Tolerable evidence that a Borough court was still existing side by side with the Lords' Manor Court, in which it was afterwards merged. A very important feature was that every Burgess who suffered whilst defending their liberties should be recompensed by his fellows. There are two very interesting circumstances relating to this charter. To it is still attached the common seal of the Burgesses, which from the beauty of its design and the excellence of the workmanship, were certainly of an early date; it is indeed a very superior device to that of the new seal prepared for Queen's Elizabeth's charter of incorporation. It is also very significant that three days after the Queen gave her first charter of confirmation of their liberties and her certificate of ancient demesne, Gryssop's composition and this one were inspected by Her Majesty, and enrolled upon the Charter Rolls for perpetual preservation. This insolence was too great for George, Earl of Shrewsbury, now Lord of Chesterfield, to bear, and he determined to destroy their liberties and free customs by means of a Composition of his own, although it professed to be made with the Burgesses, it was, in fact, made by persons chosen by the Lord, and, of course, was a mere exposition of his will.

This outrageous document was in these words.

COMPOSITION MADE BY THE BURGESSES OF CHESTERFIELD WITH
THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY RESPECTING THEIR CUSTOMS, DATED
THE 4TH JANUARY, 10 ELIZABETH.

Memorandum, that whereas certain matters in controversie and question between the Right Honble. George Erle of Shrewsbury on th one partie and the Burgesses and Inhabitants of his Lordship's Towne of Chesterfield in th other partie were referred to th order and judgement of suche two or more worshipful of the country, and such other two learned men as by the said Erle should be called thereto and appointed. It is therefore ordered and agreed upon, the fourth daie of January, in the 10th yeare of the reign of our sovereign Ladie Elizabeth, by the Grace of God, Queen of England, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, by Sir Thomas Gargrave, knight, Nicolas Powtrell, seargeant-at-the-law, Henry Saivyle, Frances Rode, Richard Wendysley, Rauf Leek, esquires, Henry Nedeham and Richard Cook, gentlemen, appointed by the said Erle for the ordering of the said matters as folowth :—

1. Imprimis, where it is evident and without question that the said Burgesses have not any authoritie or warrant from the Prynce

to have, electe, or chuse any Aldermen or Chamberlens within the said Town of Chesterfield. It is therefore ordered that from henceforth they shall not take upon them to have, elect, or chuse any such officer or officers, and that the Bailiff shall rule there as Bailiff for the Lorde.

2. Item touching the number of burgesses. It is ordered that there shall not be at any tyme within the said Town above the nombre of twenty Burgesses over and besides suche burgesses as are and shall be presented, admitted, and sworne burgesses by reason of their burgage. And those twenty burgesses to be admitted from tyme to tyme by the said Erle and his heirs. And further, that all manner of burgesses hereafter to be admitted shall, before his or their admittance, be sworn in the Lord's court amongst other lawful things truly to maintain to their best powers all the Lordes liberties, without deteigning or withdrawing from the said Erle or his heirs any their lawful suyte, service, customs, dueties, or profetts within the liberties of the said Town, and without procuring or consenting to any other person or persons to the same, and none to be made burgesses hereafter that shall be a Retayner or shall weare any other liverie then the Lord's.

3. Item, that from henceforth no manner of person or persons shall demande, levie, or exact of any the Inhabitants of the said Town, or of others coming or resorting to any the faires or markets of the said Erle within the said Town any manner some or somes of money by the name of cutting money or by any other name whatsoever to the use of the said Town, but that all manner of persons shall have free liberty according to the laws to occupy, bye and sell, at all times, there paying onelie unto the said Erle his heirs and assigns their toll duties and rights of ancient tyme used and by the laws of this realme to them due and payable, And shall have places in the market at the appointment of the Lord's officers.

4. Item, that all such as have been admitted Burgesses since such tyme as the said Erle did send commandment to the contrary shall be discharged of their burgessshipp and shall not occupy but as forreynors until such tyme as they shall be by the said Erle allowed.

5. Item, that all such Burgesses as upon good consideration shall be found unable men and not meete for that purpose shall be discharged and shall occupye as forreynors, which consideration is to be referred onlie to the said Erle and to his heirs such as clayme to be burgesses by an inheritance only excepted.

6. Item, that all such as shall be hereafter made Burgesses and so admitted, and not having the inheritance of a burgess, shall paye to the Lord his heirs and assigns for the fine of his or their freedom the sum of ten shillings, whereof one third pte of the said fyne, that is to saie, three shilling and furepence shall be received in a box for the repair of Bridge and pavement in the said Town and such like uses, and having thereto thadvise and assent of the Lord or of his officer for the appointment of the bestowing of the same. And thother part thereof, that is to say vis. viiij*d.*, to be answered to the Lord.

7. Item, that whereas the Burgesses do claim that they ought not to be amerced for any one cause or fault above the sum of threepence (fower causes only excepted). It is now considered and thought lawful that if any Burgesses shall be presented and so found, to have offended and broken any statute, lawe, or causes inquerable in the Lord's Leet, or to have broken any paynes or ordinance heretofore lawfully sett at the Leets, then or hereafter to be sett, that then all or every such person and persons, as well burgesses as others, ought to be amerced according to the statute and paynes aforesaid, the said former clayme notwithstanding.

8. Item. that as well the verdict of the Enquest of Burgesses as also the verdict of th enquest of the Forreynors or Dosynares there be generally taken at everie Leete by the steward there, and if any person or persons shall chaunce to be amercyed by both Juries for one offence that then the better of them to be taken for the Lord and thother to be put forth and so void.

9. Item, that the sum of six pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence paid yearly by the said Erle to the hands of certain the said inhabitants towards the repair and maintenance of the Bridge and pavement there, be employed and bestowed accordingly as long as the bridge and pavement shall stand nedeful thereof, and after upon such necessary uses as shall be expedient for the benefyte of the said Town.

In witness whereof the above said Sir Thomas Gargrave, Kt., Nich Powtrell, Sergeante-at-the-Lawe, Henry Savile, France Rodes, Richard Wendisley, and Rauf Leek, Esquires, Henry Nedeham and Richard Cook, gentlemen, hereunto have put their several seals the day and year first above written.

It is curious to note the proximity of the date of this extraordinary document with that of the 2nd Charter of Queen Elizabeth, by which she recognized that the Borough of Chesterfield was of the ancient demesne of the Crown of England. The

Earl of Shrewsbury arrogantly called this Free Town his property, and actually questions and indeed denies the existence of the liberties and customs which the Queen herself had granted only a few days previously. It would seem that the spirit of the Freemen had been crushed by the weight of the Reformation. No wonder when nobles trampled so ruthlessly upon the people's rights that the Great Reformation of the State, called the Great Revolution, so quickly followed that affecting the Church and Religion—the one was the progenitor of the other—a terrible scourge which fell upon the nobility for the base submission of their ancestors to the will of King Henry the VIII. : in destroying the authority of the church, they lost the affections and the obedience of the people : a loss which they have never recovered.

For some 30 years the inhabitants of Chesterfield seem to have submitted to this tyrannical proceeding, and then to have obtained their new charter of incorporation, which, after the destruction of their former position of greatness would doubtless be a relief from the usurped protection of their Lord. Although in all municipal affairs they were now tolerably independent, and by the aid of the charter, might take recognizances according to the form of the statute of Acton Burnel, and according to the statute of Merchants of Edward I., and they should have a clerk to make and enrol the same, and, besides, that the Mayor should be a Justice of the Peace and exercise all his powers ; and although the ancient privileges of the Borough appear to be preserved, yet, as a fact, the Burgesses were left without any Court of Record, or Court having power to hear and determine suits and actions between themselves, except the great Court Leets and Court Baron of the Lords of the Manor. The words affecting to preserve the ancient liberties of the Borough are so important that they are here given.

“ And further, we will, and for us, our heirs and successors grant by these presents to the aforesaid Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the aforesaid borough, and to their successors, that they and their successors for ever hereafter, may have, hold, use, and enjoy, as well within the borough aforesaid, the liberty and precincts of the same, as elsewhere, all and singular, the customs, liberties, privileges, franchises, immunities, acquittances, exemptions, jurisdictions, lands, tenements, revenues, reversions, services, annuities, demises, and hereditaments, whatsoever, which the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the said borough, or the Aldermen and Burgesses of the same Borough, or the Burgesses of the same

borough, or a Comptroller and Burgess of that borough, or inhabitants of the same borough, or men of Chesterfield, or any one or more of them, or any other person or persons, to their use or the use of any of them, by what name or names soever, or by what incorporation, or by pretext of what incorporation soever, have heretofore had, held, exercised, used, or enjoyed, or ought to have, hold, exercise, use, or enjoy, by reason or pretext of any charters or letters patent, by us, or by any of our predecessors or progenitors, or by any other person or persons in any wise heretofore made, confirmed, or granted, or by what other legal manner, right, custom, use, prescription, or title heretofore commonly had and used, any abuse and non-use, or evil use thereof, heretofore made or committed to the contrary notwithstanding; all and singular which customs, liberties, privileges, franchises, immunities, acquittances, exemptions, jurisdictions, lands, tenements, revenues, reversions, services, annuities, demises, and hereditaments, having ratified and approved of, for us, our heirs, and successors, to the aforesaid Mayor, Alderman, and Burgesses of the aforesaid borough, and to their successors for ever, of our special grace, by the tenor of these presents we grant, approve, ratify, and confirm by these presents."

It was, no doubt, in order to keep these liberties alive, that subsequently, in the 10th year of King James I., another certificate of ancient demesne was obtained; but, alas, this would not help them, for the very certificate declares that they are subject to the Courts of the Manors of ancient demesne, in which they hold their lands, which the illegal acts of King John had now vested in the heirs of Wm. Briwere.

Charles II. confirmed the charter of Queen Elizabeth in much the same terms, except that he gave authority to the Justices of the Peace of the County to exercise their office within Chesterfield, which they were forbidden to do under Elizabeth's charter, a piece of not surprising tyranny to one who reads the following remarkable document, still remaining amongst the Borough Archives.

THE EXPULSION OF THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN, AND BRETHEREN,
AND COMMON COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF CHESTERFIELD,
FROM THEIR OFFICES, AND THE APPOINTMENT OF OTHERS IN
THEIR PLACES, BY REASON OF THE REFUSAL TO TAKE THE
OATHS. DATED THE 14 CHARLES II. (1663.)

(FROM THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT NOW AT CHESTERFIELD.)

Whereas we John Freshville, Esq., George Vernon, Esq.,
Richard Coke, Esq., Charles Cotton, Esq., John Schalcrose, Esq.,

Charles Agard, Esq., and Simon Degge, Esq. (Commissioners under the Act for regulating Corporations) command that Hercules Clay for that he hath this present day refused before us to subscribe the declaration and to take the oaths directed by the said Act, &c., be displaced and removed from the office of Mayor and one of the Alderman of the Town and Burrow of Chesterfield, and we do order that John Allwood, one of the Alderman who has taken the oaths and subscribed the declaration, be present Mayor, and we order, &c., that William Newton, Thomas Needham, Thomas Forth, and Gilbert Heathcote for the same cause be also removed from being Alderman, and Ralf Ash, Richard Marchant, Thomas Large, Thomas Pinder, and Richard Cadwell, who have taken the oaths, &c., be Aldermen, and we further remove Roger Coates, Richard Youle, Robert Stringfellow, and Thomas Bretland from the brotherhood, and that James Milnes, grocer, Edward Needham, Anthony Legate, James Dutton, and William Mackson be bretheren in their places, and we also remove Edward Revell, Humphrey Pettie, Adam Gill, John Stones, George White, and Michael Watton, who have refused to take the oaths, and James Milnes, Ironmonger, who has absented himself, be removed from being Capital Burgesses and Common Counsellors of this town, and that John Marsden, Francis Marples, Thomas Slatier, Godfrey Shaw, John Hosland, Thomas Needham, Francis Gilberthorpe, John Shaw, and Hewyn Leatherland be appointed in their stead.

With heraldic seals of all the Commissioners.

We have no remains of the proceedings of the Borough Court, apart from that of the Lord of the Manor, probably they were purposely destroyed; and it is greatly to be regretted that no trace of the early rolls of the Court Leet and Great Court Baron of the Hundred of Scarsdale have been discovered. In some of the hundreds of Derbyshire, the rolls exist from a very early period, some as early as the reign of King Edward I., from which, in due course, many extracts will be given, illustrative of the legal history of this County, and full of information relating to its inhabitants. The Rolls of this Hundred have, it is to be feared, perished, or perhaps lay mouldering in some attorney's office, who represents a former steward. Through the kindness of the Dukes of Devonshire and Portland the author has made careful searches both at Welbeck and Hardwick, but without any result, and the only rolls which he had as yet seen were most courteously shewn to him by Messrs. Shipton & Halliwell of Chesterfield. These

rolls are inscribed in a book, and only go back 77 years prior to the year 1840, when the last Court seems to have been held. The real work of this Court has since, as it had for some time prior to that date, been performed at the Petty Sessions for this Division, and now much of the power of that tribunal is passing away to the new County Council.

The first Court recorded is headed—

Hundred of Scarsdale, to wit,—the Court Leet and Great Court Baron of the most noble Margaret Cavendish, Duchess-Dowager of Portland, held at Chesterfield, for the hundred aforesaid, the 14th day of October, 1763, before Beaumont Hotham, Esq., Steward; Jury—John Prince, foreman; Sworn—Robert Outram, William Sprentall, John Bromhead, Rich Vernon, George Bacon, George Eyre, John Walker, George Holmfild, Burrow Briggs, George Cropper, John Cadman, Francis Marples, who say—That they do amerce every Knight in this hundred, who oweth

suit and service to this Court, and hath not	s.	d.
appeared	6	8
Every squire for the like	8	4
Every gentleman	1	0
Every Resciant	0	4
Every person who committeth any bloodshed in this district	6	8
Who committeth any affray	3	4
Every person that putteth any scabbed horses, mares, geldings, or any other uncommonable or unlawful goods upon any of the Commons or Common Town Fields or pastures within this hundred	10	0
Every person guilty of pound breach	3	4
That putteth any scabbed sheep or ram upon any of the Commons, &c., who hath not sufficient land to to winter the same	3	4
Who keepeth any bull-dog or bitch unmuzzled which do any damage	5	0
Who shall suffer any swine to go unwrung to forfeit and pay to the lady for every offence	3	4
Who shall keep any horses, mares, or geldings, or any sheep upon any Common or Common Town Fields or pastures within this hundred, and who hath not sufficient land to winter the same upon	3	4

Constables for the following places were appointed:—Headborough for Alfreton Riddings, Constable of Ashover, Constable and Headborough for Barlbro; 1 Constable for Blackwell; 1 Brackenfield; 1 Waslington Onston; 1 Br'mington, Wittington, Normanton and Dunston; 1 One headborough for Brimington; 2 for Wittington; 1 for Ekington; 1 for Empton and Creswell; 1 for Longwith Basset; 1 headborough for Scarcliff and Palterton; 1 for Stavely, Barlow and Aston, Constable and headborough for Holmfield.

The following names and entries are of interest and sufficiently shew how the powers of the Court were exercised.

In the year 1772 Wm. Henry Cavendish, Duke of Portland, was Lord.

In 1774 Richard Nevil was foreman of jury, Joseph Hardwick served on same; Wm. Manley was then steward.

1777 John Marples, Wm. Hardwick and Charles Cokayne on jury, Wm. Strutt mentioned.

1783 Samuel Hardwick, of Barlbro and Whitwell, and Charles Cocking of North Wingfield.

1789 James and George Raynes of Barlow.

1791 Robert Moore of Whittington.

1795 John Calow of Beighton

1796 Wm. Strutt of Brimington.

1799 Robert Waller appointed steward

1802 Thomas Marples of Whittington.

1819 John Bagshaw of Scarcliff.

John Bunting of Sutton.

21st December, 1818, Wm. Spencer, Duke of Devonshire, was Lord; John Charge, steward.

The last Court appears to have been held the 13th October, 1840.

If any of the early Rolls should hereafter come to light, the author would most earnestly express a hope that he may be permitted to see them, since their contents cannot fail to be of value in the illustration of the parochial history of this division of the County. As we should expect to find it, in the same volume is contained the records of the Manor and Borough of Chesterfield, from which are taken the following entries: this Court was held at the same time and place by the same steward; it is headed The Court Leet and Great Court Baron of the Most Noble Margaret

Cavendish, Duchess-Dowager of Portland, held at Chesterfield for the Manor and Borough aforesaid, by the free Inquest of the Burgesses of the said Borough, the 14th day of October, A.D. 1763, before Beaumont Hotham, steward, Mr. Nicolas Twigg was foreman, the other jurors were Thomas Tupman, Edward Buxton, Edward Brocsop, Robert Jennings, George Bower, Francis Earnshaw, Samuel Towndrow, Francis Barker, Wm. Hervey, Adam Barber, Wm. Gregory, Godfrey Hufton.

Persons were amerced for not scouring soughs and ditches, for not removing wood out of the street or heaps of rubbles.

For any freeholder within the Manor and Borough for conveying corn or cattle through his back yard to defraud of toll; for carrying fire through the streets uncovered in any candle, except in a lantern, in any fold wherein straw is near, or into any barn *s. d.* or stable, or set any lighted candle in any part, &c. 3 4

On any person bringing corn into the Borough, to be sold on the market days, and not bringing it to the market stones there where such corn is to be sold and there let the same remain till the market bell be rung at 11 of the clock in the forenoon - 3 4

If any Baker or other person lay any Gorst or other Rummel in the street within 40 yards of any house above three days - 3 4

Laying down hides or skins to be sold before they come to the place where they are to be sold 3 4

Casting dead carcasses in the rivers or highways without covering them with earth - 5 0

Suffering swine to go unwrung or unyoked in the highways 3 4

Cellar holes or sluices remaining uncovered 3 4

Leaving dung or manure in the streets for three days 3 4

Amend or pave before their own doors so far as their houses extend - 5 0

Not sweeping before houses every week - 3 4

Buying butter to sell again to forestall the market - - 3 4

Butchers sweeping Rops, blood and filth out of the shambles into the streets - - - 3 4

Killing bulls within the Manor without first baiting him for half an hour, having the chain or rope and collar for fetching - - - 3 4

Bringing flax to dry within the borough - - - £5.

Suffering swine, ass or mule to go abroad in any street to forfeit 2d., and to the bailiff 1d. for each offence. .

Fines inflicted at this Court :—Mary Hibbert, 3s. 4d. ; Thos. Revell, James Madin, Robert Dawson, Mrs. Amelia Oates, 6s. 8d. ; Caleb Renshaw, The Rev. Mr. Wheeler, 3s. 4d., for not removing rubbish in the Church Lane ; Sarah Booker, Robert Gill, John Wilkinson, Rich Holy, Wm. Cowley, the Constable of Chesterfield, for not repaving Shepstones Bridge ; Mr. Wm. Stores for not removing stoops ; the Surveyor of Highways for not removing stoop against John Bagshaw's house in Beetwell Street ; Mr. Joshua Jebb for not removing 6 stoops against his house in Lord Mill's Street ; John Marsh, Samuel Slack, John Widowson, Wm. Rawlinson, Peter Madin.

Laying stones, dung, ashes, dirt or other rubbish in the streets for six days.

Suffering bull-dogs or mastiffs to go unmuzzled after six days notice,

Mr. John Oldham, Mr. Joshua Fidler, Mr. Godfrey Heathcote, Senr., of this Borough, to remove the iron rails before his house ; this representation was removed by certiorari into the King's Bench, returnable in 15 days of Easter, 1764.

George Bower, Mr. Bernard Lucas to cleanse two ditches ; Wm. Thacker John Frith, Commissioner of Turnpikes, respecting repairs of Lordsmill Lane.

Also every Duke, Earl, Lord, Baron, and other gentleman, owing suit and not appearing or being essoined, and not being a Burgess of the Borough ; also every freeholder and other inhabitant and Burgess.

They present John Creswick and John Hervey to be Constables ; Thomas Calton and George Bower to be market lookers ; George Stringfellow Pinder, Robert Jennings and Edward Brocsop, assessors.

Court held 9th October, 1764.

Fine to be levied on any butcher putting to sale any blown mutton, veal or lamb with any more suet under the near than what grows thereon.

Presentments.—Francis Moore to repair his dwelling house ; Mr. Edmund Stanley, Samuel Slack, rails of Stony Bridge (Mansfield Road) to be repaired.

John Marsh, Samuel Storer, George Redfearne, Nathaniel Waterhouse, Wm. Greensmith, Godfrey Widdowson, Sarah Dolphin, Samuel Towndrow, Edward Holland, Mrs. Tapman, Charles Boot, John Sampson, Henry Parker, Matthew Colishaw, Isaac Webberley, Wm. Thacker, John Smith, Wm. Hervey, Joseph Sales and John Prince.

The Jurors also present that the Market House, the Cage, the Market Cross, and the rails at the bottom of Gluman Street belonging to her Grace the Duchess of Portland, the Lady of the said Manor, are out of repair and dangerous.

Court held 16th October, 1765.

Edward Burton, deputy Steward, Mr. Richard Slater, presented. The Market House, Cage, &c., again presented with a recommendation to the Steward of this Court, to desire her Grace will consent to have it taken down.

23rd October, 1766.—Thomas Slater, presented, and Rich Slater, junior.

15th October, 1767.—Robert Lowndes, Esq., presented for an open ditch at the bottom of Tippinghold; Mr. Spenser, pot-house, refused to John Hall, peruke maker, Captain Shuttleworth.

24th October, 1771.—The Jurors lay a pain upon John, Lord Murray, that he remove the trees he has planted and the rails he has set up against his house in the ground of the Lady of the Manor in 40 days, or forfeit to the said lady for such neglect, 3s. 4d.

22nd October, 1772.—The Court of William Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, Duke of Portland: Edward Burton, Deputy Steward.

24th October, 1773.—Wm. Manley, Deputy Steward. The Jurors, present the rails before the houses of the Rev. Mr. Edward Heathcote and Richard Williamson as a nuisance.

11th May, 1775.—New Pain any person letting any cart or other carriage stand in any of the streets or highways so as to be a nuisance, 6s. 8d.

22nd April, 1776.—Messrs. Allsop & Co. presented John, Lord Murray, to repair wall near Lord Mills Street.

17th October, 1780.—Avery Jebb to remove a heap of rubbish in Lord Mills Street, 10s.

25th October, 1787.—Thos. Mawker, John Brown, and Bernard Lucas, Junr., for not repairing their chimneys.

25th October, 1798.—Wm. Manley, Steward.

17th October, 1799.—Court of William, Duke of Devonshire: Robert Waller, Steward.

In 1819 mention is made of a grand Jury of 16, and a petit Jury of 14. The fines are much increased in 1833, reaching 30s. or 40s.

The last Court was held the 30th October, 1841. John Charge, Steward; William Spencer, Duke of Devonshire, Lord.

1763.—At this date the seal of the Manor of Chesterfield and hundred of Scarsdale was—Cavendish on an escutcheon of pretence, over the Coat of Bentinck, over all a ducal crown; Supporters an angel and a Lion; the arms of the Dukes of Portland.

The following relating to the Municipal Records of Chesterfield is taken from Pegge's MSS., Vol. V. :—

BOOK OF STATUTE MERCHANTS in the time of Godfrey Heathcote, Mayor of Chesterfield, and the Burgesses, from the 5th Oct., 4 James I., for one whole year. Thomas Clark, clerk of the Staple.

1st Nov. Thos. Parker, of Mortemley, in Ecclesfield, in Ebor, yeoman, John Parker, son and heir apparent of the said Thos. and Charolus Stringer, of Attercliff, cutler, bound to Rich. Wilson, of Ughdebridge Hall, in Ecclesfield, yeoman, in 50£.

3rd Jany. Robt. Scales, of Drakehouse, in Beaghton, senr., yeoman, and Robt., his eldest son, were bound to Wm. de Cavendish in 400£.

7 Mar. Henry Ideson, of Mosbro, neylor, son and heir of Henry Ideson, late of Bolsover, husbandman, deced., was bound to Robt. Sitwell, of Gannowe, Peter Ellis, of Ekington, yeoman, in 200£.

20 Mar. Francis Durant, of Tapton, gent., bound to Nic Holt, of Little Halam, gent., and John Holt, of Ashby de la Zouch, in 200£.

25 Apl. Wm. Mower, of Birchett, bound to Thos. Hall, of Welbec, in £360.

16 May. Jervase Kniveton, of Little Bradbourne, gent., bound to Francis Kniveton, alias Osberton, of Bradley, in £300.

May . Wm. Croft, of Brampton, yeoman, to Robt. Shaw, of Chesterfield, in £280.

11 July. John Parker, of Norton Lees, Esq., to Thos. Stringer, of Kymmerworth, in Norton, £320.

29 Augst. Wm. Bacon, of Clattercotes, in Ashover, yeoman, bound to Robt. Shaw, of Chesterfield, in £200.

14 Sept. Hugh Smith, of Ekington, yeoman, and Wm. Bell-yald, of East Retford, bound to Helen Smith, spr., one of the dau. of Ralf Smith, of Ekington, decd., £100.

24 Sept. Gilbert Bowne, Lincolns Inn, gentn., to John Graves, of Woodhouse, in Yolgrave, 70£.

From a family Bible of the Clarkes of Stanley, near Wakefield.

Simon Broomhead and Anne Clarke were married the 6th day of April, 1657, by Mr. Mellor, of Tadington, and afterwards, according to law, were married by Rich. Wood, then Mayor of Chesterfield, the 29th of the same month.

CHAPTER VII.

The Wapentake.

The interesting subject of the history of the Hundred would be incomplete without some attempt to show its actual working. It would almost seem as if it were a subject beneath the notice of our historians, the only writer who has paid much attention to it being the late Sir S. D. Scott. His very interesting "History of the British Army" contains many valuable facts, but it lacks a broad view of the subject and a proper arrangement, and it is necessary, in order to understand the meaning of the scraps of records here given, to point out, which Sir S. D. Scott has not done, their relation to the feudal system, as it is called, as well as to other institutions of the country. To those who take the current view of the question it would seem that the feudal system was separable from that of the Wapentake, which more directly concerns the *posse comitatus*, but a closer view will show that they are identical. The sensational writers of English history have much to answer for, in the erroneous views, propagated in their historical romances; most of all is Mr. E. A. Freeman to blame. The object of this school seems to be to make the reading of history palatable to the ignorant and idle, to induce them to learn grave facts by throwing over them a glamour of romance; they administer history in little doses, they cut it up into chapters and verses, which they call "epochs," each of which is totally different from its predecessor, a series of imaginary peoples appear upon the scene and eat up the whole of their predecessors, bringing in new laws and languages, new institutions and arts, and disappear-

ing in their turn as mysteriously as they came. No doubt so long as the world was sufficiently uninhabited to allow of the wanderings of the nomad tribes, great changes occurred, but the facts of which we have positive knowledge, show, that certainly from the time of the Romans, to the present, there has been no great change of peoples, of laws, of language, or of institutions in England; and the facts which we know in relation to the Wapentake clearly illustrate this view. The truth is, that there was a long and slow series of progresses and reverses, but England, the land of the Angles, or "the Gaels," had its own laws and institutions before the Romans (who were themselves more than half Gaelic) settled amongst us, and the feudal system, with its hundreds and wapentakes, was clearly the foundation of them. It is enough in this place to point out that the laws of the Welsh and of the Scotch highlanders, who were derived from the flower of the English people, prove this to a certainty. In those laws we have not merely the germ of the feudal system, which itself is merely a growth of the earlier tribal customs of the nomads, but its later developments. We have in these laws the mutual protection, the inter-dependence of lords and vassals, the services, the exactions and the rights and duties of each, all of which we find in England under the system more fully developed by the Danes, which is here called the feudal system, and it is to Canute the Great and not to the Norman kings, as they are called (though, as a fact, Danes and Normans were of the same race, and had the same institutions), that we owe most of the changes which were introduced amongst us. Mr. E. A. Freeman, and his school, fall into error chiefly because he, at all events, is unable to read for himself the early records which are still extant, and they are, therefore, compelled to adopt the second-hand views of their predecessors, much of which is mere guess-work and some of it positive invention.

There is one fact, besides its name, which proves that the Wapentake was of pre-Danish, and not of later Norman, institution, and that is that it is a purely native and insular institution. It was a fundamental part of it, that the soldiers of the Wapentake were not to be called out of the kingdom, and the term of service of all landowners, as feudal tenants, was so short (usually 40 days) that the system was of no use to the Norman kings, who required an army for service, quite as frequently, upon the Continent as in England. If William the Conqueror—as it is alleged—had foisted upon us the feudal system in order to provide himself with

an army, he surely would have adapted it, better, to supply his necessities; he had, no doubt, great estates in his hands, through forfeitures of his enemies, and the failure of heirs of his friends, and if he were inventing a new system he could, of course, have imposed terms fitted for foreign service. But William himself, just as did the great Canute, upon taking the Crown (under colour of right) swore that he would maintain the laws of England, and the cry of the greatest of England's sons, even of those Normans whom he planted here, was always, "We are unwilling to change the laws of the English," proof that these laws were not fortuitous, but were a precious inheritance, ever to be protected. William himself, like Henry I., was compelled to hire troops to serve him abroad, and so rebellious were their own barons that neither of these kings scrupled to hire and employ the native English to keep them in awe in this country.

In the records already printed, in Domesday, the Pipe Rolls, the Red Book, and the Testa de Nevil, and especially in the scutages, we have evidence of the working of the so-called feudal system; in the fragments which are printed in this chapter we see the working of the Wapentake and the hire of necessary troops. Many writers insist that the latter system was invented because the feudal system was worn out, because it was found that in practice men were sick at times, or infants, or too old for service; as a fact, the system of hiring troops, whether for pay or for hope of reward—plunder or lands of the vanquished—preceded the feudal system, and the inability of the tenants to serve was always provided for, by Danegalt, scutages, and assessments. The two systems were parts of one and the same, and grew up contemporaneously.

The feudal records, already published, show that even Domesday is evidence of a system of feudal tenure in a state of decay; that it was made to prevent the King from being defrauded of his rents and revenues, which, in fact, measured the amount of men and arms which the tenant was bound to produce; and the subsequent scutages of the Red Book, and especially that of Archbishop Hubert Walter, of 1198, prove, again and again, how this decay crept in upon the State, and had to be remedied periodically. Sir S. D. Scott has fallen into the mistake that knight service degenerated into escuage; in fact, it was one of its necessary adjuncts, and always existed contemporaneously with it, and the Wapentake was, in fact, not an independent system, created simply

for the preservation of the *posse comitatus*, but was, in fact, the measure of knight service. From the earliest times, every man who held property, was compelled to serve his country, or to find substitutes in men or money, in lieu of his own service. There are several statutes bearing upon the subject, which are generally styled "Statutes of Arms." The most important was part of the Statute of Winchester, of the 13 Edward I.

Sir S. D. Scott asserts that this statute was merely an enlargement of a statute of arms of the 27 Henry II., and this may be so, but the author has been unable to find it, and it is not referred to in Bishop Stubb's records of the reign of Henry II. Of this, however, there can be no doubt that nearly all statutes of an early period, like all charters, including Magna Charter itself, were merely repetitions of previous statutes or charters, or perhaps only declaratory of the common law. They rarely show on the face of them that they are not new; but no error can be greater or more common than to assume the contrary, and the very nature of the Wapentake shows, that the subject of arms was its chief motive from its institution, and that it worked harmoniously with, and in fact depended upon, the fiscal systems of the Government.

The judges in their circuits, long before the time of the Conquest, assized the amounts which the tenants had to pay, and the consequent quantity of men and arms they had to furnish. Domesday itself was only one, and a late one, of these circuits—a most important one, no doubt—and its record had since been the proof, even to this day, of the tenure of estates, actual evidence, strong and conclusive, that there had been no change of laws from the time of Edward the Confessor, and long before his date; and many statutes show that the judges always went into the hundred courts to assize the quantity of arms of those who held lands within that division of the county. A statute of King John shows that the constables were even then a regular institution, and in a state of decay, for they were too apt, like other great officers, as sheriffs and king's bailiffs, to exceed their duties; for they are prohibited by this Act from holding pleas of the Crown. Edward I., in his statute, exactly defines the duties of the constable in seeing that the proper amount of arms was kept up, and persons were appointed to muster arms at stated periods, and to exercise the people in the use of them. This system was continued till comparatively recently, and we are able to give an account of the

muster for the year 1624, which exhibits the later working of the Wapentake. The appointment of constables still remains, but their chief work in seeing to the efficiency of the implements of war has long since ceased, and the office itself, from being of high honour and importance, has degenerated into one bordering upon contempt.

In old days juries were empannelled in the hundreds and boroughs of every county to assess the property of those who were to serve, and the King's justices, in their circuits, when they sat in the hundreds, were to enrol the names of the jurors, and of those whom they assessed. The mode of the enrolment is fully described in an Act of the 8th of John, concerning a subsidy.

In "Rymer," Vol. I., Pt. II., p. 901, there is a special ordinance of the 27 Ed. I., directed to Sir Thomas Furnival, that he should see that in the counties of Nottingham and Derby the men-at-arms, as well horse, as foot, between 20 and 60, should be properly armed, according to the value of their tenures. These statutes were altered by various Acts passed by the Tudor kings and queens, by which weapons more suitable to the age were substituted. Henry VIII., A^o 33, c. 5, in his Act called the Bill of Great Horses, enacted "that nobles and other subjects of the realm having parks should keep mares and find stallions for breed and increase of horses for defence of the realm, and he whose wife—not being divorced nor willingly absenting herself" (the excellent king had a fellow feeling for all husbands who, like himself, had been ill-treated by their wives)—"shall wear any gown of silk French hood or bonnet of velvet with any habiliment, paste, or egge of gold, pearl, or stone, or any chain of gold about her neck, or in their parts, or in any apparel of their body, shall keep or sustain one trotting horse for the saddle, and if the wife of any person (except as before) wear any velvet in the lining or other part of her gown other than in the cuffs or purfles of such gown then her husband shall find one trotting horse of 14 hands high, 4 inches to the hand measured from the nether part of the hair of the hough unto the upper part of the shoulders." The 4th and 5th Philip and Mary defined the number of horses to be kept by those having £1,000 a year in land, at six, able for demi-lances, three to have sufficient harness, steel saddles, and weapons requisite for the demi-lancer, and 10 light horses for light-horsemen. Those who had smaller incomes had less armour and horses to find, in a regular gradation. Those who possessed only goods to the amount of £10 and

upwards were bound to find one long bow, one sheaf of arrows, a steel cap, and a halbert.

The probability is that many of the demands of Henry VIII. were in excess of the powers of the Common Law; but the people had now a greater voice in their own affairs in Parliament, and therefore suffered the more. Many kings encroached upon the privileges of their subjects. Edward III. has recorded the fact that he did so, for by a statute he agrees in future not to compel men to find arms, etc., beyond their tenures, unless with the consent of Parliament, and there is abundant evidence still remaining in the Public Record Office that the armies of Edward III. for service abroad were almost entirely furnished by means of contracts. The indentures of service are still remaining showing the number of men, and quantities of arms, which each knight or baron contracted to find, and their several payments, and more curious still, the securities which the King gave for making payments for these services. Generally jewels of great value were deposited as security, and these charters contain very curious descriptions of them. One very interesting charter (No. 722, Land Revenue Papers in the P.R.O.) is a contract between King Henry V. and Thomas Moreston, one of the King's surgeons, for bringing to the Battle of Agincourt 12 men of his own mystery. Their names were Wm. Hinckley, Philip Birchford, Wm. Stalworth, Thos. Ward, Ed. Bromfield, Regin King, Nich. Pereton, Henry Botiler, John Leche, Thos. Barbour, Thomas London, and Robert Hinkley, and the record states that they were with the King at that great battle. Thomas Bradwardyn, who was also the King's surgeon, also contracted for the attendance of a number of surgeons. Their services were highly valued to judge from their wages and the description of the jewels given in pledge for payment.

It is not pretended that the rolls, which are here given, are exhaustive of those which relate to this county. Great numbers of these rolls exist in the P.R.O., but they are in utter confusion and without any proper arrangement, and owing to the foolish restrictions which are placed upon those who desire to consult them it would take too great an amount of time to examine them thoroughly. This should be the work of one who would write a worthy history of the British army. Sir S. D. Scott asserts that Edward III. invented the system of service by indenture; but this is most unlikely. The English have always been, at least since the Norman Conquest, such sticklers for parchments that in all

probability these records were made, but they have been lost. They would be of no value after the term of service had expired, and there was therefore no reason for preserving them. But in all probability it was a custom which prevailed from the time of the Conquest; indeed, Sir S. Scott gives an instance of Edward I. contracting whilst his father was upon the throne by a similar indenture for the supply of troops for the Crusades.

The contractors made their own bargains with their retainers, and no doubt great wealth followed these wars, not only in the shape of payment, but of plunder. Men were never wanting in England to hire themselves out for fighting; the love of adventure was ever strong in the breasts of the English people, and the real danger which accompanied it in no way detracted from their zeal.

And if fighting men were never scarce in England, the county of Derby contributed many of those who assisted in creating the glorious character of our army and nation. Derbyshire, lying between the borders of many forests, it is not surprising, had archers in abundance, and, as rich lands were but few, that they should accept the tempting bait and enrol themselves in the King's armies. No doubt the stories told by those who returned from the wars, when the blazing logs added to the cheerfulness inspired by the good October ale, would tend to keep up this love of adventure, and, after all, though doubtless many died by privations, or disease, or were killed in battle, very many survivors returned to tell the tale and to become the heroes of their native places. We know this from the records of the Battle of Agincourt. In all probability only one-sixth of the army which Henry V. or his officers had reviewed on the shores of England, and which he had transported to Harfleur, left that place with him when he set out upon his glorious march. What became of some of the rest we know from the records themselves. It is stated that they returned home sick or disabled. No doubt some died from disease or of their wounds, but the vast majority were invalided and returned home. In some of the few records exclusively relating to Derbyshire, which are here given, this is distinctly pointed out. It must always be a matter of interest to the descendants of these men, or of their relatives, to mark the part taken by them in the brilliant feats of arms of those periods. A mere list of names may be but dull reading to one who has no interest in the people; but to men of the county it cannot but be, that this record is full of interest. Who, belonging to Derbyshire, can pass over with indifference these lists of the heroes of Agincourt, of Poitiers, or of Cressy, when

he finds amongst them whole regiments belonging to his kindred? If anyone can read unmoved or pass them over with indifference he must indeed be more or less than man.

Those who were at the Battle of Crecy, 1348, 21 Ed. III., B. 47, No. 11 P.R.O. :—

Retinue of Henry de Lancaster, Earl of Derby.

Bannerets.—John de Norme, John Grey of Codnor, Wm. le Zouch, Adam de Everingham, Hugo de Meynil, Frank de Hale, le Baron de Greystock, Seigneur de Powis.

Knights.—Thos. Cok, Ralf de Hastings, Robt. Duffield, Peter de la Mere, Thos. de Verdon, Nic de Ry, Alex Anscell, Theobald Trussel, John Grey, Robt. le Fitzpain, Roger Beler, Thos. Wake, Wm. Trussel, Roger Darcey, Avery de Sulney, Robt. Burdet, Wm. Meignel, Nic de Goushill, John Boson, Wm. Bernak, Ralf de Ferrar.

28 Ed. I., B. 24, No. 1 P.R.O.

Nottingham.—Robert de Tothorpe, John de Langar, Wm. de la Haye, Hugo D'Acover, Wm. de Bikerton, Rich. de Weston, Hy. de Staneye, Robt. Jorz.

Derby.—Roger de Pethlyngge, Robt. de Dale, Rich. Walkelin de Ravenstone, Rich. de Shirle.

Cumberland.—Richard le Bret.

Westmorland.—John Avenel.

Northumberland.—Gilbert de Babington.

Barony of Greystock.—Alan le Franceys, valet of the same Barony.

Ebor.—Hy. de Lacy, Mauger de Vavasor, Paul Ketel, Robt. de Lascelles.

Bundle 29, No. 39 P.R.O., Edward I.

Balasters and others of the Sheriff of Notts and Derby, and of John de Weston, Rad de Dinham, and Stephen de Hibernia.—

Archers: Will de Frankeville, John de Cotes, Rich. de la Haye, Robt. de Tyndale, Elias de Lilleselyve, Hy. Sauvages, Hugo de Abercorn, Mat de Hauchwynden, Elias Marescal, Wm. de Wetewood, Walter de Rixbeck, John Prest (Balist), Wm. de Singleton, Jo de Stockton, Thos. de Cotes, Robt. de Broughton, William de Castro, John Baret, Robert le Squelles, Wm. de Tukeford (Hokellar), John de Drokensford, Adam de Brankston (Soldaris), Ralf de Shirley, Wm. de Barton, Peter Burdet (Parcar of the King), Adam de Blyda, Walter Waldesch, Wm. Pycot, Henry Tuke, Nic Bourdelys, Adam de Bray, Peter de Cyrester, John le Sausor, Wm. Trent (Boteler), John de Drokensford, Hy. Touk.

12 Augst., 36 Edward III., B. 48, No. 16 P.R.O.

Archers, on horseback, of Nottingham and Derby serving in Ireland.—John Kynder, Wm. Coke, Rich. de Sheffield, John de Preston, Jo Snelton, Robt. Berge, Jo Shercott, Wm. Pook, John del Lee, Wm. Pye, John de Heanor, Galf Gibson, John de Duffield, Henry Carel, Rich. Corneyser, Jo Joderil, Robt. Dawson, Hy. Coventry.

Derby archers, on foot.—Rich. Turner, Thomas Bollesover, John Scarclyff, feldman, John Coke, Thos. Haselwood, John Lyon, Hugo Smyth, Philip Woodward, Ricus Smyth, Wm. de Childcot, Thos. de Thwart, Henry del Grene, Ricus de Sheffield.

B. 62, No. 42 P.R.O.

A payment undated, containing the names of Wm. and Thomas de Willoughby and Brian de Stapleton.

2 Hy. IV., B. 55, No. 15 P.R.O. (no doubt some of these knights formed part of the army of Agincourt).

Knights.	Men at Arms.	Archers.
Thomas de Stanley	1	43
James Botiller	4	12
John Scroop	0	0
Thomas Gresley	6	19
Peter de Bukton	0	117 Ebor
Thos. Grey and Andrew Grey	0	12
John de Annesley, Chev.	0	0
Wm. Savage	0	0
Ralf Green (Staff)	3	6
Edmund Hastings	0	0
Wm. Wolleston	0	0
John Cokayne	0	12
Thos. Wake	0	7
John Zouch	0	0
Lord Grey of Codnor	13	57
John Savage	1	12
Ad. Franceys	0	0
Thos. Grey of Hoton	0	0
John Tochet	0	0
Wm. Bradshaw	2	30
Thurstun de Middleton	0	0

3 Henry V., B. 60, No. 41 P.R.O. (Agincourt List, Sheriff of Nottingham and Derby).

Lanc

Ralf Shirley

John Husse

Ralf Fown

John Waryn

John Gloucester

} returned to England 5th Oct.

} were with the King at the Battle of Agincourt, returned home the

Archers

John Whitely

Robt. Wayke

Hawkin Smith

John Dawson

John Nalleston

John Brewes

Roger Bowers

Nic Fown

Arthur Attewood

Thos. Twinemore

John Maleblank

Wm. Congulton

Geoffey Chaplayn

Wm. Berew

John Rook

John Sayton

John Herde

John Dederyk als Byrd }

} returned

} were at the Battle

In another list of same date these names are given with most of the above: John Winster, Esq., John Wayke, John Dison, Wm. Berlyan, Galf Chaleyn, Wm. Biron.

At the P.R.O. there is a magnificent Roll, which has always been called the Agincourt Roll, but certain parts of it are clearly of a later date. The Record Reference for it is L. 1, 3, B. 43, No. 9. It consists of a great number of Rolls united together, containing many thousand names. It is quite clear that it relates to various Reviews, for the several places where such reviews of troops were held are given. A portion of this Roll, but not nearly the whole, has been copied by the late Mr. Devon, of the Record Office, and is now amongst the Additional MSS. in the British Museum. The question is whether or not several reviews of different dates have not been improperly united. That the Retinue of William,

Earl of Suffolk, one of the Captains, is of later date than the great Battle, is evident from the fact that he only succeeded to that title on the death of his brother John, who was killed upon that occasion. The name of the Lord of Codnor is not given, but John Grey, Chevalier, heads the list, as if he were lord. He only succeeded to his title on the 6th of August, 1418, long afterwards, so that probably this roll was in the time of his predecessors. Yet these two instances may not affect other portions of the Roll, which may indeed relate to the battle, and even if the whole of it were later than 1415, amongst these men must be many hundreds of old soldiers who were at the battle, and many more of those who previously returned from Harfleur.

The date of the retinue of Edmund, Earl of March, may apparently be dated by his charter. He had 100 men-at-arms with him, as the roll shows, and by his indenture of the 4 May, 4 Hy. V., he contracts to bring that exact number of men-at-arms. He had another indenture in the 5 Hy. V., when he contracted only for 30 men. The part of the record, therefore, is probably subsequent to the battle by one year. There are two retinues of especial interest to Derbyshire men—that of John Lord Gray of Codnor, and that of Philip Leche, of Chatsworth.

The latter mustered upon Tichborne Downs, before John Popham, Chevalier, and John Kingsly. The lancers were 10 in number—Philip Leche, Kt., himself, Rad Leche, George de Poole, Roger Hardingboth, Roger Radish, Thomas Berstable, Hugo de Werberton, Wm. Wise, Robt. Rutter, Roger Barlee—and 180 archers. A younger son who could attract so many men to his standard must indeed have been a natural leader of men, one marked out by nature for command. The list of names contains many of families who are otherwise unknown at that period, their names not appearing amongst the list of frecholders, but whose descendants still survive. They are as follows:—Roger Jonson, Wm. Wortley, John de Grendon, John Baker, Thomas Emele, Robt. de Lee, Rich. Giraungez, John Underwood, John Aumerer, Roger Hulgethorpe (Okerthorpe), Will Hulgethorpe, Thos. Waterhouse, John Waterhouse, Will Holyns, Adam Wiloughby, Wm. Dutton, John Sponer, Oliver Halby, Roger Thornhill, Roger Coke, Wm. Page, Thos. Clatton, Wm. Sitreston, Wm. Reeves, Roger Sutton, Galf de Le, Robt. Swalon, Hugo Ferroure, John Tailour, John de Marpole (Marple), Thos. Scroby, John Appulby, John Elys, Wm. Spencer, Alan Underwood, John Lach, Jas. Hardingbothe, John

Castle, Rich. Stamford, Walt. Saltmarsh, John Lambarde, John de Barrowe, Rich. Skipp, Thos. Dutton, John Stokes, John Bolton, John Jackson, Rich. Furneyhead, John Thornleigh, Thos. Nicolson, Alex. Thorpe, John Newton, Nic Madwe, Hy. Cowap, Rich. Tiddy, John de Clare, Alex. Williamson, Hy. Jackson, Robt. Wagayne, John Sutton, Jas. Cok, Will Gyre, Roger Clough, John Wakes, John Covetas, Will Flecher, Rich. Abney, Thos. Best, Hugo Bagshaw, John Staveley, Wm. Carless, John Halley, Roger Dromhale, John Hally, Thos. Ward, Thos. Wybessy, Hy. Joye, Thurston Halley, John Wayne, Robt. Newton, John Hide, John Wright, Thos. Hardy, Rich. Botham, John Calton, John Backley, Thos. Mellor, Robt. Newton, Wm. Erlesgate, Gilbert Pendleton, Robt. Patrick, Hy. Tange, John Revé, Robt. Whitehill, Ricus Tailour, Roger Tailour, Robt. Wright, Oliver Bradshaw Rich. Bellhall, John Walsh, Wills Walsh, Thurston Godbehere, John Bolehall, Robt. Berches, John Greenacre, Dionis Rylee, Rich. Streete (Strutt), John Gretrakes, John Hallis, John Blake, Wm. Palmer, Rich. Brompton, Thos. Kelelegh, Jas. Redyman, Wm. Barton, Jo Harpur, Wm. Doghty, Wm. Blanchard, Nic Mable, Thos. Woodward, Wm. Burton, John Gyre, Rich. Mercer, John Halley, Robt. Gascoyne, Rich. de Halghes, John Stoudebess, Thos. Shelale, Hy. Alett, John More, John Undercliff, Fulco de Sutton, Thos. Galter, John de Lynton, John de Rotherham, John Daukyn, Edward Tailour, Jo de Hethcote, Wm. de Glossop, Jo Shaw, Jo Strete (Strutt), Jo Oxenford, John de Alreton, Robt. Dobson, Robt. Hunter, John-of-the-Close, Sen., John-of-the-Close, Jun., John Hickson, John Ottereadhide, Hugo Bouke, Thos. Bouke, Rich. Bouke, Wm. Glover, Thos. Glover, Wm. del Heyr, Rich. de Stopford, Thos. de Mandesly (qr. Wandesley), Galf Rediche, Jo Kedyer, Jo Tendall, Jo Ball, Hy. Krall, John Lendop, Hy. Toonley, Rich. Heyre, Rad Hardy, John Ketel, Thos. de Brodebotham, Robt. Kerfote, Jo Levcop, Wm. de Haluns, Jo Page, Thurston Rayner, Nic de Walton, George Dowe, Jo Terell, Henry Bromberg, Galf Whitchurch, Jo de Bouk, Hugo de Roworth.

The retinue of Lord Grey of Codnor was most imposing, consisting of the following lancers, many of whom were knights:— John Grey, Chev.; Hy. Pierpoint, Chev.; Robt. Moton, Chev.; Edward Foljambe, Chev.; Gervase de Clifton, John Loneham, John Felbrig, John Tardner, John Cokayne, Wm. Bromley, Rich. Hay, Wm. Warbleton, Robt. Strelly, John Dolfanby, Hugo

Barton, Jas. Barton, Galf Barton, Thos. Erlecock, Alured Langfat, Thos. FitzHerberd, John Wagn, Robt. Wennesly, Wm. Holys, Robt. Germaine, Edmund Crabb, Rich. Newman, John Ifeld, John Harding, Jo Jore, Jo Bromley, Jo Forth, Rich. Foljambe, Lemannes Betstre, Thos. Staunton, Thos. Kewell, Wm. Dekeyn, Robt. Buttiller, Jo Parcar, Jo Jwit, Jo Ramsay, Thos. Hunt, Ferreck Richer, Robt. Gilford, Rich. Spenser, Jo Soudton, Jo Salisbury, Jo Elys, Jo Ewory, Wm. Polenham, Hy. Sewer, Wm. Ysaac, Wm. Langham, Thos. Moton, Laurence Dutton, Jo Woodhouse, Oliver Agnasford, John Curzon, Jo Clifton, Hugo Annesley, Hugo Annesley, Edmund Lancaster, all Launcers. Archers as follows:—Thos. Lyneux, Jo Lyneux, John Robert, Hy. Walweyr, Wm. Glossop, Galf Bolton, John Richardson, Elias Brown, John Martin, John Caltyn, John Sere, Robt. Griffith, Rich. Tailer, Wm. Martin, Robt. Holbeche, John Russel, Roger Nastyr, Thos. Cawday, Jas. Smyth, Mathew Johnson, John Strote (Strutt), John Irche, Jo Sadeller, Jo Sawyer, John Oke, Robt. Lambert, Jo Seman, Jo Penbroke, Jo Coding, Jo Swaine, Wm. Grene, Robt. Brigge, Wm. Dekynson, Hy. Page, John Tailour, Robt. Dore, Roger Barker, Rich. Kaire, Jo Lavok, Wm. Deye, Jo Stanbourn, Roger Turner, Jo Walker, Jo Damette, Jo Lyzt, Robt. Ball, Robt. Peyn, Jo Walfall, Jo Parker, Rich. Cook, Rich. Coup, Nic. Dutton, Wm. Dutton, Rich. Parker, Jo Feryman, Wm. Stert (Strutt), Jo Schade, Jo Ragge, Thos. Grene, Wm. Grysle, Simon Chambre, Thos. Gowe, Jo Dyker, Jo Burgeys, Rich. Ferrou, Nic. Eketor, Rich. Leaham, Jo Robert, Thos. Walton, John Parker, Thos. Brunache, Hugo Chauntrel, Thos. Carpenter, Rich. Fright, Robt. Tailour, Wm. Perston, Robt. Rode, John Litchett, Wm. Corley, Hy. Woodward, Thos. Knyght, Phus. Knyzt, Wm. Stanlowe (Stanley), Jo Dekeyn, Hugo Radriche, Jo Bredon, Thos. Brown, Henry Bower, John Hervy, Ricus Walker, Nic. Cawdry, John Marescal, John Merston, John Elyot, Rich. Owayne, Thos. Bagor, Hy. Pilsey, Thos. Cardon, Thos. Gamme, Jo Claypam, John Bridde, Jo Ravenscroft, Jo Chelle, John Leek, Jo Wilde, Thos. Bromley, Rich. Dawery, Jo Ascher, Henry Bawk, Wm. Bawk, Wm. Clarkson, Rad. Parker, Jas. Fletcher, Hy. Clesby, Rad. Bradshaw, Jo Sadeler, Oliver Kalam, Wm. Wygam, Hugo Alrede, Jo Cook, Walter Lesard, Jo Forham, Rad. White, David Elys, Robt. Elys, Roger Elsar, Wm. Kirkby, Wm. Kirkby, Jo Smith, John Spark, Jo Totenale, David Crwe, Wm. Eston, John Stratton, Laurence Repyngdon, Jo Brown, Thomas John, Rich. Newton,

Rich. Rouchester, Jo Baylby, Jo Cook, Wm. Cook, Jo Barmour, Robt. Greenhill, Rich. Tompson, Thos. Colwyle, John Atton, Rich. Ferroure, Christ Rydewalys, John Marcam, John Brook, Jo Henning, Hy. Merton, Roger Barbour, Thos. Hall, Hans Armurer, Wm. Bailley, John Ferroure, Hugo Smart, Rich. Chaumbre, Jo Baker, Rad. Freeman, Rich. Mee, Ed. Basfouch.

These two retinues are printed in full because so many of the names are so clearly local and belonging to the present families, as Foljambe, Glossop, Hethcote, Strutt, Dakeyn, Stanley, Marples, Evans, and it is impossible to determine which are the names of strangers. They appear, indeed, to have been drawn from the whole county, although, perhaps, in each case most of them came from the immediate locality of the leader. It is impossible to include the whole roll, so great is its length, and a few extracts in addition, containing some Derbyshire names, is all that can be attempted.

In the retinue of the Duke of Gloucester were Christ Midelton, Wm. Truswell, George Whityton, Wm. Bright, Jo Pympe, Wm. Barre, John Brampton, and Wm. Cherington. In Lord FitzHugh's retinue: Wm. Bayldon and Wm. Boyldon, John Everingham, John Bukton, Thos. Everingham, Alexr. Green, John Coke, and Thos. Pendleton. In the retinue of James Harrington: Robt. Breton and Mathew Middleton. In Lord Bergavenny's: Wm. Sley, Thos. Derby, Thos. Gower, John Stotvyle (archer), and Hugo Hert. In Sir John Blount's many Derbyshire names, as Robt. Daniel, Wm. and Robt. Curzon, Rd. Brassington, Galf Hope, John Sheffield, Philip Brito, and John Ewane (Evans).

In the retinue of the Earl of March were Hy. Gray, John Ireton, John Sayvil, Thos. Sayvil, Peter Middleton, John Dekeness, John Ferre, and John Green.

With Brian de Stapelton (Chev.) were William and Brian, his sons, and John Stanley. With Hugo Luttrell were Wm. Roos and Wm. Carent.

In a Review at Wallopthorpe the Earl of Warwick had the following Derbyshire men-at-arms: Rad Arderne, Ric Curzon, John Shirley, Thos. Harthill, John Waller, John de Ireland, John Store, Robt. Durant, Roger Curzon, Walter Dun, Rich. Bruere, Roger Savage.

With William, Earl of Suffolk, John Heveringham, Kt., Robt. de Clifton, Kt., Wm. Wingfield, Wm. and Robt. Gore.

Robt. Lord Willoughby had with him John, Robert and Thomas de Willoughby, John Dimock, Rich. Felde.

With Sir Edward Courtney was John Kete.

With John Gray, Chev., were John de Normanville, Philip Gernon, and John Rye.

Amongst the Archers of Chester, as we should expect, there are many Derbyshire names. In Macclesfield Hundred: Roger de Brassey, John Stanley, Thos. de Stathum, Roger de Irland, Rich. Irland, of Munshal Vernon, Nich. Vernon. In Bucklow Hundred: Galfry de Crumpton, Renal de Crumpton, Wm. Stathum.

In Staffordshire: Hy. Brounsflete, Rich. Dranfield, Thos. Strut.

The Earl Marescal had with him Hy. de Ferrars, Rich. Vernon, John Mowbray, Thos. Vernon, jun., Thos. Cheney, John Breton, Wm. Curson, Wm. Vernon, Rog. Glamville, Walter Hert, Hy. Gould.

From Sir Harris Nicolas's list of those who were at Agincourt Ralf Shirley's retinue is given; he was Sheriff of Notts and Derby:

Ralf Foun, John Waryn, John Gloucester, Mons. John Savage, Chev. (Randolph de Legh, Thos. de More, John le Ward, John le Hethe), Mons. Thos. Rampton, Chev. (H. Wychard, John Barre, John Bassowell, Wm. Sheffield, Thos. Glover), archers, 114; Mons. Rich. Ratcliff (Peter de Singleton, Oliver de Ancotes), Mons. Wm. Huddleston, Chev. (Rd. Skypton, Wm. Green), Mons. Wm. Cromwell, Chev. (Thos. Haleday), Mons. Wm. de Legh, Chev. (Wm. Agglyonby, Wm. Marnham, Rd. Townley).

Lancers: Wm. de Holeyn, Thos. Ferroure, Jo Marny, Robt. Sherard, Gregory Ball, John Clynk, Hy. Bromley, Geo. Haseley, John Massey, Roger de Molynton, Thos. Rugmayne, Wm. Ward, John de Mosley, Wm. de Kyghley, Rauf de Hayton, Stremer Sharp, Thos. Ward.

Another List:—Ralf Shirley, Kt.; Robt. Eland, Wm. Reynold, John de Halaughton, Robt. Cokfeld, Wm. Botiler, John Wyneslow and Ralf Foun, Lancers; and John Brugg, Wm. Byrun, Rich. Bredde, John Kendale, Rich. Emund, John Spenser, Wm. Peche, Wm. Dexter, John Bromley, John Barton, Hy. Quenton, Wm. Tyler, Rich. Bromley, Rad. Barlow, Roger Bantree, Rich. Porter, John Chapman, Thos. Smith, John Dexter, Nic. Fawne, John Bouke, John Cooke.

The records just printed do not relate exclusively to the Hundred of Scarsdale or even to the County of Derby, but the following

record is exclusively for the Wapentake for Scarsdale for 1624. It is taken from Vol. VII., Pegge's MSS., now at the College of Arms. The abbreviations are not always very intelligible, but *M* no doubt stands for musket, *Cor* for corslet, *P* for petronils or pikes. The first portion is unfortunately lost. The names of the places are not given on the first half sheet, but are added conjecturally by the author.

OF SCARSDALE.

Private.

(BOLSOVER) Hen Kitchin of Bolsover	musket
Oliver Youle	m
Thos Butcher 1 pte & Ed Woodhead 2 pts	cor
Mich Sharpe & Hy Spittlehouse	m
Humphrey Small 1 pte & Sam Tomkins 2 pts	c
(BRIMINGTON) Mr Roger Columbell & Rich Coope	m
Fras Fulwood gent	c
Fras Boler & Jo Marriott	m
Fras Turner George Stubbing & Jo Holin	m
(CHESTERFIELD) Robt Shaw	m
George Dickins & Thos Fourth	c
Godfrey Heathcote	m
Godfrey Webster	m
Thos Heathcote & Ralf Wheeldon	c
Fras Raynshaw	m
Rich Milnes	m
Thos Alsop gent	m
Wm Boote & Rich Taylor	c
Ralf Clarke gent is also to be charged	c
(DRONFIELD) Mary Cooke wo. & Robt Allen	c
George Staynesed & Thos Calton	m
Edmond Hancock Robt Poynter & Robt Outram	cor
Lionel Fanshaw gent	cor
Thos Pointon Peter Cawton & Wm Fox	m
Anthony Wagstaf gent	m
Ralf Hancock	m
Robt Alsop gent (newly imposed)	c
(.) Francis Kemp 1 pt Vincent Eyre 2 pts	m
Margery Westby & Anne Fletwell and Richard Chapman	m

THE HUNDRED

Trayned.

Eckington

Wm Cowley junr	muskett
Robt Stone	m
Thos Kirkby	m
Henry Higginbotham	cor p
Rich Turner	cor

Glapwell & Rotherne

Robt Braylesford	m
Wm Jacklin	c

Holmesfield

Hugh Slegh	m
Stephen Damme	m
Wm Outram	cor

Kilwalmarsh

Xpopher Harrison	m
Godfrey Turner	cor

Pillesley N Wingfield
& part of Brampton

Fras Clay	m
Edward Clay	cor
Jas Rudleton	m
Rich Lynam	m
John Mettam	cor

Morton

Edward Halfeld	m
John Allen	m
John Bate	m
Jo Anderton	cor
John Stephen	c

Pleasley

Robert Secdowne	c
Robert Clay	m
Thos Godbeheare	m

OF SCARSDALE.

Private.

Eckington

Zachery Wigfall 2 pts & Geo Poole gent 1 pt	cor p
Wm Leigh Gent	m
Godfrey Stainsworth & Thos Stainsworth	m
Rich Wilson Thos Hobson & Rich Pinder	cor p
Henry Wigfall & Jo Lechwich	c
John Turner Leonard Rotheram & Wm Rotheram	cor
Jas Leigh Geo Leigh & Margret Kent Wo	m
George Sitwell gentn (imposed 30 Augt. 1624)	cor
Glapwell & Routherne	

None

Holmesfield

Anthony Crofts & Arthur Mower jun	m
Robt Newbold & Godfrey Haslam	m
Hugh Sleigh & Michael Barton	m
Wm Outram & Arthur Mower Sen	m
Thos Burton & Jas Worstenholm	m

Kilwalmarsh

Joseph Hewett & Robert Sitwell	m
--------------------------------	---

Pillesley N Wingfield & part of Brampton

John Jepson Rich Wasse & Robt Clay	m
George Hardie Rich Sleigh & Thos Watts	m
John Clay Jo Jobb & Helen Eyre	c
William Atwood & Wm Attwood of Wingfield	m

Morton

Philip Gell	co p musk
John Stevens als Urton Wm Blith & John Parker of Little Norton	} co p & m
James Bullock gen	
Leonard Gill	m
Godfrey Barton Edw Outram & Ellis Poynton	m
Rolland Moorewood	m

Pleasley

John Stuffyn gentn	m
Anthony Hutchinson Jo Clay & Rich Bankes	m
Roger Willfray & Mathew Fox	m

THE HUNDRED

Trayned.

Staveley Barley & Aston

Hercules Cartess	m
John Déan	m
John Smith	m
Peter Brown	c
Peter Wilson	c

S Wingfield & Ogarthorpe

Marmaduke Machell	m
Ad Wilde	m

S Normanton & Pinxton

Ralf Clay	m
John Newton	m

Sherland & Highham

John Barker	m
Robt Hunt	p

Scarcliff & Palterton

Godfrey Hagb	m
John Kesteven	c

Stretton

Rich Hawkesley	m
Rich Milward	

Sutton & Duckmonston

John Stanley	co
Ralf Bennet	m

Steynesby & Heath

Rich Turner	c
Rich Nuttall	m
Fras Turner	m

Totley & Dore

Godfrey Bright	m
Henry Barker	m

Tibshelf & Oxcroft

Wm Morley	co
Jo Wordale	m

OF SCARSDALE.

Private.

Staveley Barley & Aston	
Robt Bowman	m
George Moore & Peter Tipping	c
Peter Wilson & Robt Turner	m
Thos Kent & John Kirkeby	c
Robt Hitch & Hen Turner	m
Rowland Revel & Fras Outram	m
S Wingfield & Ogarthorpe	
Hy Sutton & Wm Harrice	m
S Normanton & Pinxton	
Ed Revell of Bruchhill gent	m
Jo Cooke & Fras Byfield	m
Rich Marriott & Xpofer Wood	m
Wm Dawson 2 pts & Ed Kirkland 1 pt	m
Sherland & Highham	
Robt Newton	m
Thos Ludlam Robt Ludlam & Robt Woodward	m
Scarcliff & Palterton	
John Chapman Fras Renishaw & Jo Marples	c
Wm Cocks & Wm Bradley	
Stretton	
John Simpson Ed Pott & Henr Masse	m
John Cartesse	m
Gertrude Kniveton	m
Sutton & Duckmonston	
John Alwood & Robt Beveredge	m
Wm Rogers John Stanley & Jo Riley	m
Steynesby & Heath	
Breylesford of Seynor	m
Totley & Dore	
Robt Bright & Ed Moore	m
Tibshelf & Oxcroft	
John Duckmanton Jo Ouldham & Thos Reynolds	m
Jo Morley Silvester Alwood & Jo Clark	c

THE HUNDRED

Trayned.

Walton Brampton & Calow

James Calton

m

Godfrey Shaw

cop

Wingerworth Tupton & Onston

Francis Fletcher

co

Rich Watson

m

Thos Burton

m

Total of all these trayned soldiers, with their arms and weapons, within the aforesaid hundred of Scarsdale	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Musketts 54} \\ \text{Corst p 36} \end{array} \right\}$	90
---	--	--	----

OF SCARSDALE.

Private.

Walton Brampton & Calow	
John Watkinson	m
Thos Crofts	m
Henry Bullock gent and George Turner	m
Wm Shaw Geo Bradshaw & John Duckmanton	cop
Wingerworth Tupton & Onston	
Jo Bullock gent	m
Fras Stephenson	m
Fras Cartesser Thos Braylesford & Jo Brailsford	co
Godfrey Outram Jo Cowper & Ro Goodlad	co
Wm Reynold senr Wm Reynold jun & Thos Hancock	musket
Total of the private arms and weapons } Musk 81 }	110
within the said hundred of Scarsdale } Cor p 29 }	

SCARSDALE, a view of the Horse forces showed at Chesterfield.

	Launces	Light horse	Petronels	Rider's name
Sir Francis Leake	2	1	1	
Sir Peter Frechville	2	1	0	
Sir Frs Foljambe	1	0	0	
Sir Jo Roades	2	0	0	
Sir Roger Manners	1	0	0	
Geo Blunt Esq	1	0	0	
Geo Revell Esq	0	1	0	
Ed Revell Esq	0	1	0	
Rd Woolhouse Esq	0	1	0	
Godfrey Clarke gent	0	1	0	
Ed Barker gent	0	1	0	
Thos Stringer	0	1	0	
Adam Eyre	0	1	0	
Elzth Rooth Wo & }	1	0	1	
John Rooth Esq }				
George Heathcote gent	0	1	0	
Aubrey Moorwood	0	1	0	
Charles Blythe	0	1	0	
Geo Gill gent	0	1	0	

Launces 10 Lt Horse 13 Petronels 2

Certificate } A certificate of the forces as well horse as foot
1624 } within the countie of Derbye as they stood and
were viewed pte at Chesterfield 30 and 31 Augt
and 2 and 3 Sepr the other part at Derby 1624.

Hundreds	Trained	Private	Horsemen	Forces of the Clergy	Powder Match and Shott	Officers names
Scarsdale	m 54 } p 36 } 90	m 70 } p 20 } 90	Lances 8 } Light horse 7 } 15	Light horse 2	at Derbi Pow 400£	Jo Gell is the captain of 200 Jo Drayton Lieutenant of the same band Edward Vernon is the Captain of the other 200
High Peak	m 48 } p 32 } 80	m 59 } p 32 } 91	Lance 4 } Light horse 7 } 11	Musk 31	Mac Bull 100 300	Jo Kellye Lieutenant of the same band John Curson is the Captain of the horse Wm Kniveton Esq muster maister
Appletree	m 42 } p 25 } 67	m 41 } p 26 } 67	La 8 } Ligh 10 } 18	Pikes 17	at Chest. Pow 400	
Morlaston and Litchurch	m 29 } p 21 } 50	m 30 } p 20 } 50	Lan 5 } light 5 } 10		Mac Cull 140 500	
Repindon and Gresley	m 25 } p 18 } 43	m 20 } p 12 } 32	Lan 6 } Light 5 } 11			
Works-worth	m 29 } p 21 } 50	m 34 } p 16 } 50				
Derbie Town	m 12 } p 8 } 20	m 12 } p 8 } 20				
Total	m 239 } p 161 } 400	m 266 } p 134 } 400	La 34 } Light 38 } 72	Ho 2 } Foot 48 } 50		

At Chesterfield 30 and 31 Augst., 1624.

An account of such money as was received there and disbursed at the training there before Lord Lieutenants and their Deputies, being 200 soldiers forth of Scarsdale and High Peak with 30 out of Wirksworth, viz. :

	£	s.	d.
Recd for 200 trained men at the rate of 3s. a soldier			
towards payment of officers, &c.	30	0	0
More of the clergy after the rate of 12d. every man	0	16	0
Tot	30	16	0

whereof

Allowed to Captn. Gill and his officers for training			
the said soldiers on Hasland green	15	0	0
Item paid for 3 prizes	1	10	0
To 5 men making an earthen butt	0	5	0
To 2 men drying gunpowder	0	2	0

To Rich Burgh 2 days binding and delivering for the powder and match &	0	2	0
For carriage of the powder to the green	0	1	0
For paper and thread to bind up the powder	0	2	0
Total pd.	15	18	0
Remaining in the hands of Peter Ritch to be bestowed on Powder Match and bulletts for a new supply	13	19	0
whereof			
paid by Mr Raph Fretchville for 2 barrels of gun- powder in Dec. 1624 }	10	10	0
To a porter	0	1	0
Carriage of the same down to Chesterfield	1	1	0
Total pd.	11	12	0

Rests in Peek's his hands. . 47s.

Powder spent to 129 muskets, 207lb.; match, 258 yards; bulletts, 130. Memdum upon the account for 100 pressed soldiers sent in May, 1625, to Hull, the Deputy Lieutenant received, at 8s. the trained man, £140, whereof rests in their hands to the use of the county £31 11s. 2d.

The following paper, also in Vol. VIII. of Pegge's papers, relates to the militia of this Wapentake in the time of the Commonwealth:—

An Account of 1657

BRAMPTON TOWNSHIP

Brampton in Peverel contains 2823 a., whereof in meadow, arable and pasture 2323 a., and in woodland 500a. There are in Brampton 4 smelting houses and two water corn mills.

Note was 2 soldiers and now 2½.

CHESTERFIELD TOWNSHIP

Of meadows arable and pasture with the scituation of the whole Town 230a., worth yearly 656£.

At Chesterfield there are 2 corn mills; was 4 soldiers and now 2½.

EKINGTON 5968 a. and 700a. of woodland had 5 soldiers now (1657) 6¼. At Ekington there is a corn mill having 2 pair of stones and one single mill, in the Park two coal mines.

DRONFIELD, Hasland, Tapton, Newbold and part of Barlow make one Township, whereof Dronfield (including Stubby, Wood-

house and Cowley) is one moiety, and the rest of the hamlets above written the other moiety had 5 soldiers and now $5\frac{1}{4}$. In Dronfield 2050a. and 60a. of wood. Hasland and Spital 1400a., woodland 16, Tapton 612a. Newbold and part of Dunston 1690. There is certain other lands within the Lordship of Barlow belonging to the township of Dronfield, 248a.

CHAPTER VIII.

**The Chief Magistrates of the Borough of
Chesterfield.**

In the earliest times of which there is documentary evidence the Chief of the Borough was called the Prepositus, just as were the Chief Magistrates of Nottingham and Derby, and other great cities. The first notice that Chesterfield possessed such an officer is from the fine of William Brewer, the younger. That he had an existence prior to that fine is obvious, from the fact that the mention is made, not for the sake of investing a member of the Borough with a new duty or office, but to prevent that office being abused, "no one should be the Prepositus (or Reeve as he is sometimes called) without his own consent." Wake's Charter has no mention of the Prepositus or Reeve, but he distinctly refers to the Bailiff, and, as the preamble of the 3rd Charter of Queen Elizabeth shows, and the Earl of Shrewsbury's usurpation proves, there was a great confusion of names and offices, and probably this confusion arose from the encroachments of the Lords of the Manor and from their investing the Reeve of the Borough with the duties of their own Bailiffs or Senescals. In Gryssop's Charter we find the chief officer styled an Alderman. This is a very old title, and bespeaks a pre-Norman origin for the Borough, and it is probably the oldest title. It is very curious that it should have been left to the time of King Edward the Fourth to revive it. Down to that

period the offices were concurrent, as appears from a Charter of 1 Rich. III., to which both the Bailiff and Alderman were attesting witnesses, and from other Charters, where the Bailiff takes precedence of the Alderman. The Bailiff would appear to be appointed by the Lord of the Manor, and in early times he was probably a distinct officer, though sometimes possibly the same person, but the Earl of Shrewsbury was probably the first to make this a necessity. Very few of the names of the earliest chief officers have been preserved; occasionally, in some early Charter, we meet with a witness who describes himself Prepositus, Senescal, Alderman, or Bailiff, and a few instances are here given. This list has, in the early portion, been compiled from Charters; for the later part the author is chiefly indebted to Dr. Pegge, and to Mr. Blockley, the present High Bailiff of Chesterfield, to the latter entirely for the last portion.

Perhaps one of the oldest officers known was Alberic, Bailiff of Chesterfield, who attested an undated Charter of Robert de Glamorgan, the original of which was in the possession of the sons of the late Mr. Swift, of Sheffield. This Robert de Glamorgan describes himself as —

Rector of the Church of Bonay, and he granted lands to St. James', Welbec, for the repose of the souls of Philip, his father; Amabell, his mother; Brian de Insula; Sarra, his sister; Robert Passilewe; William de St. Marie, Ecclesie; Ralf de Frescheville, Wille uxore sue and Filicie de Sidenhall.

To this Charter besides Alberic, Ancherus de Freschvill, Peter de Harstaines Galfredo de Berry, Jocelyn de Steynesby, Hugo de Docmanton, William de Frentenay, Robert de Pinent de White-well, and Rich. Harden were witnesses, so that the date is probably, as the handwriting indicates, of the reign of Henry III., but it is by no means clear what is the precise date. Brian de Insula died 18 Henry III., and Ralf Freschville was living in 1243. It may safely be assumed that this deed was in the time of Wm. Brewer the younger, if not in the time of his father.

11 Ed. I., Stephen le Eyr, Bailiff of Chesterfield.

23 Henry VI. ... Thomas Bate was Senescal of Chesterfield. (See Charter of Ralf, Lord Crumwell, to Richard Calcroft and others.)

28 Henry VI. ... Robert Gryssop, then Bailiff of Chesterfield (Charter in possession of Mr. Swift).

18 Edward IV. ... Thomas Aldursay, Bailiff.

19 Edward IV. ... Robert Gryssop, Alderman. (See Composition.)

At the same date the following were Bur-
gesses :—

John Owerde,	John Ochinston,
John Thomason,	Richard Turner,
William Atkinson,	Richard Asche,
John Sappyl,	Thomas Hewgate,
Thomas Hervey,	James Fox,
John Hethcote,	Ralph Carey.

1 Richard III.	{	John Tapton, Alderman.
	{	Nic Wortley, Bailiff.
1 Henry VII.	...	Thomas Hervy, Alderman.
2 Henry VII.	...	Richard Asche, Alderman.
3 Henry VII.	{	Rich. Ash, Alderman.
	{	Thomas Leyke, Bailiff.
5 Henry VII.	{	John Schentau, Alderman.
	{	Thomas Leyke, Bailiff.
17 Henry VII.	...	Richard Hethcote, Alderman.
19 Henry VII.	...	Thomas Hervey, nuper Alderman.
5 Henry VIII.	...	Ralf Heathcote, belfounder, Alderman.
12 "	...	Henry Raynshaw, Alderman.
11 "	...	Ralfe Bate, Alderman.
32 "	...	George Asche, Alderman of the Borough. (See Royal Charter of that date.)
36 "	...	George Hethcote, Alderman.
38 "	...	Ralf Hethcote, belfounder, Alderman.
9 Elizabeth	...	Richard Stephenson, Alderman.
40 Elizabeth	...	Ralf Clark, 1st Mayor under the Queen's Charter.

1599 Godfrey Heathcote. I.	1634 Wm. Clark.
1607 Do.	1635 Ralf Clark. III.
1608 Thomas Woodward.	1645 Reginald Bretland. I.
1609 Martin Bretland.	1646 Thomas Forth. I.
1610 Richard Webster.	1647 Thomas Bretland. I.
1611 Godfrey Heathcote. II.	1648 Ralf Clark. IV.
1612 Ralf Wheeldon. I.	1649 Richard Wood. I.
1615 William Boote. I.	1650 William Newton. I.
1618 Godfrey Heathcote. III.	1651 Samuel Taylor.
1619 Ralf Wheeldon. II.	1652 Reginald Bretland. II.
1621 Godfrey Webster.	1652 Ralf Clark. V.
1622 William Boote. II.	1653 Thomas Forth. II.
1623 Ralf Clark. II.	1654 Hercules Clay. I.
1624 Godfrey Heathcote. IV.	1655 Ralf Clark. VI.
1625 Richard Milnes.	1656 Richard Wood. II.
1628 George Dickons.	1657 Gabriel Wain, Captain.

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|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1657 Thomas Forth. III. | 1699 John Revell. |
| 1658 William Newton. II. | 1700 John Ash. II. |
| 1659 Thomas Forth. IV. | 1701 Jacob Brailsford. I. |
| 1660 Thomas Needham. | 1702 Thomas Bower. I. |
| 1661 Hercules Clay. II. | 1703 Richard Wood. I. |
| 1662 Hercules Clay (removed) III. | 1704 David Seale. I. |
| 1662 John Allwood. | 1705 Francis Moore. III. |
| 1663 Richard Marchant. I. | 1706 John Rowell (? Revell) III. |
| 1664 James Milnes. I. | 1707 John Bright. I. |
| 1665 Thomas Pinder. | 1708 Jacob Brailsford. II. |
| 1666 Anthony Legate. | 1709 Thomas Bower. II. |
| 1667 Richard Marchant. II. | 1710 Richard Wood. II. |
| 1668 John Woodward. I. | 1711 David Seale. II. |
| 1669 James Milnes. II. | 1712 William Woodhouse. |
| 1670 Richard Clark. I. | 1713 John Revell. IV. |
| 1671 Thomas Bretland. II. | 1714 John Bright. II. |
| 1672 Peter Dowker. I. | 1715 Wm. Clark. I. |
| 1673 Richard Youle. I. | 1716 Christopher Pegge. I. |
| 1674 Richard Marchant. III. | 1717 Jacob Brailsford. III. |
| 1675 John Woodward. II. | 1718 Wm. Sharshaw. |
| 1676 James Milnes. III. | 1719 Job Bradley. I. |
| 1677 Richard Clark. II. | 1720 John Revell. V. |
| 1678 Peter Dowker. II. | 1721 John Bright. III. |
| 1679 Richard Coupe. I. | 1722 Wm. Clark. II. |
| 1680 Richard Youle. II. | 1723 Christopher Pegge. II. |
| 1680 Ralf R. Nayler. | John Revell. VI. |
| 1681 Richard Marchant. IV. | 1724 Samuel Inman. I. |
| 1682 John Woodward. III. | 1725 Job Bradley. II. |
| 1683 Thomas Dowker. I. | 1726 John Bright. IV. |
| 1684 Robert Stringfellow. | 1727 Thos. Bower. III. |
| 1685 Robert Dowker. | 1728 John Revell. VII. |
| 1686 Richard Coupe. II. | 1729 Wm. Clark. III. |
| 1687 Richard Youle. III. | 1730 Samuel Inman. II. |
| 1688 Fra. Houldsworth. | 1731 Job Bradley. III. |
| 1689 John Woodward. IV. | 1732 John Bright. V. |
| 1690 Thomas Dowker. II. | 1733 Francis Bagshaw. I. |
| 1691 Francis Moore. I. | 1734 Richard Milnes. |
| 1692 John Ashe. I. | 1735 Wm. Clark. IV. |
| 1693 Rich. Coates. | 1736 Samuel Inman. III. |
| 1694 John Milnes. | 1737 John Burton. |
| 1695 David Seale. | 1738 Job Bradley. IV. |
| 1696 Richard Youle. IV. | 1739 Francis Bagshaw. II. |
| 1697 Thomas Webster. | 1740 Joshua Jebb. I. |
| 1698 Francis Moore. II. | 1741 Bernard Lucas. |

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|---|---------------------------|
| 1742 Job Bradley. V. | 1782 John Elam. II. |
| 1743 William Clark. V. | 1783 John Bate. I. |
| 1744 Job Bradley. VI. | 1784 John Elam. III. |
| 1745 Francis Bagshaw. III. | 1785 Thomas Dutton. I. |
| 1746 John Fidler. I. | 1786 John Bate. II. |
| 1747 Robert Wallis. I. | 1787 Thomas Dutton. II. |
| 1748 Joshua Jebb. II. | 1788 Mark Hewett. |
| 1749 Wm. Saunders. I. | 1789 John Bate. III. |
| 1750 Henry Thornhill. I. | 1790 Thomas Dutton. III. |
| 1751 John Fidler. II. | 1791 Job Bradley. I. |
| 1752 Robt. Watts. II. | 1792 Thos. Dutton. IV. |
| 1753 Joshua Jebb. III. | 1793 John Elam. IV. |
| 1754 Wm. Saunders. II. | 1794 Job Bradley. II. |
| 1755 Henry Thornhill. II. | 1795 John Elam. V. |
| 1756 John Fidler. III. | 1796 John Bower. I. |
| 1757 Joshua Jebb. IV. | 1797 Thomas Dutton. V. |
| 1758 Wm. Saunders. III. | 1798 John Bower. II. |
| 1759 Henry Thornhill. III. | 1799 John Saxton. |
| 1760 Joshua Jebb. V. | 1800 Thos. Dutton. VI. |
| 1761 Nicolas Twigg. I. | 1801 John Bower. III. |
| 1762 Thos. Clark. I. | 1802 Thos. Dutton. VII. |
| 1763 Godfrey Webster. | 1803 John Bower. IV. |
| 1764 Joshua Jebb. VI. | 1804 John Elam. VI. |
| 1765 Nicolas Twigg. II. | 1805 Thos. Dutton. VIII. |
| 1766 Thomas Clark. II. | 1806 John Bower. V. |
| 1767 Samuel Towndrow. I. | 1807 John Elam. VII. |
| 1768 Charles Staniforth. | 1808 Thos. Dutton. IX. |
| 1769 Samuel Jebb. I. | 1809 John Bower. VI. |
| 1770 Joshua Jebb. VII. | 1810 George Fletcher. I. |
| 1771 No Mayor elected. | 1811 John Elam. VIII. |
| 1772 July 8. Mandamus to com-
pel election of Mayor. | 1812 Thos. Dutton. X. |
| 1772 July 15. Nicolas Twigg. III. | 1813 John Bower. VII. |
| 1772 Robert Jennings. I. | 1814 John Elam. IX. |
| 1773 Wm. Barker. | 1815 Joseph Graham. I. |
| 1774 Samuel Towndrow. II. | 1816 John Muggleston. I. |
| 1775 John Willot. I. | 1817 John Elam. X. |
| 1776 Thomas Shirt. | 1818 Samuel Dutton. I. |
| 1777 Robt. Jennings. | 1819 Joseph Graham. II. |
| 1778 Samuel Towndrow. III. | 1820 Samuel Dutton. II. |
| 1778 John Woollat. II. | 1821 John Elam. XI. |
| 1779 John Elam. I. | 1822 John Muggleston. II. |
| 1780 John Willot. III. | 1823 Gilbert Crompton. I. |
| 1781 Robert Marsden. | 1824 Samuel Dutton. III. |
| | 1825 John Elam. XII. |

1826 George Fletcher. II.	1857 Wm. Hewitt. II.	
1827 John Muggleston. III.	1858 Charles Stanhope	Burke-
1828 Thomas Wilcockson. I.	Busby. I.	
1829 Wm. Battison. I.	1859 Joseph Shipton. I.	
1830 Samuel Dutton. IV.	1860 Joseph Shipton. II.	
1831 John Muggleston. IV.	1861 Wm. Drabble. IV.	
1832 Wm. Battison. II.	1862 Thomas Jones.	
1833 Samuel Dutton. V.	1863 Cornelius Black.	
1834 Thos. Wilcockson. II.	1864 James Ball White. I.	
1835 to Dec. Thos. Wilcockson. III.	1865 James Wright. I.	
1836 Reform Bill, John Gilbert	1866 C. S. B. Busby. II.	
Crompton. II.	1867 C. S. B. Busby. III.	
1836-7 John Charge.	1868 James Ball White. II.	
1837-8 Gilbert Crompton. III.	1869 James Wright. II.	
1838 Samuel Dutton. VI.	1870 James Wright. III.	
1839 Edmund Gilling Maynard. I.	1871 John Marsden. I.	
1840 Robert Daniel.	1872 John Marsden. II.	
1841 Gilbert Crompton. IV.	1873 Thos. Philpot Wood. I.	
1842 Samuel Dutton. VII.	1874 George Albert Rooth.	
1843 Thomas Clark.	1875 James Wright. IV.	
1844 John Gregory Cottingham. I.	1876 John Marsden. III.	
1845 Samuel Dutton. VIII.	1876 G. A. Rooth.	
1846 Edmund Gilling Maynard.	1877 John Drabble.	
II.	1878 Theophilus Pearson.	
1847 John Gilbert Crompton. I.	1879 John Brown. I.	
1848 John Gregory Cottingham.	1880 John Brown. II.	
II.	1881 John Brown. III.	
1849 John Walker. I.	John Higginbottom. I.	
1850 Godfrey Heathcote.	1882 John Higginbottom. II.	
1851 Edmund Gilling Maynard.	1883 George Edward Gee. I.	
III.	1884 George Edward Gee. II.	
1852 John Walker. II.	1885 Thos. Philpot Wood. II.	
1853 Wm. Drabble. I.	1886 Thos. Philpot Wood. III.	
1854 Wm. Drabble. II.	1887 George Booth.	
1855 Wm. Hewitt. I.	1888 BOWERY DOUGLAS, now Mayor	
1856 Wm. Drabble. III.	of Chesterfield.	

LIST OF TOWN CLERKS OF THE BOROUGH OF CHESTERFIELD
SINCE THE CHARTER OF QUEEN ELIZABETH, OF THE
40TH YEAR OF HER REIGN.

1607 Thomas Clark, Recorder of	1609 Godfrey Boller.
the Statute Staple and	1634-7 Nicolas Clark (died 1637).
Clerk.	1677 Peter Needham (died 1677).

1688 William Champernoun (died 1688).	Elias Needham.
1705 Ralf Adderley (died 1705).	1781 Richard Slater.
Richard Sneyd.	Robert Waller.
Marmaduke Carver.	1818 William Waller.
Gervase Gardner.	1857 JOHN CUTTS, now Town Clerk of Chesterfield.
Godfrey Heathcote, jun.	

BURGESS ROLL, NO. I., WITH OATH.

(Now amongst the Corporation Muniments restored by Mr. J. Hallewell, of Chesterfield.)

WE, whose names are subscribed, have voluntarily, freely, heartily, and cordially, without any mental reservation, according to the true and common intendment taken the oath ensuing :—

We do declare and believe that it is not lawful, upon any pretence whatsoever, to take arms against the King, and that we doe abhor that traitorous position of taking arms by his authority against his person, or against those that are commissioned by him. Soe help us God! And we, whose names are subscribed, do in like manner freely, heartily, and cordially give our free assent to, and without any mentall reservation, and according to the true, genuine, and common sense and intendment subscribe the ensuing declaration :—Wee do declare that we hold that thereby no obligation upon us or any other person from the oath commonly called the solemn league and covenant, and that the same was in itself an unlawful oath, and imposed upon the subjects of this Realm against the known laws and liberties of the Kingdom.

John Allwood.
Raphe Ashe.
Peter Needham.
Roger Mansfield.
Will Machon.
James Dutton.
Thomas Pindar.
Thomas Large.
Thos. Needham.
Rich. Cadwell.
Francis Marples.
Thomas Slater.
Richard Marchant.
Charles Revington.
Hewyn Letherland.
Godfrey Shaw.
John Hosland.

Edward Needham.
Richard Milward.
Anthony Legat.
Francis Gelberthorpe.
Robert Bennett.
John Marsdon.
Samuel Stones.
John Shaw.

January 13th, 1662.

These sworn and subscribed the day and year above written at Derby :
James Milnes, Grocer, his mark.
Abel Lilly, his mark.

Before us his Majesty's Commissioners for the Regulation of Corporations.

Augt. 21, 1663.

These have subscribed the day and year above written, before the Corporation of Chesterfield.

Thomas Ludnam.

Thomas Dutton.

Humphrey Low.

August 13, 1669.

The several oaths taken and declarations subscribed by us.

John Woodward.

Rich. Clark.

Thos. Bretland.

A. Strongfellow.

24 June, 1673. Wm. Champernoone.

June 21 (80) Jonathan Slater.

Sep. 30, 1664.

These likewise, the day and year above written have taken the oath above mentioned, and subscribed the declaration.

John Hill. Richard Cooper.

May 19, A.D., 1671.

Peter Dowker.

George Ashe.

Francis Holdsworth.

Thos. Dowker.

John Ashe.

Oct. 7, A.D., 1672.

Richard Youle.

Samuel Inman.

27 June, (84). Wm. Inman.

BURGESS ROLL, No. II.

28 May, 1680.

Thomas Dowker.

Sam. Bright.

Fran. Browne.

Hen. Booth.

William Thorpe.

4 June, 1680.

Robt. Stringfellow.

14 June, 1680.

Ralf. R. Naylor.

John Allan.

Anthony Restall.

27 Sept., 1680.

Richard Youle, mayor.

Richard Coope.

26 Sept., 1681.

Richard Marchant, mayor.

Richard Youle.

25 Sept., 1682.

John Woodward, mayor.

Will. Mardaunt.

6 June, 1683.

John Bright.

Thomas Webster.

John Revell.

24 Sept., 1683.

Thomas Dowker, mayor.

J. Woodward.

29 Sept., 1684.

Robert Stringfellow, mayor.

5 Feb., 1685.

Thomas Towker.

George Ashe, alderman.

28 Sept., 1685.

Rd. Dowker, mayor.

Robert Stringfellow.

Gilbert Hall.

27 Sept., 1686.

Richard Coope, mayor.

Rt. Dowker.

26 Sept., 1687.

Richd. Youle, mayor.

Richard Coope.

- 30 March, 1688.
 John Bagshaw.
 20 Sept., 1688.
 Ralph Adderly.
 29 Sept., 1688.
 Fra. Houldsworth, mayor.
 Richard Youle.
 23 Sept., 1689.
 John Woodward, mayor.
 Fran. Holdsworth.
 20 Aug., 1690.
 Fran. Moore.
 Wm. Dowker.
 29 Sept., 1690.
 Thos. Dowker, mayor.
 J. Woodward.
 20 Sept., 1691.
 Francis Moore, mayor.
 Thomas Dowker.
 John Ashe.
 20 Jan., 1692.
 Rd. Coates.
 John Milnes.
 24 June, 1692.
 Thos. Webster.
 George Porter.
 26 Sept., 1692.
 John Ashe, mayor.
 Fran. Moore.
 George Porter.
 John Milnes.
 25 Sept., 1693.
 Rd. (? Roger) Coates, mayor.
 John Ashe.
 Wm. Dowker.
 David Geale.
 24 Sept., 1694.
 John Milnes, mayor.
 Rd. Coates.
 David Geale.
 28 Feb., 1694.
 Robert Stones.
 Charles Pearse.
 24 June, 1695.
 David Geale.
 John Rewell.
 23 Sept., 1695.
 David Seale, mayor.
 John Milnes.
 24 June, 1696.
 Tho. Webster.
 Jacob Breilsford.
 Will Woodhouse.
 Jonathan Slater.
 28 Sept., 1696.
 Richard Youle, mayor.
 David Geale.
 10 Sept., 1697.
 John Bagshaw.
 Tho. Bower.
 27 Sept., 1697.
 Thomas Webster, mayor.
 Richard Youle.
 24 June, 1698.
 Thomas Bower.
 Jacob Breilsford.
 7 July, 1698.
 John Rewell.
 26 Sept., 1698.
 Francis Moore, mayor.
 Tho. Webster.
 25 Sept., 1699.
 John Rewell, mayor.
 Francis Moore.
 9 Aug., 1700.
 John Pearse.
 John Lowe.
 30 Aug., ——.
 Jacob Breilsford.
 Thos. Bower.
 Richard Wood.
 Wm. Clark.
 Wm. Woodhouse.
 22 Sept., 1700.
 Tho. Millnes.
 John Ashe, mayor.
 John Rewell.
 Jonathan Slater.

8 Aug., 1701.	Thos. Oldham.
Richard Wood.	Samuel Inman.
W. Godfrey.	29 Sept., 1707.
John Bourier.	John Bright, mayor.
29 Sept., 1701.	John Rewell.
Jacob Breilsford, mayor.	27 Sept., 1708.
John Ashe.	Jacob Breilsford, mayor.
25 Sept., 1702.	John Bright.
Thomas Bower, mayor.	Wm. Sharshaw.
Jacob Brailsford.	Richard Wheldon.
27 Sept., 1703.	Tho. Smith.
Richard Wood, mayor.	26 Sept., 1709.
John Bower.	Thos. Bower, mayor.
25 Sept., 1704.	Jacob Brailsford.
David Seale, mayor.	28 Sept., 1710.
Richard Wood.	Richard Wood, mayor.
24 Sept., 1705.	Thos. Bower.
Francis Moore, mayor.	Wm. Sharshaw.
David Seale.	Job Bradley.
23 Sept., 1706.	Samuel Hill.
John Rowell (Revell), mayor.	24 June, 1711.
28 July, 1707.	Marm. Carver, jun.
John Bright.	24 Sept., 1711.
8 Aug., 1707.	David Geale <i>or</i> Seale.
Chris. Pegge.	Ralph Wood.

BURGESS ROLL NO. III., AFTERWARDS ELECTED AND SWORN
CAPITAL BURGESS.

24 Sept., 1781.	8 Feb., 1785.
Adam Barber.	George Gosling, gent.
8 Oct., 1781.	26 Sept., 1785.
William Wilson.	Gylbert Bluett.
19 Sept., 1782.	John Cartledge.
Samuel Mottam.	Wm. Creswick.
Joseph Hinde.	Mark Hewitt.
22 Sept., 1782.	4 April, 1787.
Thos. Dutton.	Wm. Wingfield.
John Bate, gent.	8 Oct., 1787.
29 Sept., 1783.	Thos. Brown.
Francis Moore.	Anthony Johnson.
27 Sept., 1784.	9 Nov., 1787.
Thos. Rodgers.	Thos. Inman.
John Booth.	

- 31 Oct., 1788.
 Job Bradley.
 16 Jan., 1789;
 Thos. Ottliffe.
 Robt. Marvengale.
 24 June, 1789.
 John Fidler.
 11 Aug., 1789.
 Robert Waller, gent.
 24 June, 1790.
 Timothy Mason.
 14 March, 1792.
 Jarvis Prince.
 1 Oct., 1793.
 John Richardson.
 24 June, 1794.
 Wm. Lovett.
 20 Aug., 1794.
 John Saxton.
 1 Sept., 1794.
 John Bower.
 Sam Winchester.
 29 Sept., 1794.
 George Chapman.
 11 Oct., 1796.
 Alex. Dutton.
 24 Sept., 1798.
 Adam Mitchel.
 24 June, 1799.
 Wm. Cooper.
 Joseph Cooper.
 Read Denham.
 Thos. Bower.
 Hy. Bradley.
 22 Sept., 1799.
 Thos. Trussel.
 Wm. Bainbridge.
 24 June, 1800.
 Hy. Fletcher.
 Sept., 1804.
 John Brown.
 22 June, 1809.
 George Fletcher.
 Robert Bainbridge.
 29 March, 1812.
 Sam. Dutton.
 Wm. Batteson.
 Joseph Bower.
 Richard Roberts.
 Adam Hardy.
 6 Oct., 1812.
 Thomas Wilcockson.
 Jonathan Aslington.
 John Muggleston.
 21 Nov., 1815.
 Jas. Lingard.
 24 June, 1817.
 John Walker.
 29 Sept., 1817.
 David Batteson.
 19 June, 1817.
 Richard Snibson.
 24 June, 1823.
 Gilbert Crompton, Esq.
 25 Sept., 1826.
 John Roberts.
 29 Sept., 1826.
 Joseph Bee.
 2 Nov., 1827.
 Robert Daniel.
 John Belsey.
 3 June, 1828.
 Rich. Alsop, the yr.
 John Wright.
 12 Oct., 1831.
 Wm. Nicholson.
 Joseph Betteson.
 8 Feb., 1832.
 George Shepley.
 1834.
 Thos. Wilcockson.
 1835.
 Gilbert Crompton.
 1801. *Inspected*—R. ATKINSON.

The Borough of Chesterfield has used various seals at particular epochs of its history, some of them out of compliment to the lords of the town. In the charter of Queen Elizabeth, which degraded the town, not only from being a borough of the ancient demesne of the Crown, but from being a borough by prescription, her Majesty refers to the uncertainty with regard to their proper seal, and she gave them a new one, which for ugliness could hardly be excelled.

Their true seal was that of the pomegranate tree, an example of which is here given by the courtesy of Mr. J. D. Leader, of Sheffield, the publisher of the late Mr. Gee's "Records of the Borough of Chesterfield."



This illustration is taken from a drawing made for Mr. Gee's work of the only perfect example known to be in existence, although it is thought that others may yet be found. The seal is still attached to a very memorable document in the possession of the Corporation, the charter referred to at page 117 of the 6th October, 8 Elizabeth, which her Majesty inspected upon the 16th of September the following year, the last act of the ancient Borough of Chesterfield prior to being degraded by the undesired honours of Queen Elizabeth.

A drawing of this seal was taken by the Herald in the Visitation of 1611, a copy of which still remains at the College of Arms, although the original is in the British Museum (Harl. MS., 1486, f. 22). The Herald recorded that the Borough of Chesterfield was incorporated in the 12th year of King John, by the name of Alderman and six Brethren, an interesting tradition, but of which

no proof now remains. The names of the Mayor and six Aldermen for the date 1611, are given as follows: Godfrey Heathcote, Mayor; Martin Bretland, Thos. Reynshaw, Thos. Woodward, Ralf Wilson, George Dicons, and Godfrey Webster. It is difficult to see why the names of the six Brethren only are given, the charters of Queen Elizabeth providing for six Aldermen as well as for six Brethren.

The present seal of the Corporation is remarkably plain and ugly, and is not worth illustrating. In heraldic terms it is azure, a fess Or, over all a lozenge Argent—a singular violation of the rule of heraldry that a metal should not be placed upon a metal.

It is a curious fact that Ralf Clark, the first Mayor under the Queen's charter in 40 Elizabeth, did not use the new seal, but one bearing a squirrel or some such animal.

In 1631 Thomas Towndrow used a seal bearing 2 gates. In 1637 Godfrey Heathcote used a seal bearing 3 stags' heads, which could scarcely be his own, since his family claim to use a seal first borne by the Heathcotes of Norfolk. At the time of the revolution of Oliver Cromwell the Mayor used the old seal bearing the pomegranates, and subsequently, from 1053 to 1691, a seal bearing a fleur de liz was used. Possibly this was one which had been adopted at the time when the Manor was in the hands of the house of Lancaster.

In the 10th of Ann the Mayor used a seal with the bust of King Charles I.

The Charter of King Charles II. expressly declares that the Corporation may have their seal to serve for all causes and business of them and of their successors, and that it shall be lawful for them and their successors to break, change, and make anew that seal, according to their pleasure, from time to time, as shall seem to them more expedient. It would, indeed, be a graceful act on the part of the present Corporation to break their present seal, and to make anew their old one.

CHAPTER IX.

The Unreformed Corporation of Chesterfield.

(FROM AN OLD BOOK, DEPOSITED WITH MR. WALLER ON THE
PART OF THE CHARITY TRUSTEES.)

Through the kindness of Mr. J. Hallewell (Shipton and Hallewell; the solicitors to the Charity Trustees), the author has had an opportunity of inspecting the Corporation accounts from the year 1774 to the end of the eighteenth century, and the notes taken are some of them very curious and interesting, affording a glimpse of the inner life of our old Corporations, which certainly would seem to furnish a full justification for the action of Municipal reformers. It is not, however, to be supposed that the inhabitants of Chesterfield were at all worse than their neighbours. This kind of thing was the natural outcome of political and religious events. A remarkable feature is that the whole of the Charity funds seem to have been paid into the "Common Box," and a considerable portion to have been devoted to Corporation purposes, which no doubt the profane of that period, who cried for reform, designated "guzzling."

It is unnecessary to mention that this grievous state of things has long since passed away. In the case of Chesterfield a full inquiry was held in the matter, and the property was taken out of the hands of the Corporation altogether and placed into other hands, and no doubt it is now administered with propriety and in accordance with the wishes of its pious founders, so far, at least, as the spirit of Protestantism would consider it consonant with the practice of its religion. If the effect of the Reformation of the Church of England was to give the funds devoted to religious pur-

poses—to saying prayers and masses—to Corporation extravagances, in these more enlightened days they are at least applied to useful secular purposes.

The Book commences with the Rental belonging to the Corporation of Chesterfield in 1774:—

			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
Joseph Ashton	...	...	6	10	0	Wm. Handley	...	...	7	0	0
Brackenfield Annuity	...	...	12	0	0	Mr. Stephen Gamble	...	...	7	10	0
Mr. Saml. Brown...	...	...	2	10	0	Mr. John Hudson	...	...	13	10	0
Josh. Burbuick	...	...	1	15	0	Mr. Jos. Milnes	...	...	2	5	0
Thos. Brailsford	...	...	2	10	0	Overseers of the Poor...	...	...	3	15	0
John Bassett...	...	...	3	10	0	Jno. Nall	...	...	14	0	0
Mr. John Cooper...	...	...	22	0	0	Ed. Reckett...	...	...	5	1	0
Mr. John Dakin	...	...	6	11	0	Mary Marsh...	...	...	1	10	0
Jon ⁿ . Clarke...	...	...	4	0	0	Jno. Rogers...	...	...	26	0	0
Mr. Thos. Clarke...	...	...	5	0	0	Mr. Wm. Cowley...	...	...	15	0	0
Wm. Clark	...	...	38	0	0	Mr. Norbon...	...	...	25	0	0
Geo. Croft	...	...	16	0	0	Jos. Graham	...	...	7	10	0
Jno. Eaton	...	...	33	0	0	Geo. Bambridge	...	...	3	5	0
Rev. Wm. Shipston	...	...	3	10	0	Total of the					
Rev. Mr. Wood	...	...	6	0	0	above Rental	£294	2	0	0	

This Rental is very similar to that published by Glover for the previous year, the amount being then £296 12s. od., instead of £294 2s. for this year.

The Ashover Rental of the Foljambe Charity, in trust of the Mayor and Aldermen, is given separately thus:—

£ s. d.				£ s. d.			
John Barber...	...	...	8 10 0	George Gregory	...	...	24 0 0
Robt. Goodlad	...	...	9 10 0	Wm. Edge	...	...	15 0 0
— Lomas (late)	...	...	9 0 0	Wm. Cantrill	...	...	10 10 0
Wm. Goodlad	...	...	7 10 0	George Hallam	...	...	10 0 0
Job Walker	...	...	9 10 0				
Godfrey Bower	...	...	15 0 0	Total	...	...	£118 10 0

It is to be noted that except as regards this portion of Foljambe's Charities, the rentals of all the charities go into the "Common Box."

Then follow the accounts of Thomas Allwood, chamberlain, 1774, whilst Thomas Towndrow was mayor, the credits of which start with:—

	£	s.	d.
A balance of last year remaining in my hands ...	40	16	11
To Cash received of Jno. Nall, late chamberlain ...	72	13	5
Interest on ditto	1	14	0
To Cash received of tenants	294	2	0
Marm. Wilkinson, in cash paid	86	13	6

£495 19 10

The expenditure by the Corporation was as follows :—

Mace bearer, £2 os. od.; the Ringers, for Proclamation Day, £0 2s. 6d.; do., for Feast Day, £0 15s. od.; by Beef for Ringers, £0 8s. 11d.; Music at Feast, per order of the Mayor, £0 2s. 6d.; Duke of Devonshire, for a dole, £0 10s. od.; Expenses to Welbec and Chatsworth (for venison), £0 10s. 6d.; two bucks, £1 15s. od.; Mr. Cooper, £1 5s. 8d.; feast, £32 os. 4d.; keeper's expenses, 13s. 6d.; Saxton rent-day dinners, £4 19s. 4d.; Cowley "disposing of the 20s.," 10s. 8d.; (this was for Mrs. Taylor's charity, viz., to forty poor widows, 6d. each); John Barber, at receiving his rent, 1s.; for assistance on the feast day, 2s.; John Creswick, 5s. 6d.; Churchwardens, £11 16s. od.; Rd. Elliot, for repairs to Churchyard Almshouses, £1 19s. 8d.; for six ^{1d.} of lime, 6s. 6d.; bricks, 1s. 6d.; new bucket to the well, 3s.; coals to new house, 9d.; Jos. Ashton's bill for women's gowns, £4 3s. 10½d.; for making eight women's gowns, 12s.; three ^{10s.} lime and bricks to almshouses, 5s. 9d.; Dakin, innkeeper, for meeting at his house, 16s. 5d.; Wm. Barker, 13s. 11d.; Rev. — Shipstone, one year's salary for head master, £15; for land in his own possession, £3 10s.; to ditto for usher, £15; Cowley, for rent-day dinner, £5 11s. 6d.; for seven apprentices, £35; paid at binding ditto, 7s. 9d.; highways, 8s.; an addition to Webster's money, 16s. 8d.; expenses receiving the above, 3s. 4d.; for twenty pairs of shoes for widows, 50s., and stockings, 36s.; Mr. Towndrow, £3 8s. 7d.; letters carrying out, 1s.; Mr. Cowley, innkeeper, 12s. 4½d.; plate duty, 5s.; for lanthorne, 12s.; Churchyard Hospitals, one year, £20 16s.; Taylor's Hospital, £14 8s.; Rev. — Wood, £5; by ditto, in his own possession, £6; tancard mending, 2s.; Cowley, innkeeper, 12s.; Mr. Shirt, for Corporation gowns, £94 17s. 6½d.; for ermine for ditto, £7 3s.; for mending a key, 3d.; for one year's bread, £17 17s. 4d.; to overseers for the board of Ann Heathcote, 54 weeks, £2 14s.; John Todd, for his attendance as pinder, 5s.; overseers two years' rent for workhouse medowe, £3 10s.; cash lent on the bond of Messrs. Richard Towndrow and Hopkinson, £100; coals to the new house, 1s. 6d.; taxes for Brackenfield annuity, £1 16s.; Bolsover court fees, 1s. 8d.; towards races, £2 2s.; for ringing at the end of the old mayor's year, 5s.; H. Kitchen for painting and gilding, £4 os. 6d.; one year's salary to the accountant, £5 5s.; balance in hand, £49 19s. 0½d.— Total, £495 19s. 10d.

These accounts require some explanation. The chief item, the loan of £100 to Richard Towndrow, was no doubt the money left by George Taylor to be lent out to deserving tradesmen. Curiously the borrower has the same name as the Mayor, and just as curiously when Samuel Towndrow became Mayor again, in 1779, the loan is paid off. Probably this might be an unpopular loan, for however deserving Richard Towndrow might be, he could hardly possess all the virtues of the poorer

burgesses. The money was properly divisible amongst twelve young tradesmen, who were to pay £5 per cent. interest, but Richard only paid £4 per cent., no doubt owing to his peculiar virtues.

The women gowns, £4 3s. 10½d.; twenty pairs of shoes, 50s.; and stockings, 36s.—together £8 9s. 10½d., probably represent Youle's charity, an estate which should have produced, and probably did, about £20. F. Moore made an additional pound a year for the same purpose. The item £35 for seven apprentices was contributed to by Philip Strelley's charity of £20 a year, and the interest of £1300 given by the Heathcotes for the same purpose, which laid out in land now produces an income of £113. How only £13 was derived from it is difficult to understand, but it is to be feared that the balance went in feasting.

Taylor's Hospital, Saltergate, £14 8s. 0d., is partly paid out of his charity and F. Moore's. The account ought to have been larger. Large's gift is to be found mixed up with Rose's charity, under the head of Church Guild, £20 16s. 0d., a poor investment, since, besides money invested, there are lands let at £120. In 1827, besides these bequests, John Allwood left £1 per annum, Jacob Brailsford £2 a year, William, Earl of Devonshire, £55, Anthony Glossop £20, Mr. Walton £20, Roger Manners, Kt., £10, Peter Frescheville, Kt., £5, Gilbert Leonard £60, Francis Heathcote, rent charge of £4, Ann Heathcote one of £3, Hannah Hooper £2000, producing £60 per annum; James Lingard £5 4s. per annum, James Milnes £20, George Milward a rent charge of £1 16s., Ralf Naylor £90 8s., Samuel Sleigh a rent charge of £1 16s., the Earl of Shrewsbury one of £11, Philip Strelley £20 per annum, Richard Taylor £60, George Taylor a rent charge of £6, Webster a rent charge of £1, Sir Godfrey Webster £1100, Richard Wood rent charge of £3, Godfrey Wolstenholme, rents, £38 a year, the Youle's rents of £19 12s. 6d per annum. Some of this can doubtless be traced, but probably not one-fourth part of it was devoted to the proper purpose. No doubt the feasting was paid for out of it, for there does not appear to be any funds provided available for that purpose. The market rents belonged to the Lord of the Manor, and there seems to have been simply a misappropriation of charitable funds to purposes of doubtful good, and all this was done with a sort of pretence of an audit. The Mayor and chief members of the Corporation regularly audited their predecessors' accounts, but after some of the most flagrant miscountings they very discreetly added the words "errors excepted." As these audits took place, accompanied by, if not after, feasting, they may have been imposed upon by their officers, and took this precaution to guard themselves against surprises.

Several items are worth notice.

In 1776 there is a charge of two guineas for a Law Dictionary, which is probably Jacob's, still in the Town Clerk's possession, which the

author found very useful in translating some of the old words in the Charters.

Plate duty is charged 5s. per annum.

Lanterns in 1776, probably for the "Charlies" of that date, cost 12s.; whilst in 1778 an improvement took place in lighting the town, and the sum of 5 guineas is charged to the Lamp subscription, a term which seems to indicate that the cost of this modern innovation was borne by private contributions.

A considerable sum is paid for sermons, and a great many small sums were left for this purpose. Probably under this head was expended a portion of the fund left in Catholic times for saying masses; however, the greater part of these sums was now spent in feasting. Besides the great feast of the year, when an immense sum, for the period, was spent, there were a great number of minor feeds, one monthly gathering, and others upon every occasion when there was any business to be performed; and it is truly ludicrous to find record of the cost of the Beadle's dinner. This individual, John Stringfellow by name, possibly a descendant of a former Mayor, does not appear to have had any salary, but he had many pickings, and it is rather amusing to follow him through the items.

John Willott was Mayor in 1776-7, and he was succeeded by Thomas Shirt, and he by Samuel Towndrow in 1778-9. There was probably some grave scandal at this period, for it is coeval with the disappearance of a balance of £127 17s. due to the Foljambe Charity Trust, and the Chamberlain was changed at this date, a Mr. Samuel Winchester succeeding Thomas Allwood. Another circumstance marks this epoch as one of importance; the accountant passed over a number of blank pages, and when he recommenced (the book being regularly paged 18 from 17, the last number, the intervening sheets being omitted) he forgets to make any reference to the balance, but instead the Mayor (Samuel Towndrow) pays £26 12s. 0d. Mr. Towndrow has a bill for £5 3s. 3d., and after this there is a balance due to the Corporation of £36 8s. 8d., which is brought up as a credit in the next account.

Mr. John Elam is Mayor this year, 1780 (altogether he filled that office twelve times), which is a merry one, the feast at Saxton's costing £56 14s. 2d., and John Stringfellow got 5s. besides. Three bucks were received with various meetings at Saxton's, 17s. 6d.; Cowley, £6 19s. 8d.; Cooper, 10s. 5d.; James Stephenson, £1 11s. 6d. (with Stringfellow, of course, in attendance, 2s.); Deakin, £1 5s. 3d.; Fletcher, of Bolsover (when the Mayor went to pay the 1s. 8d., court fees?), £2 16s. 11d., besides 5s. expenses; Cooper, £1 9s. 3d.; do., 18s. 2d.; Deakin again, 14s. 8d.; Marsden, £2 2s.; Saxton, 7s. 6d.; do., £3 13s. 8d.; ditto, 9s.; do., 10s. 6d.; do., 4s. 6d.; these extra little payments being no doubt necessarily the effect of somewhat frequent consultations between the Mayor and "myne hoste" about the feast.

Deakin again, £6 8s. 1d.; John Stringfellow, another 5s. As this was no doubt illegal, it is entered as given "by order the Mayor." Horse hire and expenses (judiciously lumped) going to Kendals upon Allwood's business, 19s. 8d., and the Mayor's expenses to Derby, £3 13s. 6d.; Thacker (a meeting), 9s. 8d.; Cooper, £1 7s. od., besides 2s. expenses at receiving his rent; Saxton, £1 7s. 1d.; do., 8s. 10d.; Bradby, £4 1s. 2d.; Edward Eaton, £1 1s. od. The Mayor and Justices dining at Sessions, &c., &c., £1 8s. od. The Mayor's expenses at Court Leet 4s. 6d. (probably a dry affair). Total guzzling, £107 7s. 10d. Arrears of rental this year amounted to £43 18s. 6d., whilst the Accountant's salary was raised to £10 10s., it having previously been half that amount; as a set-off it should be noted that the 40 poor widows duly received their sixpences. This merry year the Corporation exceeded their income by £39 7s. 8d.

1778 was a joint year, John Willet and Thomas Shirt being successively Mayors; Daniel Hill, Chamberlain. There was no chambering and wantoning this year, but a great reform, the feast costing only £30 8s. 3d.; the Mayor went back to the normal 15s. for his sessions dinner, the rent-dinner was reduced one-third; 25s. was paid to Cowley or meeting to settle the late Chamberlain's accounts (who could be economical auditing such extravagance). £1 8s. 4d. chief rent for ten years was paid to the Duke of Portland, and a chief rent to the Duke of Devonshire of 10s. John Calow got 5s. for advertisements in the paper. Mr. Marples was paid one guinea for his paying "afore rent," and continued to receive this gratuity for many years. Mr. Waller, no doubt the ancestor of the late Town Clerk, received half-a-guinea for his opinion on electing a Mayor.

The Reform, however, was not so great as it appeared, for "mine hosts," Cowley and Deakin, kindly allowed a portion of their bills to stand over till the following year, and the accounts closed in debt to the Chamberlain only £36 1s. 10d.; but there being a balance in hand in Foljambe's charity of £15 5s. 4d., only £20 16s. 6d. was really due to him.

Robert Marsden was Mayor in 1782, and allowed Mr. Elam, the ex-Mayor, 6s. 6d. for his dinner with the Justices at Sessions, and for his own expenses at Derby Sessions £1 10s. 1d.; the Duke of Portland was paid a chief rent of 3s. 2d.; the Duke of Devonshire one of 10s. and 1s. 5½d. for Staveley; and Mr. Rhodes 10 years' chief rent at 3s. Marples again has a guinea for paying "afore rent." Cowley's bill for feasting, the previous year, which he allowed to stand over, was £56 3s. 7d., and Deakin's £26 9s. 11½d., and the feast bill was £58 4s. 6d.

John Elam again became Mayor in 1782-3, and again went in state to the Assizes, charging £3 14s. od. for his expenses; the feast again high,

£57 12s. 8d., and the rent dinners and meetings again liberal; and this year 6s. 6d. was paid for ringing for a feast.

In 1783-4, John Bate was Mayor. He is deserving of record as a good man; he allowed to the poor at Brampton Lane £5 at Christmas; he went to the Assizes; his feast was only £50 8s. 6d.; he apprenticed 11 boys from Heathcote's Charity, double the usual average; and if his rent day bill was a little extravagant, £23 2s. 9d., as against a fourth of that sum, in consideration of his evident kind and charitable acts, the recording angel must drop a tear over it—if it was guzzling, it was not for the Corporation; a kind and generous Mayor was John Baté with charitable funds; he left a debt of £48 18s. 10d. (over which a tear must be dropped also); and he was followed by the John Elam who was Mayor in 1773-4. Meat and drink must have been his delight; he gave away out of Mr. Elam's rent £11 4s. for beef to the poor at Christmas; and the Church seats for the Aldermen being repaired at a cost of £12 17s. 11d., he allowed 5s. 6d. for ale for the men repairing them; as a set-off, he allowed £5 5s. as a subscription to Sunday Schools, a combination of beer and Bible truly edifying. Of course he left the town in debt, £66 18s. 8½d.

Thomas Dutton was Mayor 1785-6; he explains the attendance at Sessions. Oct. 4, for the Mayor, Justices, and Messrs. Blewitt, Cartledge, Creswick, and Hewitt taking the oaths at the Sessions, 15s.; do. paid the Clerk and Dog-whipper (? a Verger who paraded the church with a long stick during divine service, a terror alike to the stray dog and the sleepy infants; alas! with the feastings of this period, this ancient institution has disappeared), for attending Sessions 3s.; and for their dinner, 15s. (Did the Clerk dine with the Dog-whipper?) The feast this year was a moderate one, Deakin charging only £45 12s. 6d. There is an item of 8s. for cards at ditto, and for printing meeting notices. Ringers' "liquor and a plumb pudding" at ditto cost £1 6s.; their beef 12s. 1d. John Stringfellow got 9s. "for taking up the sough at the Bowling Green, which Mr. Jebb had made;" and this year's accounts are balanced, spite of the extra plumb pudding to the Ringers, there being only £2 7s. 10d. due to the Chamberlain.

1786-7, John Bate was again Mayor. The Ringers seemed to have had their plumb pudding, and got 33lbs. of beef, which cost 10s. 3d., a little over 3d. a pound, and counting 8 ringers, a trifle over 4lb. per man (combined with the pudding they had something to ring off). Mr. Waller, Mr. Hill, and the Mayor had 12s. 9d. for "dinners and liquor" when making returns of donations, but Deakin got only £15 18s. for his feast; "paid at Church when ye sermon was preached for the benefit of the Nottingham Infirmary £2 2s.;" Mr. Hill was paid 10s. "for one gallon of wine and bottles;" "a new inkstand, paper, wafers, and binding swearing book," together cost 2s. 10d.; self for a meeting, suppers

and liquor, nomination of Mayor, 18s. The Rev. Mr. Bossley for yearly sermons due 29th June, £11.

1787-8, Thomas Dutton, Mayor. The feast this year was £23 16s. and Mrs. Wood received £15 for sermon preached by the late Mr. Wood; this was in addition to £11 paid for the Rev. Mr. Bossley's sermons. The law fared worse than the gospel, for Messrs. Slater and Waller got only £15 12s. 6d. for their bill, and Mr. Richard Slater one year's salary as "common clerk" £6 os. od.

1788-9, Mark Hewitt, Mayor. A glorious year, the centenary of the Revolution. £5 10s. was paid for each member of the Corporation, Town Clerk (and two constables 5s.) for a dinner ticket at the commemoration thereof (if ever charity funds might probably be spent in feasting this was the occasion); by ditto the companies at 2s. 6d. each, £3; by ditto Watts, Cartledge, Stringfellow, Coulson, Glossop, and Higgins, 2s. 6d. each, 15s.; by ditto maids at Chapel school for their trouble, 5s.; Mr. Hewitt's bill for 10 gowns, and for favours at Revolution, as per bill, £20 9s. od. 30 May: paid at Mr. Deakin's on the Rejoycing for King's recovery, £4 4s. od. 2 June: Mayor Wilkinson subscription to the Monument at Whittington, £5 5s. (for the Revolution, which was not put up after all). 24th June: By ringers for ringing for the Marquis of Tichfield's coming of age, £1 1s. od.; music at ditto, 10s. 6d. Mr. Ostliff for ale, £4 19s. od. 20 Sept.: 32 half-year's chief rent to Richard Paul Joddrell, Esq., for Snitterton farm, £1 12s. John Stringfellow, for meetings, £1 16s. od.; sticking up bills respecting Fireworks (for the Revolution, of course), 2s. 6d.; Deakin's feast, £20 18s.; and for several meetings, £16 11s.; stamps and paper, 10s.; by taxes paid for the Three Tuns (Richard Allsop's house), £1 12s.

1789-90, John Bate again Mayor. 13 Novr.: Francis Moore, for work done at the gable end of Richard Allsop's house, the Three Tuns, and for erecting building at the Bowling green, £37 19s. 9d.; ale at The Owl, leading slate, 2s. 3d.; dog-whipper (as usual) Christmas box, 2s. 6d.

Several butchers for meat, as per bill, from Mr. Elam's land at Tapton, purchased of Sir Charles Skrymshire.

N.B.—The annual rent is but £16, besides an out-payment £16 7s. 9d.

1790, 27 May: By ringers for the birth of the Marquis of Hartington, £1 1s. 5 June: Messrs. Slater and Waller, as per bills, £61 1s. 10d.; Mr. Slater, one year's salary as common clerk, £6; by clothe brush, 1s. 2d. (to brush and clean up after dinner?).

1790-1, Thomas Dutton, Mayor. Ringers' liquor and beefsteaks, 15s.; ditto at proclamation, 7s. 6d.; at feast dinners, 14s.; by ale at ditto, £1 6s.; Adam Barber, cleaning halberts, 3s.; making bowling green sough, as per bill, £6 os. 4d. (This probably included soughing some liquor.) June 9: Mr. Waller, one year's salary as common clerk, £6;

Slater and Waller's bill, £1 15s. 5d.; Mr. R. Waller's ditto, £12 17s. 4d.; six years' chief rent to the Duchess of Kingston for lands at Calow, 6d.

1791-2, Job Bradley, Mayor. 24 Sept.: Ringers' beefsteaks and cooking, 7s. 6d.; by liquor at ditto, 7s. 6d.; ditto at proclamation, 7s. 6d.; 24lbs. beef, 8s.; leg mutton, 11½lbs., 4s. 3d.; for ringers, by bread, roots, and sauce, 7s. 6d.; by liquors at ditto, £1 1s.; feast, £27 5s. 1d.; John Allis, horse hire and expenses on going to Sandbeck for fruit, 5s. 6d.; John Stringfellow, going to Hassop and other places for ditto, 5s.; ditto nutts and small fruit at ditto, £1; with this note added by the accountant—(N.B. This is a new charge). Nov. 29: Messrs. Wilkinson's subscription for Sunday schools, £2 2s.; C. H. Rhodes, for ten years' chief rent in Barlbro', £1 10s.; subscription to the Nottingham Infirmary, £2 2s. 9 June: By ye soldiers (168), 6d. each to drink His Majesty's health, £4 4s. 23 July: Messrs. Hewitt and Bunting for new gowns for the Mayor, Justice, and Town Clerk, as per bill, £31 9s. 10d.; Mr. Waller's bill, £31 19s. 3d.

1792-3, Thomas Dutton, Mayor. John Stringfellow, for nutts and fruit, £1 0s. 8d. 28 Dec., 1792: Subscription to the Association against Sedition, £3 3s.; by paid advertising Corn Laws, 13s. 9d. 11 May, 1793: Paid the Ringers on the arrival of the news of Prince Sax Du Coburgh defeating Dumorier, £1 1s. 0d. 5 June: Subscription to the French Refugee Clergy, £3 3s. 0d. Sept. 21: By Ringers when Valenciennes was taken, 10s. 6d.; by Ringers' liquor, 7s. 6d.; by beefsteaks, cooking, &c., 5s. 6d.; Messrs. Hewitt and Bunting, for Stringfellow's cloathes and gown, £12 5s. 0d. (what a magnificent beadle!)

1793-4, John Elam, Mayor. Deakin's bill, at passing account, £1 4s. 0d. (this perhaps accounts for errors); by paid for crying and dispensing bills to keep market open, 1s.; by Mr. Kinder, subscription for shoes for the army in Flanders, £5 5s. Dec. 27: Messrs. Radley and Chapman bill for Job Cartlege's cloaths and gowns, £8 17s. 9½d.; by 24 forms of prayer for fast day, 2s. 23 Apl.: By Ringers on the capture of Martinico, £1 1s. 0d. May 2nd: By do. on news of the combined armies beating ye French, 10s. 6d. 15th May: By do. on the Duke of York's success, 10s. 6d. 3 June: By J. Stringfellow's dinner and liquor, attending the Mayor and Justice on King's Birthday, 2s.; by Mr. Deakin, a load of coals for Bain fire; by cockades for Constables and other officers, 9s. 24th: Deakin's bill, £5 6s. 12 July: By paid for crying to caution people on account of mad dogs. 1: By cash with seven boys, apprentices, £35; by Mr. Robt. Waller, for their indentures, 7 guineas. (N.B.: This is a new charge.) 28 Aug.: By paid for Ringers' liquor at several Cavalry meetings, 15s.; by J. Stringfellow, dinners and liquors at several do., 4s. 6d. 8 Sept.: Radley and Chapman's bill for one Brother's and 4 Burgess' gowns, £13 6s. 7d.; Mr.

Darby's bill for making gowns and Stringfellow's clothes (yet another suit), £2 12s. od. 27 Sep. : By cash paid subscription for raising the Derbyshire Volunteer Cavalry, £10 10s. od. ; C. H. Rhodes, Esq., subscription to the Riding School, £5 5s. ; Messrs. Wilkinson for Sunday School, £2 2s.

1794-5, Job Bradley, Mayor. Stringfellow, nuts and fruit, £1 os. od. ; Shirt's exors. for Stringfellow's cloathes, £4 6s. 6½d. 24 Mar. : Paid Mr. Waller, by order of a meeting held this 8th of Mar., 1795, six guineas, his bill for prosecutions against Gill and others, for larceny, in the year 1785, by order of the then Mayor. (N.B.—There was evidently no statute of limitations at that period.) 26 : Paid for Stringfellow's dinner and liquor, attending the Mayor and Justice at a Cavalry Dinner this day, 2s. 8 April : Paid the Mayor, Justice, and Town Clerk's expenses at two meetings with the Justices for passing Seamen, £1 10s. 13 June : By Mr. Edward Barnes, Post Office, London, for a paper (*Hue and Cry*), 14s. ; by J. Stringfellow, for dispersing bills against forestalling, &c. ; by Richard Allsop's bill for liquor given to the workmen on pulling down and rebuilding his house, £3 10s. od. ; by Ringers' beefsteaks, roots, cooking, &c., 7s. 6d. ; liquor do., 7s. 6d.

1795-6, John Elam, Mayor. Stringfellow, for nuts and fruit, £1 1s. od. ; for sticking up and dispersing bills about the Corn Market, 2s. ; Edmund Baines for a paper (*Hue and Cry*), 8s. 8d. 3 Apl. : Mr. R. Waller, one shilling, which he paid at the Assizes when the Mayor was called. (N.B.—Probably he was refreshing or refreshed, and could not appear.) 6 June : Paid 4 companies of the West Lowland Fencibles 6d. each to drink the King's health, £5 os. 6d. ; paid Mr. Greaves four years' chief rent for Calow lands, due to Charles Pierpoint, Esq., at Micklemas last, 4d. ; paid the postage of letters on public business to the Mayor, 2s. 6d. ; Mr. Mason for repairing the Mayor's tankard, 1s. (doubtless it went often to the well).

1796-7, John Bower, Mayor. Stringer for nutts and fruit, £1 1s. od. Mr. Winchester's bill for Stringer's clothes, £4 7s. 7d. Mr. Darbey's ditto, 12s. 6d., and he has 1s. for making fires. (Qy. "Bainfires.") Paid the Mayor's expenses at two meetings for raising army men, 13s. ; the Justice's expenses at do., 6s. 6d. ; Mr. Bowley for a distressed clergyman, 1 guinea.

1797-8, Thomas Dutton, Mayor ; this is the last year in the book. It is rather a jolly year, the feast is £33 18s. 6d., and Stringfellow's nutts and fruits, £1 1s. od. The bucks still come from Welbec and Chatsworth, and somebody gets the usual 10s. 6d. for "ordering" it—it used to be "going to see for it." The scribe was probably invigorated by news of a victory, or refreshed, when he ventured thus familiarly to refer to a couple of Dukes. The 15th Sept. : The Ringers rejoiced in 10s. 6d., on the news of Admiral Duncan defeating the Dutch fleet ;

the forty poor persons still received their sixpence apiece; the dog-whipper his half-crown, and the common clerk his £6; Mr. Bowley £12 for his sermons; the race subscription was increased to three guineas, but the Nottingham Hospital still had only two; postage of letters to the *Sun* and Derby papers cost 2s. 4½d.; a subscription of £100 was paid into the Bank of England, for the use of the Government; J. Marples, who for so many years had had a guinea for prepayment of his rent, had orders to quit his farm immediately; Mr. Drewrey had 11s. for advertising respecting taking Bank of England notes; the Mayor went to the camp, wherever that might be (probably Dover), charging £1 5s. from the camp to London each way, and from Chesterfield to London each way, £3. Notwithstanding all this the accounts terminate leaving a balance of £40 9s. 10d. in the Chamberlain's hands, and so we close this half comical, half painful investigation; but there is still the Foljambe trust accounts to mention. They begin 16 June, 1775, with a balance in favour of the Charity of £63 16s. 7d.; also balance paid by Mr. Nall, the late Chamberlain, £72 12s. 11d., and the before-mentioned account of rents. Total, £254 19s. 6d. Of this sum the Overseers of the poor of the following parishes received the following amounts:—Brampton, £12 18s. 0d.; Newbold and Dunston, £6 10s. 10d.; Normanton, £1 16s. 8d.; Walton, £3 2s. 6d.; Calowe, £1 9s. 8d.; Brimington £2 7s. 0d.; Wingerworth, £6 9s. 6d.; Hasland, £4 11s. 10d. Total, £39 6s. 0d. Sundry poor (as it turns out), of Chesterfield, received £41 5s. 9d., and £9 was paid to the school, altogether £89 11s. 9d., leaving a balance in hand of £165 7s. 0d., which was duly carried forward. In the following year (1776) the same payments were made, with a slight increase to the poor, and an expenditure of £46 6s. 3d. on a house at Ashover, leaving a balance of £145 3s. 0d., which was again duly carried forward. In 1778 the hamlets received £79 13s. 0d. according to the advanced rental, with £25 arrears; the poor of Chesterfield, £61 17s. 0d.; the schoolmaster as before, leaving a balance of £127 17s. 0d., and £4 15s. 0d. due for arrears of rent, the income this year being increased by £9 9s. paid for timber.

In 1779 the whole of this balance of £132 12s. 0d. is wanting, and the only income mentioned is the rental of £118 10s. 0d. and certain hay unsold. The hamlets received £53 3s. 8½d.; the poor of Chesterfield, only £21 1s. 6d.; the schoolmaster, £8, and the balance remaining was £39 8s. 10d. This balance again disappears in the accounts for 1780-1, and the only assets shown are £109 rents and £8 8s. 0d. for hay. The hamlets receive the same as the previous year; the poor of Chesterfield, £37 12s. 6d., the Mayor and others, for the first time, charging for expenses of meetings several pounds, together £102 2s. 8d., leaving a balance in hand which is duly accounted for the next year.

The accounts for 1781-2 show, for the first time, that the poor who

receive the larger payments are those of Chesterfield, they receiving by two instalments £42 19s. 6d., and again a few pounds are deducted for expenses. The rental only realized £97 8s. this year, leaving a balance in hand of £3 8s. 10d., which is duly accounted for.

In 1782-3 the reduced rental is again paid; the payments to the hamlets are reduced to £39 15s. 6d., and Chesterfield has £42 7s. od., leaving a balance of £3 1s., which is duly accounted for. The same thing goes on for several years, without material change until 1786, when in addition to a rental of £96 18s. George Pease paid £80 from Elias Needham, part of Sarah Row's £100, and over £100 is expended in building, leaving a debt due to the Mayor of £30 3s. 4d. The following year the rental rose to £114 18s., and a further sum of over £30 was paid for building, leaving a debt of £56 9s. 5d. It is noticeable that the Corporation did not forget in each instance to bring forward the balances due to itself till the accounts were again nearly square in 1790, when we find only £6 16s. due, and then the tenants enjoyed a little dinner costing £4 4s., and the Chamberlain took a gratuity of £2 2s. for keeping the accounts, from which time these little payments became an annual necessity. In 1792 there is an entry of £5 for interest upon £100 borrowed to complete Holmes House, but it does not appear that this sum was ever applied for the purpose; however, in some way in 1797 this debt appears to be £80 due to the Corporation, and then £20 was paid off, leaving £60, on which the sum of £3 was paid for interest; when the previous £20 was paid off does not appear. The balance in hand had been above £20 for several years, it was now £10 11s. 7d., and the last account in the book shows that a further sum of £10 was paid off the debt, and there still remained a balance in hand of £4 1s. 7d.

The result of an examination of these accounts is that during these five years, besides this mysterious £100 of the expenditure, of which no account is given, two balances of £127 17s. and £39 8s. 10d. improperly disappear. Many little inroads are made upon the funds, and only £39 per annum is really applied to the purposes of the trust, and a certain sum to the poor of Chesterfield greatly in excess of the proper proportion. In the last year the poor of Chesterfield received £69 7s., which was probably fully three times the amount fairly payable to them; unfortunately for the other hamlets, they had not a generous Corporation to preserve their rights.

CHAPTER X.

**The Descent of the Manor of Chesterfield and
Hundred of Scarsdale.**

Derbyshire historians have been much exercised about the descent of this Manor, and several, including Dr. Pegge and Glover, assert that Wm. I. gave Chesterfield to his natural son, Wm. Peverel, but if so, since it was part of the ancient demesne of the Crown, as it could only have been given to him for his life, or it would have been necessary for each succeeding king to renew the grant, the grant must have been only of the Manor within the borough. Glover asserts that in the reign of Richard I. Alan of Cumberland was Lord of the Manor, but there seems to be no proof of his assertion; the best proof, perhaps, that the borough was never legally the property of any lord, consists in the fact that every Lord of the Manor in his charters impliedly admitted the existence of ancient municipal rights, and the kings of England always affirmed their existence; in the fact, too, that the inhabitants always claimed to be tenants of ancient demesne, and also in the fact that until Queen Elizabeth was induced to put an end to these municipal rights by converting the town into a borough, they continued to assert their claims by annually appointing an Alderman, and as we have seen at the same time that the lord appointed his seneschal or bailiff, who was a different person; these two officers separately represented the conflicting claims of the contending parties, and no lord ventured to ignore the rights of the town until the Earl of Shrewsbury tried to do so by his charter already printed.

This proposition does not rest simply upon assertion or implication. There is evidence chiefly of a negative character to be obtained from the history of Wm. Peverel's manors. We have an exact description of his Barony at "Domesday" (see p. 51, Vol. I.), and if he subsequently acquired either the Manor of Chesterfield or the Hundred of Scarsdale there must have been some mention of it either in the Pipe Rolls or in some scutage or extent. As a fact, a connection with the Peverel Barony is never hinted at. From the Red Book we glean but a poor account of Wm. Peverel's forfeited Honour, and we only learn that it contained $60\frac{1}{2}$ fees.

No doubt he or his immediate descendants must have acquired some fees after the date of "Domesday," for we occasionally obtain a reference to places which were within his Honour, as Brampton, which is said to be of a Peverel Honour, but which are not mentioned in "Domesday," and it appears from the "Testa de Nevil" (p. 393), that Peverel, of London, held lands in this county, which were held of him by some seven persons by sergeantry. This was in 2 Henry III. Nineteen years later (p. 415) we have a confused account of the fees of the Honour of Peverel showing how the $60\frac{1}{2}$ fees were made up, in which there is no mention of Chesterfield. Possibly the Manor of Brampton, which he is said to have held, caused this confusion, that place being a hamlet of Chesterfield.

Hugo Wake held Chesterfield at this period, and we should expect to find it described as part of the forfeited estate of Wm. Peverel, as other portions which had been granted out of the Honour were occasionally so described. The great majority of the fees are given by names, but some few knights are mentioned without the names of their fees. There is an entry of John Torcard, who accounted for two fees of Hugh Wake, and of Wm. Rosel, who accounted for one fee of William de Percy, which at first sight might appear to represent the three fees by which Wm. Brewere held the Manor of Chesterfield.

In the Pipe Roll of 23 Hen. III. (p. 209, Vol. I.), Wm. Percy and Hugh Wake are expressly excepted from the heirs of Wm. Brewere, who then owed £12 11s. 4d., but who answered in Southampton, and at p. 443, Vol. I., we see that Wm. de Percy held £16 out of Chesterfield and Wapentake, but on further investigation it would seem that John Torcard's fees were at Huckenal (p. 424). He held these two fees of Dame Johanna Wake, who had the custody

of her sons' inheritance, and Wm. Rosel held one fee of the Honour of Wm. Percy in Denby (p. 467), and in the Scutage of 30 Edward I. he was charged for Denby for $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee; this was part of Buron's fee at Domesday. John Torchard also held Melburn, another part of Buron's fee, and the Honour of Buron came into Wm. Brewere's hands in the time of Richard I., when he was sheriff, and he seems to have held it during his life, and it would seem to have gone to his heirs. Again, the "Testa de Nevil" (p. 443) states that John Torchard had 3 parts of the Vill of Hucknal for $1\frac{1}{2}$ fees of the Honour of Wake, and the Scutage of 27 Hy. III. (p. 446) calls it part of the Honour of Wake of Brun.

Glover asserts that King Henry II. seized Chesterfield, with Wm. Peverel's other estates, upon his disgrace. This is probably a mere inference based upon the assumption that Chesterfield was part of them, and it is capable of absolute disproof, for if it had been the fact, some mention must have been made of it in the Pipe Rolls. It is well known that Peverel forfeited his estates during the reign of King Stephen, and that he did not return with King Henry II. Unfortunately, we do not possess the Pipe Roll for 1 Henry II., and that which has been commonly assumed to be for this year (simply because it was undated and clearly an early one, and the roll for this year was missing), is most assuredly of an earlier date, from the fact that William Peverel is mentioned in it, as accounting for the pleas of the Forest. Hamon Peverel is also mentioned, probably in respect of the Honour of Peverel of London.

The Pipe Roll of 2 Henry II. gives the clearest evidence that Wm. Peverel's lands were then in the King's hands, and in 8 Henry II. the knights of William Peverel were excused payment of the Scutage, and the following year Langar and Clifton, part of Peverel's fee, were given to Gerbod Escals, who was no doubt identical with Gerebertus de Rhodes, a great man, as the heralds and Thoroton call him, because the Cliftons were his stewards. He was, as it would seem from the Patent Rolls of King John, a Lombard or Jew of Gant, and we read a full account of his tenure in the Scutage of 21 Henry III. (p. 414), when Robt. de Tybitot held it in chief. It is there expressly asserted that it was subject to service at the Court of Peverel at Nottingham. Again, in Henry II.'s great charter to Ranulf, Earl of Chester, there is no mention of Chesterfield, and if, as we know, the Hundred of Scarsdale was appendant to it, surely it would have been mentioned.

It would seem, therefore, that neither the Manor of Chesterfield, nor the Hundred, was ever granted out by the Crown until King John granted them to William Brewere; he was Sheriff of Nottingham and Derby in 6 King Richard I., and he so continued until the 3rd of King John, when for three years Hugh Bardolf displaced him. William Brewere, however, again kept this sheriffdom in his hands for one year, the 6th of King John, during which he obtained for himself the grant of Chesterfield and the Hundred from the King. The Pipe Rolls for the earlier years of King Richard I. are lost, except for the 35 Henry II. and part of the first year, when Rad Murdac was sheriff, and in which year both Chesterfield and the Hundred were in the King's hands, the sheriff accounting for 29s. for the fair, and the Wapentake being amerced for a murder. It would seem that William Brewere did not intermeddle with the Manor in the 6th of Rich. I., for the Pipe Roll of that year shows that the 29s. for the fair was duly accounted for, although this is by no means certain, for the scribes of the Pipe Rolls always entered what ought to be recorded apparently whether it occurred or not, at least as long as possible. The Pipe Rolls for the 7th, 8th, and 10th of Richard I. and 1 John give a complete story of the whole transaction. In the 7th of Richard I., if not previously, Wm. Brewere had Chesterfield in his hands, and probably at a nominal rental. The Red Book of the Exchequer (see p. 361) records that he held Chesterfield with his other farms for the services of half a knight's fee. This was certainly before the year 8 Rich. I., for his rental was then very greatly increased nominally, although somehow he always managed to be excused payment. The Pipe Roll for 7 Rich. I. shows that the Brethren of the Lepers of Chesterfield had been assigned a rental of £6 9s. in lieu of the fair. In 8 Rich. I. Wm. Brewere accounted for £7 17s. 3d., the remainder of the rents of Chesterfield for the previous year, and for £38 of the new assessment under Archbishop Hubert Walter's arrangements. In 1 John he again accounts for this rent, and from that date we have no further mention of Chesterfield in the Pipe Rolls.

The probability is that King John, who seemed quite pliable in Wm. Brewere's hands, gave him the Manor and Hundred whilst he was Earl of Morton, and whilst King Richard was absent; but seeing that at this period Brewere was one of the Regents of the kingdom, it was too dangerous an experiment perhaps to place this transaction upon record, and it is probably on this account

that the Derbyshire Pipe Rolls for 1-5 Rich. I. are missing. Wm. Brewere was a very powerful man, and he did not scruple to use his power. He engulfed an immense amount of other people's property for himself and his relations. In the great town of Bakewell, then the third town of this county, he planted his nephew, Ralf Gernon. The importance of this town in the county may be judged partly by its position in the local Courts. The Quarter Sessions were always held, first at Chesterfield and, by adjournment, two days later at Bakewell, from which place they were five days later adjourned to Derby, and then concluded. At Domesday this great Manor had many berewics, of which Haddon was the chief. Haddon, as already noticed (p. 293, Vol. I.), was no doubt, through Wm. Brewere's influence, taken away from the Avenels and given to Rich. Vernon and Simon Basset, with the two daughters of Avenel of Haddon, who were not the true heirs. Simon Basset a relative of the judge of that name, and Rich. Vernon an unknown man, probably a cadet of the house of the Earls of Devon, with whom Wm. Brewere was closely connected, through the marriage of his son with the daughter of Wm. de Vernon, Earl of Devon. Owing to the loss of the Pipe Rolls and of other records of this troublous period, it is impossible to describe the whole of the havoc perpetrated by this crafty and over-reaching judge, or how many new families he planted in the county or old ones that he ruined. The Gernons seem to have lived chiefly upon their Essex property, and to have exercised but little influence in this county, and the Vernons were soon displaced for a nameless man, whose soubriquet was *le Franceys*, or the Frenchman, whose title to represent the family, if he ever possessed any, has never been discovered, though his son assumed the name of Vernon at some time after he did homage for his inheritance, and so the name of Vernon has been handed down to the descendants of the present generation.

Of William Brewere and of his origin little is positively known, which is remarkable, seeing the height to which he ascended under the patronage of Kings Richard and John. His enemies, of whom he had many, doubtless by reason of his infamous traffic with their properties, asserted that he was of vile origin, born of unknown parents—of gipsies—upon a heath, from which, they said, he took his name. But the truth seems to be that whilst born of respectable parentage, he owed his rise to a viler source than mere obscurity of birth. He married Beatrice de Valle, one

of the numerous mistresses of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, who was the mother of Henry fitz Count, and who was probably, in spite of his illegitimacy, preferred to that dignity (see Yeatman's "History of the House of Arundel"). To be base-born seemed to be of small consequence in those evil times, but it is curious to find that Wm. Brewere was able to make use of the relationship of this unmarried wife of the bastard of King Henry I., by reason of his own marriage with her. This respectable tie had evidently some weight even in that age, for Mathew Paris calls Wm. Brewere the uncle of King John, and he certainly married the great aunt of that King, if concubinage is to reckon for matrimony. The following table shows the connection between the parties. Rich. de Redvers, Earl of Devon, was step-son of the judge, for he married the legitimate daughter of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, whilst her cousin, an Avenel, married Robert, Earl of Gloucester, another bastard of King Henry I. Wm. Brewere, who thus stood in the relationship of step-father to the Earl of Devon's wife, secured his step-granddaughter in marriage for his own son, and it was probably on account of this connection that when he displaced the Avenels from Haddon he secured part of the property for a Vernon of their family.

To turn to a more agreeable subject than the vile scandals of that date, the true genealogy of the man, there is little doubt but that he was of the family of the Foresters in fee of the King's Forest of Laberia in Huntingdonshire. Amongst the ancient charters enrolled, which are still extant in the Public Record Office, is one from King Henry II. to Wm. Brewere granting this forest ✓ to him, as it was held by his ancestors in the time of King Henry I. There is also a grant of the Forest of Bere to the same person to hold it as William Brewere, his grandfather, held it in the time of Henry, the grandfather of the father of the King. Dugdale gives a very curious charter (1 Baronage, 702), which was then (1661) in the hands of Lord Elgin, dated the 26 Henry II., the year in which Wm. Brewere was Sheriff of Devonshire, recording that Wm. Brewere fil Henry Brewere, for 31 marcs, had purchased from Havise de Iselham, Ralf her husband, and Roger her son, and Angus her brother, the inheritance of their land at Iselham, and which they held of him for the service of half a knight's fee; this was made in Devon, and recorded in the Exchequer on Thursday following the Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist. There is apparently no Iselham in the county of Devon, but in Somerset

there is an Isle, called "Isle's Brewer," and which was part of the Barony of Walter Brito, Baron of Odcombe. The Pipe Rolls and Record of the Exchequer in London contain no entry of such a fine, although they contain a record of a fine of 25 marcs paid by William Brewere for the disseizen of Havis fil Botilde, in Wilts, which may possibly relate to the same transaction.

From other records it would seem that Henry Brewere, the father of the judge, must have married a sister of Walter Brito, and probably obtained Isle Brewer as part of her dowry.

Perhaps the strongest clue to the origin and family of Lord Wm. Brewere is to be found in his connection with another great judge of his period, with whom he seems to have been most intimately associated, and whose history is equally obscure, and, so far as it is known, quite as reprehensible, that of Roger fil Reinfred, who apparently married another sister of the Baron of Odcombe. When Lord Wm. Brewere gave up the Sherifffdom of Berkshire for that of Derbyshire in 6 John, Roger fitz Reinfred succeeded him, he having previously held the Sherifffdom of Sussex, and in many of the scandalous bargains for the estates of widows and infant heirs made by these two judges they were bail for each other—*arcades ambo*. Roger fitz Reinfred himself does not seem to have used any surname, but his eldest son appears to have revived the name of Brewer, or at all events to have adopted it. Roger fil Reinfred had a brother, a very celebrated man, Walter, surnamed Constantine, at one time Bishop of Lincoln, but who subsequently became Archbishop of Rouen; and the "*Gallia Christiana*," Vol. XI., asserts that he was the son of Reinfred, son of Walter, by his wife Gonilla. There is but little doubt that this Reinfred was at one time seneschal of the great Ranulf de Glanville, the last true Lord Chief Justice of England, who was one of the greatest men of his age, and who, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, did good service in the field. It was shortly after his retirement from the Bench that we find upon it both Wm. Brewere and Roger fil Reinfred. The latter, as Sheriff of Westmoreland, had the custody of the land of the great Baron of Kendal, Wm. de Lancaster, and subsequently, in violation of all right, for, as in the case of the Avenels of Haddon, there was a male heir, Richard I. gave the Barony of Lancaster to Gilbert, the son of Roger fil Reinfred, with the daughter of Wm. de Lancaster, by Helewise de Stuteville his wife. Her brother subsequently endeavoured, without success, to recover his inheritance. King John, upon his succession, took

advantage of this flaw in the title of Gilbert fitz Reinfred to exact £100 from him for a confirmation of this grant, upon which occasion John Brewer, third son of William Brewer, and Ralf Germon, Lord of Bakewell, his nephew, were the chief sureties; and in the second year of his reign Robert Vipont obtained the custody and marriage of his heir with that of his mother, upon which occasion William Brewer was one of the chief sureties.

The author, in his history of the House of Arundel, and again in a treatise upon the "Law of Ancient Demesne," fell into grave errors respecting this tenure of the Barony of Lancaster, because Gilbert fil Reinfred appeared in the Red Book of the Exchequer as then holding the Barony. The author, assuming the common opinion that the date of the book was about the 12 or 14 Henry II., asserted that the grant of this Barony to the son of the judge was only a resumption of a property previously held by the family. In writing this work the author took great pains to verify the date of the Red Book, and, to his surprise, he found clear and cogent evidence that the commonly received idea of its history is entirely erroneous, and that parts of it at least are as late as the reign of King Richard I. (see Chapter III., Vol. I.). Now, when it is remembered that the great Dugdale, and after him nearly every historian of note, including the late Robert Eyton, have fallen into this error, it will be seen at once how important is this fact, for nearly all the great baronial pedigrees are dated from the supposed occasion of Henry II. marrying his daughter, and therefore very many of them are based upon an erroneous date, which may affect the family history in various particulars. The facts already recorded with relation to the tenure by William Brewere chiefly establish this proposition, and they are strongly confirmed by the history of the intrusion of Gilbert fil Reinfred into the Barony of Lancaster.

It seems most probable that Reiner, or Reinfred fil Walter, the ✓ father of Roger the judge, was identical with Reiner de Bada, who was Sheriff of Lincoln at the date of the first great Roll of the Pipe, and we learn from a lawsuit of the time of King John (Rot. Cur. Reg., 7 John, m. 7), that in the time of King Henry II. Roger fil Reinfred exchanged the Manors of Toft and Manthorpe, which were his proper inheritance, with Gilbert, Earl of Lincoln, for Hulme, Sutton, and Beckington. Roger fil Reinfred married Rohaise, daughter of Wm. de Romara, mother of the Earl of Lincoln, one of the rich marriages he secured for himself whilst a judge. It is quite possible that Reiner de

Bada is identical with Reiner fil Berenger, who, in 2 Henry II., ✓ answered for the estates in Sussex and Yorkshire, and who, in 4 and 5 Henry II., was one of the sheriffs and farmers of London. We know from the first great Roll of the Pipe that Reiner de Bada had a son Henry, and so had Reiner, the farmer of London. He was still sheriff in 11 Henry II., and in 7 Henry II. Roger fil Reinfred owed 3 m. for his fees in Dorset.

In 3 Richard I. William and Henry Fitz Reiner, who continued joint farmers of the City of London during the reign of King John, were parties to a fine or concord concerning a division of the land of Richard Painfore and land of Gerard de Flanders (after the death of Alice de Duston). To this Roger fil Reinfred, Robert fil Reinfred, and Richard fil Reinfred were attesting witnesses.

The Pipe Rolls of 7 and 8 Henry II. for Dorset and Somerset show that Roger fil Reinfred held lands there, and it is curious to find two names there which seem to be connected with Rohaise de Romara; his wife, Hawise de Romara, and Peter de Bechinton are both recorded. This may be a mere coincidence.

It seems that both Roger fil Reinfred and Wm. Brewere were related to the Britos of Somerset, Barons of Odcombe. ✓ Apparently both were nephews of Walter, the Baron of Henry II., and it has been asserted by some historians that Wm. Brewere was the son of Henry Bruer, of Iselsham, in Devonshire (qy., in Somersetshire), who was possibly the Henry fil Reiner, Sheriff of London, in which case these men were half-brothers. Be that as it may, it is clear that amongst the knights of Walter Brito, Baron of Odcombe, was one Wm. Brito. This may, however, mean William Brito of Sidling, who was doubtless of the Odcombe family, since at Domesday it was part of that fee, and who died leaving a son Thomas, who married Alice, daughter of Brian de Insula, and who had Scarcive, in Derbyshire, for her jointure.

Walter Croc, the grandson (nepos) of Walter Brito, Baron of Odcombe, and one of his heirs, granted to Wm. Brewere, as *his kinsman*, the moiety of certain lands formerly held by Wm. Bruton, in Breycott, and later, in 12 and 13 John, Richard Brewere, son of William, the judge, held 15 fees of the land of Walter Brito, of the Manor of Odcombe. He died shortly after, but this half barony seems to have been given to his brother, Wm. Brewere; for Johanna, his widow, the daughter of William, Earl of Devon, held this property in dower at her death in 49 Henry III., the jury finding in effect that these lands were the inheritance of the

Brito family, and they added that the lands were wrested from them (*per potestatem Domini Wilelmi Bruyere veterioris*) by his lawlessness. Eyton states that Wm. Brewere purchased Walter Croc's half barony, and subsequently the other half of Rich. de Heselent, the other co-heir. Hutchins (Dorset) calls him nephew of Walter Brito, and Walter Croc in a Lancaster charter calls him his kinsman.

That Roger fil Reinfred was closely allied to the Brito family is quite clear from a suit in 13 John between Richard de Clare and Alice, his wife (daughter of Gilbert de Gant), and Reinfred fil Roger fil Reinfred, who called to warranty Ralf Bruer, his heir, who said that the land was given by Ralf Brito, his uncle, who gave it to the same Alice, his mother, but it was the perquisite (*purkacium*) of Roger, her husband, which G. London (*qy.*, Walter de Constantine) gave to him, and he proffered the charter. In another suit, Ralf Bruer is called the elder brother of Reinfred fil Roger.

But few other facts are known of Wm. Brewere's family. He is described as nephew of Reginald, son of Geoffry de Albemarle, Lord of Woodbury, in Devonshire, from whom he inherited the estate of Grindals, which he gave to Wm. de la Brueria, who married his sister, Englesia. In 1199 King John confirmed the grant of Foston, given to him by Gilbert de Albemarle. So also were the Gernons of Essex his nephews, both Richard and Ralf, who obtained a grant through his influence of Bakewell, being frequently mentioned in his charters, and appearing as sureties for him in his purchases from the Crown.

Wm. Brewere had several children. For William, his eldest son, he obtained the great marriage with Joan, daughter and co-heir of Wm. Vernon (*de Redvers*), Earl of Devon. As already stated, Wm. Brewere the younger succeeded, on the death of his father about 10 Henry III., but he soon after died, without heirs, and left the inheritance to his sisters. Richard, for whom his father obtained a grant of Chesterfield in the 15th year of King John, also obtained at the same time 15 fees of the Brito family, and William Brewere, his father, also purchased for him in the 4th year of King John, for 500 marcs, the marriage of Johanna, the co-heiress of Hugh de Morville, one of the savage murderers of St. Thomas à Becket, who died enormously rich, the Lord Chief Justice Lucy having secured the other co-heir for himself. In the event of Richard Brewere's death, which was probably anticipated,

the marriage was secured for Wm. Brewere's nephew, Richard de Gernon.

John Brewere, the third son of the judge, obtained a grant in 5 John of one fee in Mildesham with Galiene, the daughter of Wm. Dammartine, with the lordship of one fee in Bakewell, which Ralf Gernon held, and other estates in Nottingham belonging by right to Roger and Robert Buron, of which Peter de Sandiacre had the exchange. The Pipe Rolls show that Wm. Brewere had enjoyed the Buron fees for many years. John Brewere, like his brothers, died without issue.

Of the daughters of Wm. Brewere, the eldest married a de Frenac, and her daughter secured a great match in Pagan de Chaworth, the father of the Earl of Salisbury. Grecia, another daughter, married William Lord Braose, whose son was put to death by Llewellen, Prince of North Wales. Isabella, his third daughter, married Hugh de Dover, connected with the Peverels of Brun, and subsequently this lady married Baldwin Wake, lord of Brun.

Joan, the fourth daughter, married William Lord Percy of Petworth.

Alice, the fifth daughter, made three great marriages; first with Roger de Powis, or de Poles, a Welsh Prince; secondly, Reginald, Lord Mohun; and, thirdly, William Paganel.

The Court Rolls of the period are filled with lawsuits concerning the property of families into which the Breweres married, and whose rights they infringed, although, perhaps, they are exceeded in number by the enormous crop of actions brought by and against the family of Roger fil Renfred. It is not known exactly when the great judge died; it is said in 11 Henry III., others state in the 17th year of that king. William, his son, certainly died that year, and there may be a confusion between them.

In his old age, and finding his sons dying childless before him, Wm. Brewere appears to have devoted his ill-gotten wealth to works of charity and piety; he founded several abbeys and religious foundations, amongst them Tor Abbey.

The great matches that he had bought for his sons ended with childless widows, a cruel thing to an avaricious father-in-law, for these great ladies or their friends took care to be well endowed, and Johanna Vernon, widow of his eldest son, seems to have enjoyed a great part of her husband's wealth. Chesterfield and the Hundred of Scarsdale fell to the share of his fourth daughter, Isabelle, and

by her was carried into the family of Wake, whose history is detailed in the next chapter. It would be an omission not to state that retribution fell upon the family of Roger fil Reinfred. His eldest son, Gilbert, having aided King John throughout his villainous career, at the very close of it either became virtuous or quarrelled with him, and although he made his peace before John's death, it was at the cost of an enormous fine, which ruined him and broke his heart.

CHAPTER XI.

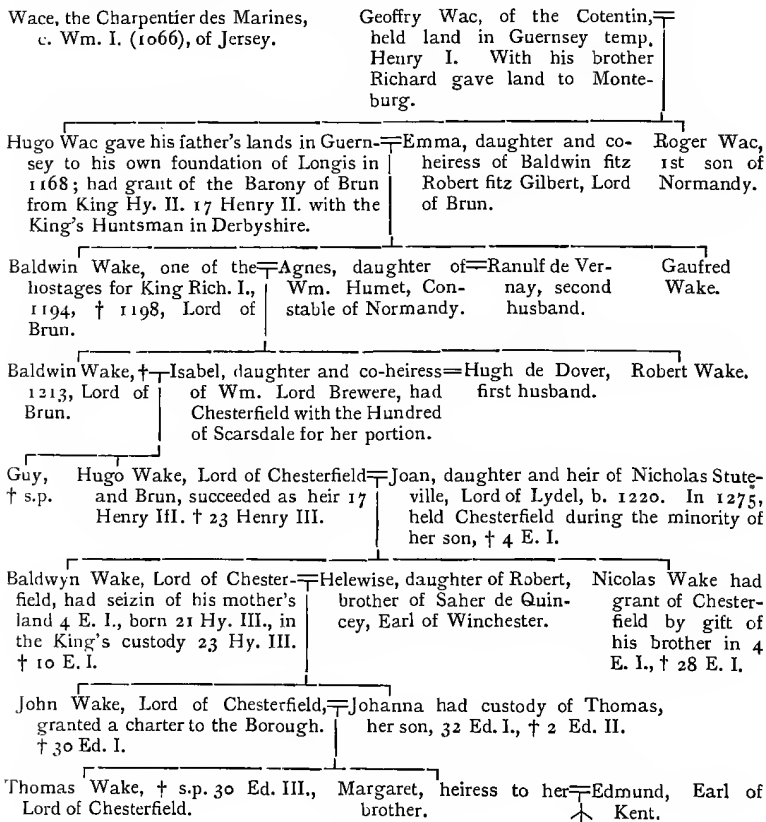
The History of the Wake Family.

The pedigree of the Wake Family is an extremely interesting one, and, like many others, its history is still in doubt, for the simple reason, apparently, that English genealogists, and especially the members of the Herald's College, are too apt to consider that all knowledge of family history is pent up within the four walls of the College, or at all events, within the precincts of our Public Record Office ; but it is not so. The author attempted several years ago to bridge over the gulf which apparently separates the families of England from those of Normandy and Brittany as effectually as do the seas that flow between them, and in this attempt he attained considerable success, so much so that genealogists of weight have not hesitated to accord to him the praise of having been the first to accomplish this difficult task. Its difficulties, however, are more apparent than real, for with the aid of the chartularies of both countries and the public records which dovetail in with them, the early history of almost any family of eminence, on either side of the channel, may be readily ascertained. The search is, however, attended with this great difficulty, that whilst the greater portion of our own records are collected together at the British Museum and in other less extensive centres, Norman and Breton records are diffused evenly over the whole country. In England, at the time of the Great Reformation, when the Monasteries were destroyed, their learning was scattered to the winds. The reformers generally were so ignorant that they imagined that writings, especially on ancient parchments, were the work of the evil one himself, and in their pious zeal, just as they demolished the beautiful examples of sculpture and painting, the offspring of the pious love of cultured men, they actually destroyed the precious records of antiquity, whilst the French reformation, or, as we politely call it, "revolution," was attended with less mischief. French reformers, if more

ferocious than our own, were more enlightened, and instead of tinkering at the tenets of the Catholic Church by inventing dogmas—and principles of their own, ours at this day are being gradually put out of sight, with scorn, by those who profess to hold them—they abolished religion altogether, a much wiser plan if only for its simplicity. Happily, however, they preserved their ancient records; of course they deprived the churches of them, and they were deposited amongst the civil archives of each separate village-community, so that the enthusiastic genealogist has to roam all over the country to collect his materials. Still, with patience the evidence may be collected, but only at so great an expense of time and money that few people would care to incur it.

THE PEDIGREE OF WAKE OF BRUN.

GOFFRIDUS WAC ATTESTED A CHARTER OF RICHARD II. OF NORMANDY, A° 1027, TO THE ABBEY OF BERNAY.



In writing a history of a county it is manifestly impossible to trace each pedigree with anything like completeness, or to exhaust the search in foreign depositories; and all that can be done is to give the result of searches at Paris, Rouen, and others of the greater centres, where, happily, a considerable number of records relating to country places are collected. The general result, happily, is frequently sufficient to indicate the true history of the family, and to dispel some of the fogs which now surround it.

In the case of the pedigree under consideration, a true result is readily obtained, and the various legendary accounts (using that word as a very mild one in reference to the inventions on the subject) are happily dispersed and disposed of. It is unnecessary to refer to more than one. It is frequently stated that Hugo Wake, the founder of the English family, derived his name and his blood from the great Hereward the Wake, who has had, very recently, affiliated to him the family of the premier Dukes of England, and this last absurd fiction has been endeavoured to be sustained by unblushing forgeries. The great Hereward is equally innocent of the paternity of the Wakes of Brun. The true name of this family is Wac or Wace, which some scholars declare to be a radically different word. However that may be—and it seems to be rather a strong proposition—it is quite clear that Hugo Wac did not take the name out of gratitude for receiving this Barony with his wife (for this is the theory of many writers), but unquestionably this theory will hardly suffice in face of the fact that the Barony of the Wakes was always styled that of Brun. In early records it was never called by the name of Wake. The family of Hugo Wac bore that name for some centuries previously, and with them it was a surname, and a very early surname, whilst with the English Hereward it was merely a soubriquet, given to him perhaps after his death by an admiring posterity in compliment for his extraordinary feats of warfare. We find the name Wac or Wake in Norman records at least as early as the year 1027 (which was some time before Hereward was born). A charter of Richard II., Duke of Normandy, to Bernay Abbey was attested by Goffridus Wac: again, one Wace Charpentier, of Jersey, did great service to the Conqueror in creating his navy.

That eminent French authority, M. Pegot Ogier, gives a document of the time of the Conquest of England, which proves conclusively, coupled with after evidence, that the Wacs, or Waces,

were Norman knights of the great house of St. Sauveur, of the Cotentin, the progenitors of the noble family of Albini, Earls of Arundel. Amongst the names of the chief knights of the Cotentin who had baronies (*terres nobles*) in the Isles, and who followed the corps of Niel, Viscount St. Sauveur, Count of the Cotentin and of the Isles (a title, however, which is not proved to have been his), was Wace de Jersey, *ingenieur*, *Charpentier de Marine*, without fief, but who had received in reward the fief of St. John de Chênes, in Jersey (see Yeatman's "History of the House of Arundel," p. 109). This is doubtless the Wace, or Wake, of Battle Abbey Roll, who has caused so much disquiet to our genealogists.

We find that Hugo Wac obtained the Barony of Brune through his marriage with an heiress of the great house of fitz Gilbert, not the descendants of the Earls of Eu, as so many writers have assumed, but of Gilbert de Gant, the relative of the Conqueror, and in the foundation of Monteburg (*Chartulary in the Bibli. Natl., Paris, numbered 10087, fol. 8*), we find that Richard Wac, with the consent of Gaufridus, his brother, gave a mansion, which Wm. Doree held in Esturville. This charter is without date, but, no doubt, was made to this same abbey in the time of Henry I., and probably this Geoffry is father of Hugh of Brun. In this *Chartulary* there is much of value in illustration of the history of many Derbyshire families—of the Vernons, Avenils, Meynills, Harcourts, and of several others.

The connection with the family of the fitz Gilberts is quite consistent with the idea that Wace the engineer of Jersey was one of them, for independently of the fact that most of the great families of the Cotentin held lands in the Isles, we have positive proof of the connection of Hugo Wac with the Isle of Guernsey in the *Chartulary of the Abbey of the Blessed Mary of Longis, of the order of St. Benedict, which he himself founded about 1168*. For this evidence we are indebted to that great work the "*Gallia Christiana*" (Vol. XI., fol. 429). In his foundation charter, Hugo Wake declares that he founded it for the good of the soul of Baldwyn fitz Gilbert and of Emma, his daughter (Hugo's wife), and for the souls of his children, Baldwyn and Gaufred. Amongst other grants he gave the little vill and the land which his father held in the Island of Guernsey, and we learn the name of his father, since Henry II., in his charter of confirmation, made at the same date (1168), includes land in Guernsey which Geoffry

Wake held. H. Wake's charter is attested amongst others by Roger Wac, Roger Brito, and Hamon Pincerna.

Wm. Humet, and Richard, his son, were benefactors at the same date, and 40 years later a grandson of Hugo Wake married a daughter of Wm. Humet, the Constable, the descendant of this donor.

In spite of the clear evidence of the foundation charter of Hugo Wake to Longis, that his wife was daughter of Baldwin fitz Gilbert, it has been hotly contested that she was his granddaughter, and this idea had arisen in a very remarkable manner. The Rot. de Dominabus, which is often in error in details, asserts the fact that Roisia de Bussei, or de Builly, a daughter of Baldwyn fitz Gilbert, and wife of Wm. de Bussei, had two daughters, one of whom married John de Builly and the other Hugo Wake. John de Builly had an only daughter, Idonia, who married Robert Veteriponte, Baron of Westmorland, who eventually recovered the de Builly inheritance, but took no share in that of Brun. It is generally stated that John de Busli married the widow and not the daughter of Wm. de Bassei, but that is inaccurate. It is quite clear that the Veteripontes secured the whole of the de Busli inheritance, which the widow could not have brought to him, for her husband left a male heir, who, of course, was not her son, and who was alive at this period. It is equally clear that the Wakes of Brun secured the whole of Morton, which, according to this roll, was the only inheritance of Rohesia fitz Gilbert, so that in some way they must have represented this Rohesia fitz Gilbert.

Eyton, who has been much exercised by this question, in his usual impulsive manner, declares that he has indisputable evidence to prove that the wife of Hugh Wac was the eldest daughter and coheir of Baldwin fitz Gilbert, but he does not produce it, though he has collected together many very valuable facts which bear upon the subject. He has collected a good deal of information about the inheritance of Wm. de Bussei, which hardly affects the question. He says (25-17) Bartholomew was the son and heir of Wm. de Bussei, and he died in 1199, leaving two sisters, his heirs, Cecilia, the wife of John de Builly, and Matilde, the wife of Hugh Wake, "of course a different Hugh Wac, who was husband of Matilde's maternal aunt." Then he cites a case from the Rot. Cur. Regis., p. 326, where the Abbot of Wardon sues Hugh Wake and Matilde, his wife, and John de Builly and Cecilia, his

wife, concerning a Builly manor, and a further suit between the Dean of Lincoln, of the year 1200, in which he recovered seizin against Matilde Wac and John de Builly and Cecilia, his wife, concerning Bocland, another Builly inheritance.

Now there is an *essoin* for Hugo Wac in the first action, which shows that he was then living, though not present. Eyton rather inconsistently argues that this Hugo Wac died between these suits, but if so, why the *essoin*? That would seem to show that he was still living, and Eyton himself produces proof that a Hugh Wac was a justiciar of the Forest in Cumberland two years later, and it may be that there were two Hugo Wakes, one who married a daughter of Robt. fil Gilbert, and another who married her niece. A Pipe Roll of 1 Rich. I. shows that there was a fine between Bartholomew de Bussei and Baldwyn Wake, for the latter was still owing £132 13s. 4d. in respect of it. This fine may account for the fact of Morton reverting to the Wakes with the rest of the fitz Gilbert inheritance, and the fact that Rohesia fitz Gilbert had only this portion of it at the time of the Roll Dominabus (1186) only three years before. The fine does seem to indicate that she was only a coheir of her father, but this does not dispose of the rights of Hugh Wac and Matilde, sister of Bartholomew de Bussy, who would on his decease be the coheir of his estate, including that which descended to him through his mother as well as that of his father, and the rights of his coheir would spring up in spite of his fine, for he could only convey as much as he lawfully might, and that would not include the inheritance of his sister and coheir, more especially since they were of the half blood, nor would this grant affect the rights of the superior lord, and Morton was no doubt part of Gilbert de Gant's Domesday Barony, and Baldwyn Wac held it of his descendants.

The doubt that naturally occurs is whether in fact Hugo Wake, who married the daughter of Baldwyn fitz Gilbert was dead when his son came into possession of the Barony of Brun, or whether he had not, like so many other Norman barons who had settled in England, retired to his Norman estates upon the coming of age of his son, leaving him to enjoy his lands. Eyton gives no proof of the death of Hugo Wake, and presumably (so industrious has he been) he could find none. Although the courtesy of England was well established at that period, it may not always have prevailed, especially amongst Normans who had large estates in their own

country, and undoubtedly Hugo Wac had estates held under the family of the Earl of Chester, and presumably he was younger than his brother Roger, for he signs after him in 1153, when they attested the charter at Devises as Knights of the Earl of Chester. This inheritance may have fallen in, and Hugo, who claimed nothing of the Builly inheritance, his son having clearly obtained the whole of the fitz Gilbert inheritance in the lifetime of Bartholomew Buille, would require nothing more; he may still have lived apart from his wife on his Norman estates, and he may have been the justiciar of the 3rd of John, so that, in spite of the charter to Longis, which Eyton does not appear to have seen, the pedigree may not have been so clear as he imagined. The pedigree of Hugo Wake is quite clear as regards the inheritance of the Barony of Brun. Baldwin Wake confirms to Thorney what his grandfather, Baldwin fitz Gilbert, gave them, and this fact is disproof of the accuracy of the Rot. Dominabus. This grant Hugo, his father, had confirmed, and there is also no doubt whatever as to the mode in which Baldwin fitz Gilbert obtained it. It appears in the first great Roll of the Pipe that he still owed £301 10s. 4d., the balance of a fine, and a very large one, which he had made for the lands of William Rulos with the daughter of Richard, his brother. Wm. de Rulos held land in Barton, part of the Barony in 1114, so that his predecessor, Hugh Evermue, was then dead. This we learn from the Lincolnshire Roll of that date, Rich. de Rulos was one of the chamberlains of Henry I.

We know but little of the date of the change of ownership from Rich. de Rulos to Baldwin fitz Gilbert, or from him to Hugh Wake. The only date we know is that of the age of Rohesia fitz Gilbert. She was found by one jury in 1189 to be 50 years old, and by another to be only 40. Both her daughters were married, and as juries were very complacent in those days in finding the ages of ladies, Eyton suspects she was 60. She was, therefore, born quite early enough for her daughter to be the wife of Hugo Wake, and the mother of Baldwyn Wake.

Although at so very early a period there seems to be but little doubt that the popular account of the mode by which Wm. de Rulos acquired this estate, that is, by marriage with the heiress of Hugh Evermue, is a correct one, and he is known to be living in 1111, for he then attested King Henry's charter to Abingdon, if there is no direct proof, there is ample proof that this baron did at one time hold the inheritance in the grants that he made

out of it to certain monasteries, which his successors confirmed. But here the candid writer must stop; it is impossible to follow the well-known story that Hugh Evermue obtained the Barony of Bourne by marriage with Turfreda, the sole daughter and heiress of Hereward the Wake, because to do so is to violate all the rules of probabilities. The common theory is that Hugh Wac took that surname with the inheritance. We have seen that his forefathers bore the name before him. Eyton, at page 146 of (23), had some observations upon it which are worth transcribing. He writes:—"Now though the baron of 1171 was called and calls himself Hugo Wac, tradition says that he derived that curious appellation from his wife's ancestry, and really Henry II.'s charter lends much strength to the tradition, for the Hugo Wake mentioned therein was not the cotemporary baron, but was a synonym for Hugo de Evermue, the undoubted benefactor of Bec more than 50 years previously, but here is a serious lesson for those who think to philologize safely by the aid of tradition. A charter of Hugo Wake's of 1153-71 shows that he had a brother Roger also called Wac. How, then, about Hugh's deriving the soubriquet from his wife's ancestry, and how about Henry II. calling that wife's ancestor Hugo Wac?" Surely Eyton is in error in supposing that Hugo de Evermue was ever designated Wac. This would disprove his own argument.

It is obvious that if the theory of the descent from Turfreda, the heiress of Brun, is correct, that the recently invented pedigree of the Dukes of Norfolk is disposed of, but, alack for it, that had already fallen, crushed by the weight of its own absurdities and incongruities.

Eyton appears to have forgotten that it was a common practice with kings to treat a confirmation as an original grant, and that a brother might well assume the surname of the head of his family with the estates. But, as Eyton points out, Hugh Evermue succeeded, most probably by grant of Henry I., to the forfeited possession of two barons, Oger Brito and Godfrey de Cambrai, and Domesday shows that Earl Morcar and Lewin were the English Lords of Brun in the time of the Confessor. Leuric and Hereward held land in Locton part of the Barony, but evidently under the former lords. If, therefore, Bourne was not a Wake Barony at all, why should Hugh Wac be said to adopt that name on acquiring it? The monks of Bec called the Barony that of Evermue. Eyton, who, unfortunately, like too many of our his-

torians, confined his researches too much to English records, has made a curious mistake as to the origin of the family of Wake. He assumes that he came of a Flemish family, because he finds him holding under a Gant. Had he searched Norman records he would have learnt that he was undoubtedly a Norman when he came to England, and only became a tenant of the house of Gant when he obtained this inheritance from the heiress of Rich. de Rulos. Prior to this event the Wakes had been Norman tenants of the Earl of Chester, who succeeded to much of the possessions of the family of St. Sauveur, the exiled lords of his family.

Perhaps the first act of Hugo Wake in England is to be found in his attestation of the famous charter made by Henry II., before he came to the throne, to Ranulf, Earl of Chester, which included the possessions of Wm. Peverel, and which probably ultimately led to the catastrophe which caused the banishment and the forfeiture of his possessions, including his great Derbyshire fiefs. Hugo Wac signs as a witness upon behalf of the Earl, and with him Roger Wac, Richard Pincerna, and Gauf de Constantin.

We find both Baldwin Fitz Gilbert and Hugo Wac benefactors of Vaudrey Abbey, which was founded by Wm., Earl of Albemarle, in 1147, at which date Baldwyn Fitz Gilbert was alive, for he gave to the Abbey Escroft, in the marsh of Mortune, and a mansion at Brun, and Hugo subsequently added 10a. in the marsh of Brun, and Baldwyn, his son, gave rights of common there.

Hugo Wake attested a charter of Simon fil Wm. de Kime before 1169, to Sortebrand, his Knight of Coningsby, to which Philip de Kime and Roceline fil Richard were witnesses ("Kirksted Cartg.," fol. 3). At fol. 9 of the same chartulary Baldwyn Wake gave land, to which Robert fil Baldwyn, Hugo de Bobia, Ralf D'eyncourt, Rad Rahag, Simon Pincerna, and Wm. de Manno were witnesses. Hugo Wake was in possession of the Barony of Brun as early as the year 1168—how much earlier we do not know positively.

The Pipe Rolls for Derbyshire for the 17th year of Henry II. have a curious entry relating to Hugo Wake, which, perhaps, gives a clue to his position. Ten marcs were charged for the entertainment of Hugo Wake with the huntsmen and hounds of the King. It would seem to be questionable whether he then resided in England.

We gain very important information respecting the Barony of Brun from the charter of Hugo Wac (Lincolnshire). In the Red Book of Exch. it is addressed :—

To Henry, King of the English, his dear Lord Hugo Wac, etc.

Wm. de Colevill holds of the Barony which I hold of you 2 knight's fees, *i.e.*, Roland de Creton one and Alexr. de Watford one, and so much I gave to him of my lordship of Brun that from it he owes me the service of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a knight's fee.

Ernald de Bosco two fees, *i.e.*, Ilbert de Childebi one and Ivo Maldint one.

Renald de Tanet two, which he holds of me in demesne.

Helius de Kingsdon one. When King Henry enfeoffed Wm. de Rolles, then Wm. de Rolles gave Osmund de Wasprei one fee of his demesne, which William, his son, holds of me, and Baldwin fil Robert fil Gilbert, after King Henry gave to him the lordship of Brun for his services, gave to Robert fil Gubold one fee, which his son holds of me, to a certain Pincerna of his (Gerold of Deping) he gave half a knight's fee of his lordship of Deeping, which the same Gerold holds of me.

In Herefordshire there are certain poor men who hold of me, *i.e.*, Ilbert fil Hamon Cleric $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fee, Henry de Hosoll $\frac{1}{4}$, the son of Hugo de Lacell $\frac{1}{8}$ th.

My Lord, thou wishest to know by what service I hold my Barony of you. This is the service with which my predecessors with their bodies served King Henry, who gave the land to them, and I owe the same service of my body to you. Thou, O Lord (Domino), who gave it to me, can demand what you will (*quando illud vobis capere placeverit*). My Lord, this charter behoves to be fully performed, and if you desire to inquire further I will notify to you as my Lord. Farewell.

This charter proves conclusively that Hugo Wake succeeded Baldwin fil Robert fil Gilbert as Baron of Brun, and that he was the successor of Wm. de Rulos. It proves also that Hugo himself and each of these predecessors obtained the Barony by grant from the King and not by hereditary right. We know from the chartulary of the Abbey of Longis that Hugo Wake married the daughter of Baldwin fitz Gilbert, but we have no other authority or proof of any descent from de Rollos or of any of the previous holders of the Barony. That great historian, Robert Eyton, doubted whether there was any relationship between the Wakes and Hereward, and as they did not even hold the same Barony there is little to show it, and until we find some better evidence than in the tattle of so called genealogists, it will be more safe to let the matter rest in doubt. It is a curious fact, however, that in the chartulary of Deeping (Harl. MSS., 3658) one Pagan fil Hereward is mentioned as a tenant of Baldwin, son of Hugo Wake. If the names of Hereward and

Howard were not very common and to be found at this period all over England, one might conjecture that here, at least, there was presumptive evidence that Hereward the Wake had left spurious issue behind him, from whom the Howards may have descended. It is an historical fact that his only legitimate wife survived him, having, with his daughter and heiress, retreated into a convent when Hereward's second marriage, as it is politely called, had painfully offended her, but this possibility is worthless, considering how common the name is and that it was in all probability merely the Christian name of Pagan's father, and not a surname, which was a distinction of great people only at that date.

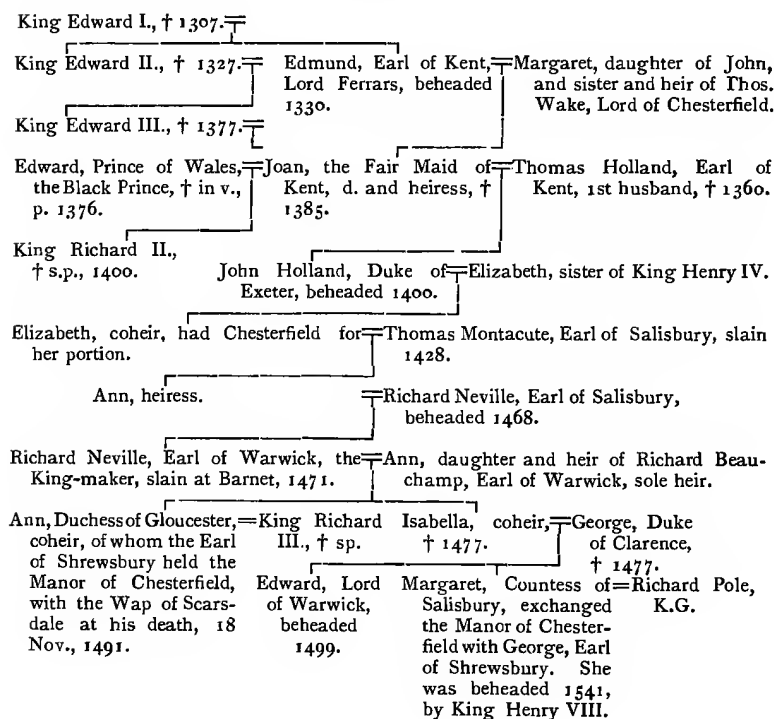
The pedigree, as it is usually given, can hardly be correct, since it leaves out of account one Guy Wake, who intermeddled with the inheritance, although his place in the pedigree is doubtful. According to Harl. MSS., 3658, Guy Wac attested a charter of Hugo fil Baldwin, confirming grants of Baldwin his grandfather. As this Hugo could not have succeeded until after the 15th of John, when his father died, Guy was probably his younger brother. He seems to have granted lands in Northburgh and in Stanford, to which charters Hugh was an attesting witness. In 1231 he gave to the Abbot of Thorney the Church of St. James, Deeping, which he could hardly have done unless he had succeeded to the inheritance or possibly had the custody of his infant nephew. He also gave lands in Northmeadow, which Richard fil Baldwin attested. In the same chartulary is also read of a Gilbert fil Wace de Muchesia Lewen, his brother, and Galfry his son. 1 John, Hugo Nevil had custody of the heir of Hugo (?) Wake (Ch. Rolls, m. 4); Baldwin and Hugo Wake gave land in Newbold to Welbec Abbey, about the 10 Henry III. We read from the writs then issued that Baldwyn Wake had land in many counties in Cumberland, Warwick, Leicester, Lincolnshire, Bedford, Northampton, Huntingdon, Herts, Bucks, Derby, and Hereford, and the Testa de Nevil for Lincolnshire records that he held in Brun nine Carucates, and four bovats in demesne by the service of ancient feoffment. This, however, only proves that his ancestors held in the time of Henry I., and we know that Baldwin fitz Gilbert had a grant from that King. Ralf Wake attested the Charter of Baldwyn fil Baldwyn Wake to the Hospital of St. Sepulere.

The Hundred of Scarsdale and town of Chesterfield only remained in the Wake family for four generations, when it passed by the marriage of Margaret, the sister and heir of Thos. Wake, into the

Royal Family, she herself marrying Edmund, Earl of Kent, a person of the greatest importance to Derbyshire history since he obtained the Honour of Ferrars and much other property in the county.

Her only daughter and heiress, Joan, the Fair Maid of Kent, was wife first of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, and upon his death she married Edward, Prince of Wales, and by him was mother of King Richard II. Chesterfield, however, did not devolve upon the crown, but passed to her eldest son by Thomas Holland, John Duke of Exeter and their several heiresses in succession. It became vested in the ill-fated Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, and was exchanged by her with George, Earl of Shrewsbury.

THE DESCENDANTS OF MARGARET WAKE, THE HEIRESS OF CHESTERFIELD.



CHAPTER XII.

The Subsidy Rolls.

The County of Derby is unfortunate, compared with some others, in not having preserved its Subsidy Rolls. The first in existence is for the 1st year of King Edward III., and there are no poll taxes or subsidies of any worth until we arrive at the 14th of King Henry VIII., when, fortunately, there is a very valuable return, but this leaves a vacuum of nearly 200 years, and from the period of Henry VIII. the collection is again very defective; it is, however, fortunately supplemented by the duplicates which remained in the hands of the sheriffs, and some of which are still preserved. There are several amongst the muniments of Francis Foljambe, Esq., at Osberton, others at Rufford Abbey, and one in the possession of J. G. Wilson, Esq., of Alfreton, and the author is indebted to Mr. Wilson, junior, of the University of Cambridge, for a complete copy of it.

The Subsidy of 1 Edward III., although very valuable, is in a very defective condition, some of the membranes are lost and others illegible, and some are made more illegible still by the deplorable mode of repair adopted at the Public Record Office. It will scarcely be credited, but large portions of these Rolls are unnecessarily covered with a tissue paper, which is gradually growing black, and which renders portions of the Rolls, which might easily have been decipherable, wholly obscure. In this volume as much of the Rolls is given as it was found by the author possible to transcribe for the Hundred of Scarsdale.

This Subsidy was granted by the first Parliament of King Edward III., and it was of a twentieth part of all movable goods for the defence of the kingdom against the Scots. The great

interest of this Roll is that it introduces us for the first time to the Plebs of the county, from whom so many of its present leading families are descended, some of whom would now discard a native for an exotic origin. Hitherto we have been dealing with the lords, the barons, knights, and squires, the holders in chief of land, and only latterly with the freeholders, who are now represented by the gentry, but we have had no special record of the villeins, the natives, or the merchants and tradespeople. Here we learn their names, and thus we obtain for the first time a complete view of the inhabitants of the county. The collectors for this county were Roger Deincourt and Rd. Curzon. They were directed by the commission to summon before them the most loyal and best men of each vill, from whom they were to elect four or six, or more if they thought fit, by whom the assessment could be best accomplished, and they were sworn to fully and loyally make inquiry into the goods possessed by every man of the vill on Michaelmas Day, 1 Ed. III., in the house and out of the house, and to tax the same according to their true value, saving the things to be excepted, that is the armour, war horses (mounture), jewels and robes of knights and gentlemen and their wives, or their plate of silver or pewter. Several exceptions were to be made, and the goods of lepers and of those whose movable property did not reach the sum of 10s. were also to be exempt from taxation. It is obvious that this taxation would not reach any of the really poor people, judging from the assessments, for the goods of the richest inhabitants were only valued at a few pounds, and it is clear, too, that the duty of valuation was only performed in a most perfunctory manner. In the valuations for the town of Chesterfield then and subsequently nearly all the persons assessed were valued at the same sum, which does not speak much for the value of an oath at that period.

HUNDRED OF SCARSDALE.

(Only the larger sums are given.)

The first few parishes are illegible, or wholly wanting, the following names of persons alone being decipherable :—de Sulny, John de la Grene, John fil Rog, John le Mogge, Wm. le Tayler, Robert Bere, John de Heriz £4, Will del Hill, Hugo de Ufton. Then follow the surnames only of a place, the name of which is gone: de Calale 30s., Deye 15s., Plesley 15s., and Plesley 30s.

The first complete parish is no doubt that of Brampton, with probably Walton; its name, however, is wanting: Robt. le Breton £4, Roger le

Caus £3, Roger de Lynacre £4, Edm. (?) de Somsale 5os., John de Wiggeley, Wills de Wiggeley, Robt. Macworth, Ric. de Pokenegg, Hugo de Hasland, Edusa ad Molendin, Rich. del Broke, Robt. de Calale, Will de Calale, Robt. le Gardiner; sum £26 13s. 4d.

BRIMINGTON.—Robert le Breton £3, Peter de Brimington £4, Galf de Dethec 2os., John de Caston 6os., Roger fil Peter 6os., Rics. de Richmond 4os., Robert fil Jowet 3os., Gilbt. God, Ad. Stoc, Wills Fyltercok, Hy. le Carter, John fil Rann, John de la Mor 23s. 4d., Wm. Propositus; sum £26 13s. 4d.

TOTINGLY(?).—Walt. del Hull 43s. 4d., Rich. le Walker 46s. 8d., Wm. del Grene 43s. 4d., Robt. Reyner 3os., Peter de Birchwood 4os., Wm. fil Simon 4os.; sum £12 3s. 4d.

KINALDMARSH.—Will le Ward £5, Egidius de Romeley (?) £6, Wm. fil Rad £4, Thos. de Beghton £5, Wm. fil Robert £4, Hugo fil Aloc 6os., Robt. de la Grene 6os.; sum £30 os. od.

(BEG)HTON.—Robert Fourneus cs., Sibella de Fourneus 4os., Wm. de Fourneus 3os., Wm. de Cotingham 6os., Wm. Sayhare 2os., Wm. de Manton 4os., Isabella de Norton cis. 8d., Rich. de Hakenthorpe 4os., Thos. Mogge 5os., Robt. de Manton 3os., Robert Dukmanton, Johes Wyoc 21s. 8d., Robert Edetene 16s. 8d.

BARLEY.—Thos. Cotel 6os., John fil Phil 6os., Wills le Barker 6os., Wm. fil Bate 6os., Alan fil Margaret £4, Ad. del Lennes 5os., Ad. Molding(?) 3os., Ad. Attewell 5os., Ric. de Heg . . . 4os.

STAVELY.—All perished but surname of Cathehurs . . . fil Gerneworth, Robt. le Peretaon, John Faber . . . Wynestre . . . Hanley . . . Hanley . . . Hawe.

Place lost . . . Glapwell 6os., Rob. le . . . Glapwell . . . Wm. fil Cecily.

BARLBRO.—Thos. de Goushill £4, Gilbert de Roumeley 6os., Thos. de Roumeley £4, Galf. le Gardiner 4os., Rich. le Grey 3os., Simon Comader £4, Rich. Citchegate 6os., Wm. de Dokemanton, Godwin Balle 4os., Robert de Whitewell 6os., Thomas de Caus, Henry Agg 6os., Robt. Compas 6os., Prior of Warsop £4, Rad. le Chapman 6os., Robert Faber 6os., Robt. Attewell 4os., Roger del Sellioke 3os., Thos. Godes 2os., Wills Weyweyn 4os.; sum £61 os. od.

SHIRLAND.—Simon Caps 3os., Henry le Chamberlain 4os., Ad. le Hunt, Roger Bryan, Roger le Deye, Robt. Gille, Rich. le Taylor, Walter Fylding, Wm. le Mariscal 4os., Wm. de Dalby; sum £13 8s.

DRONFIELD.—Ad. fil Roger de Tapton 2os., Robert Durant 3os., Roger le Longe, Wm. Quintyn, Walt. le Gilford, Rog. de Cimitry, Roger de Lynacre, Robt. de Bately, Wm. Caskyn, Robt. de Fleteborogh, Roger fil Henry, Simon fil John, Roger Bate, Rich. de Lower, John fil Rich, Robt. fil Thom, Regl. Peyn Rogs Lylle, Robt. de Mora, Ad. Lylle, Alan Lylle, Wills Cocus, Wm. de Colley, Rich. del Woodhouses, John del

Woodhouses, Robt. de Totenley, Wills Loukok, John fil Nichi; sum £30 os. od.

S . . . ON PINK (ESTON ?).—Roger de Wyn 40s., John de Byrchwayn 40s., Wm. fil Hugh, Robt. Spiri, Nic Sviens, Jas. fil Matilde, John Pigot 45s., Hug Herun Wills Herun 45s., Rich. Drie, Siward de Mor 40s., Hugo Randulf 40s., Will Lewys, Jo de Holbroc, Roger de Childeres 40s., Robt. Molendinar, Thos. fil Dikon.

DORE.—Rich. fil John 43s. 4d., Wm. del Holmes 36s. 8d., John de Holowe 30s., Robt. fil Henry, Peter Faber, Jo de Mora, Alanus ad Aulam 50s., Will del Lymme 60s., John Elis, Will de Hanley 40s., Hugo le Barker 30s., Alex Barry 10s.

BOLLESOVER.—Wm. Aleyn 11s. 3d., Avic Picard, Thos. de Oxcroft 41s. 8d., Wm. Beley 31s. 8d., Will Waloc, Thos. fil Robert, John le Brewster, 40s., Wm. de Elmton, Thos. fil Thos., Gilbert le Messag 40s., Hene Raven 30s., Hugo de Walley, Hugo le Webster 40s., Wills Pistor 60s., Walter Geffrei 30s., Robt. Elen, John Faber, Agn. Wysman 45s., John Botel, Will le Webster, Wm. le Carter, Wm. Belot 50s., Wm. Unterschelf 60s., Hugo Curwenn 60s., Wm. Husband 65s., Robt. Margy £4, John de Bardesey 65s., Wm. fil Roger £4, Will del Hull; sum £53 12s. 1d.

ELMTON.—Henr. le Grene 40s., Wm. le Grene 40s., Ad. de Beghton, John de Walle, Walter Toke; sum £8 3s. 4d.

OXCROFT.—Robt. Merrold 30s., Wm. Pinkermet, Robt. le Spens, Rich. le Hyne 20s., Will. le Coke 30s.; sum 110s.

DUCKMANTON.—Roger de Duckmanton 60s., Rich. de Sutton 30s., Wm. Bercar 40s., Step. Molend, Henr. Bond, Robt. fil Rich, Lawrence fil Rich 30s., Hugo de Calale 45s., Hugo Bond 30s., Robt. fil Adam, Robt. Faber; £15 5s. od.

EKINGTON.—Adam (Sitwell?) de Spinkhill 60s., John Dolphin 40s., Alanus le Mouner 30s., Wm. de Hanley 30s., John Tilly 60s., Wills Mimmot 60s., Will. le Mild 20s., Robt. Jurdan 60s., John de Calal 40s., Wm. Bover 60s., Robt. Tilly 40s., John Cade 60s., Galfe de Balme 40s.; sum £30 os. od.

(PLACE GONE, PROBABLY HAULT HUCKNAL).—Wm. Andrew, Wm. fil John, Wm. Cave, Thos. fil Jo Wm. de la Grene, Rad Codinc, Roger de Cubberly 30s., Will. Sampson 40s., Roger Sampson 30s., Thos. Pistor, Agn. Sampson 33s. 4d., Alanus Stuffyn 35s., Peter del Bernes 60s., Nic. Kate 70s., Robt. Stote 20s., John Stute 13s. 4d., Rich. de Cotington 30s., Roger ad Parcum 20s., Wm. le Grange, Hugo Freman, Henry de Kirkby, Wm. fil Rad, Henry Rying, Thos. Barre 60s., Agn. del Wod, Walte Dun, Robt. Gilmyn, Will. Harcourt 35s., Rad. Ryling 45s., Rich. fil Roger, Robt. le Turner; sum £46 3s. 4d.

HOLMSFIELD.—John de Caldwell £4, John del Halfsted 60s., Roger de la Mor 60s., Ad. del Wod £4, Ad. fil Hugh £3, Peter Attebrok 40s.,

Rich. Bishop cs., Ad. atte Toonesend £4, Ad. de Carlache 6os.; sum £30 os. od.

STRETTON.—Robt. Franceys 43s. 4d., Roger Fox 3os., Roger de Hanley 4os., Nic. del Clay, Roger Fylding 6os., Ad. Halifax, Robert de Magges 4os., John Fylding 4os., Hy. del Woodthrope 46s. 8d.; sum £17 5s. od.

WYNGERWORTH.—John Bate 4os., John fil Robert 4os., Rich. by the Broke 4os.; Walter atte Lidegate 3os., Robt. del Hill 4os., Robt. de Braylesford 5os., Roger fil Henry 4os., Rog. Whiting, Robt. del Hill 4os., Roger atte Barre, Matilde Thoralde, Hugo Bercar, Wills le Ward, Rad atte Yate, Oliver de Baumford, Nic. de Wyndhill, Roger de Appleknoll 4os., Peter de Appleknoll 4os., Ad. le Carpenter 4os., Wm. le Clerk, John by the Broke 5cs.; sum £36 cs. od.

PLUNGAR.—John Alloc, Roger le Mazon, Robt. le Shepard, Robt. atte Well, Wm. Badecock, Rich. Whiting; sum £5 3s. 4d.

NORTON.—Thos. de Chaworth £10, Thos. de Bircheved 51s. 8d., Gilbt. de Grenhell 6os., Robt. de Selliok 51s. 8d., Rad Payn 51s. 8d., John del Grene, Isabella de Norton 51s. 8d., Gilbt. del Leyes 51s. 8d., Robt. Heron, Will Picard, Thos. de Gotham, Roger fil Bate 31s. 8d.; sum £31 1s. 8d.

ESSOVER.—Alanus del Mersh £4; Jordan de Stretley 6os., John de Byley 2os., John de Northeg, John le Hunt 4os., Wm. Osebarn, Peter de Alston £4, Wm. de Alton 4os., Rad de Cruch 6os., Wm. le Hunt 4os., Rich. le Hunt 4os., Simon Campium 6os., Robt. de Ubbestoft; sum £30.

ALFRETON.—Wm. le Baggr 6os., Wm. le Tayler 6os., Peter Thorald, Ad. fil Isabella, Hy. Cosell, Wm. Bere 6os., John fil Adam, Rich. de Northeg 33s. 4d., John Bars, John Batemon, Robt. fil Roger, Will. le Walsh, Rich. Gilbt, Robt. de Lancroft 4os., Robt. le Walsh 4os.; £26 13s. 4d.

STARCLIVE.—Roger Somer £4, Rich. de Grangia 6os., Wm. Faber 2os., Rad Fab 1os., Agn. Pinnoc, Thos. in le Lone, Hy. de Ryley, Wm. Lynder, Rich. fil Elie, Robt. Ingenay, Wm. Bercar, John Enoc, Henry Cock, John de Ryley, Henry Peard, Roger ad Fontem, Robt. Beveg, John de Cressingham; sum £20 os. od.

TIBSHELF.—John le Heriz £4, Robt. Franceys 7os., Agn. Franceys 2os., Simon de Gonaldeston, Will. Brodhead, John de Dokemonton, Rad de Gonaldeston 5os., Thom. del Grene 4os., John Propositus 15s., John fil Henry, Wm. fil Robert, Ad. de Ashamhill; sum £18 1os. od.

BRAKENTHWAITE.—John Stotard, Alanas del Ker 3os., Thos. de la Boure 1os., Stephen del Ker 3os., Roger Ball, Walt. de Ogaston; sum £6 os. od.

CHESTERFIELD.—Roger de Glapwell £4, Robt. Durant £5, Wm. del Hulme 6os., Reginald de Haliwell £4, John Bond 4os., John fil

Barker 30s., Robt. Fox 10s., Wm. le Lorimer 20s., Robt. Proudfof 40s., John de Mannesfield £4, John le Mason 60s., Adam fil Hugo £4, Henry de Mannesfield 40s., Thos. de Skeggebi 60s., Henry le Eyr 40s., Henry de Sutton 20s., Ad. Alkoc £4, Robt. fil Gilbert 40s., Wm. Blome 10s., Roger Mauger 30s., John Blome 20s., Rich. de Tonneworth 40s., Galfr. Wegg 10s., Robt. fil Felicie 30s., Walter Ketel 40s., Robt. le Lorimer 60s.

Sum of assessment, £60 os. od., from which 60s. tax was produced.

Sum of the tax realized for the whole Wapentake, £43 19s. 6¼d.

Roger Deincourt discharged this roll.

Sum of all Wapentakes and Hundreds of this county (tax),
£312 19s. 10½d.

At page 503, Vol. I., of this work will be found a list of freeholders of this county taken upon the 10th Henry VI. This, and not the list published by Glover, is the true list of gentry of the county of Derby of this period. Mr. William Bateman, who compiled Glover's list, copied it from Fuller's Worthies, who probably copied it from the Patent Roll of 12 Henry VI. Comparing this roll with that of 10 Henry VI. (p. 503, Vol. I.), it will be found that very few of the names tally; indeed, many of the persons in the Bateman list were not landowners, but simply citizens and burgesses whom the Knights of the Shires thought should be made to swear to observe certain articles ordained by Parliament. (*Writs upon the Patent Rolls, dated the 20th January, 12 Henry VI., addressed to the Knights for each Shire, and to Richard Vernon and John Cokayne for Derbyshire.*)

SUBSIDY ROLL 14 AND 15 HENRY VIII., BUNDLE 91,
No. 91 (P.R.O.).

CHESTERFIELD. Constables { Thos. Ash, Rauf Hethcote,
Thurston Shaw, Henry Reynshaw.

Robert Johnson £20, Ralf Hethcot £20, Thos. Ash £26 13s. 4d., Thurston Shawe, Henry Reynshaw £10, Wm. Clerk 40s., Ralf Bate £10, Hugo Cleworth, Wm. Lathe, John Townrow, Jo. Woodward, Jo. Lee, Jo. Ash, Henry Watson, Wm. Clerk, jun., Rich. Pillesley, Wm. Parkinson, Rd. Edmondson, Wm. Blackshaw, John Webster, George Ash, Henry Burton, John Fletcher, Wm. Burrows, Rich. Lee, Henry Byngley, Robt. Rawlinson, Robt. Wynfield, Thos. Hethcot, Aleyn Crosland, Nich. Gonnell, Robt. Becke, Wm. Legg, Thos. Durrant, George Parker, Henry Eyre, Thos. Turner, William Abbot, Rauf Clark, Rd. Alwood, uxor Rad Hethcot widow, uxor Rich. Cade wo., uxor Robt. Ashe wo., Wm. Roderham, John Crosland, Robert Clay, Wm. Baxter; sum realized £7 13s. 8d.

(12 ELIZTH.) *List of Landowners in the Hundred of Scarsdale, A^o. 1570, Lansdown MS.*

(From *The Reliquary*) G = gentleman ; Y = yeoman.

Francis Leake, Kt	Rich Stephen of Overton, y
Godfrey Foljambe, Esq	Edward Bullock of Overton, y
Peter Freshville, Esq	Godfr Bradshaw of Wadshelf, y
Jas Hardwick, Esq	John Spearm of Thathwaite, g
Godfrey Foljambe of Morehouse, Esq	George Seliok of Haselborough, g
John Revell of Ogston, Esq	Wm Fox of Barley Lees, g
Ralf Leek of Hasland, Esq	Nic Hewett of Killamarsh, g
Peter Barley of Barle, y	Ad Ward of Killamarsh, y
Edward Revell, g	Geo Green of Killamarsh, y
Wm Rowlinson of Beghton, g	Wm Knyvesmith of Killamarsh, y
Godfrey Ashton of Halumshire, g	Geo Wigfall of Wigfall, y
John Wolkhouse of Glapwell, g	Robt Lyly of Haxley, y
Robt Barley of Woodhouse, g	Robt Bowman of Haxley, y
John Scales of Beghton, y	Peter Eddison of Barbro, y
Jerome Blythe of Norton, g	Thos Cartwright of Barley, y
Edwd Jackson, y	Hy Bowles of Brimington, y
Wm Lee of Ekington, y	Arthur Mower of Barley, y
Jo Newbold of Hacunthorpe, y	Ralf Clark of Chesterfield, y
Jo Gill of Norton, y	Roland Durant of Chesterfield, g
Jo Parker of the Okes, y	John Ash of Ashgate, y
Jo Blythe of Norton Lees, y	John Greaves of Ashgate, y
Robt Cook of Cowley, y	Rd Cartwright of Barley, y
Thurston Cooke of Greenhill, y	Wm Pearse of Scarliff, y
Jo Ince of Spinkhill, y	Allen Marsh of Marsh green, y
George Poole of Spinkhill, y	Jas Mellor of Blackwell, y
Peter Wood of Rowley, y	Hy Shaw of Eggington, y
Robt Sitwell of Stavely, y	Jas Linacre of Linacre, Esq
Rich Dugmanton of Gousehouse, y	John Staley of Bacliff, y
Hugh Wood of Penkeston, y	George Hyde of Renishaw, Esq
Rich Brailsford of Heanor, y	Nic Strelly of Beauchief, Esq
Rich Stubbins of Northedge, y	John Parker of Norton Lees, Esq
Robt Calton of Overton, y	

N.B.—The Author failed to identify this roll with any record at the P.R.O.

The following subsidies relate only to the Borough of Chesterfield :—

(13 ELIZTH.) *Lay Subsidy* (Bund. 92, No. 225, P.R.O.)

CHESTERFIELD.—In lands. Godfrey Foljambe, junr., £10, Ralf Ash 40s., Rich. Ash 40s., Rauf. Heathcote 40s, Rich. Fox 20s.

In goods. Rauf. Clark £10, Wm. Bollow £6, Wm. Blackshaw do., Renald Bretland £5, Robt. Cade do., John Wilson do., Wm. Memott do., Nic. Clerk do., Wm. Blackshaw do., Nich. Shepherd £3, Henry Dycons do.

(43 ELIZTH.) *Lay Subsidy* (Foljambe Charters).

CHESTERFIELD.—In goods. John Large £10, Ralf Clark & Thomas Hethcote £4. The following £3 each: Martin Bretland, Hugh Weldon, Thos. Reynshaw, Thos. Clark, David Allen, Rd. Somersal, Thos. Wells, Anthony Tupman, George Diccons, Thos. Woodward, Peter Needham, Rich. Fletcher, John Reynshaw, John Dobbe, Godfrey Cade, Robt. Fourth, John Ash & Leonard Mathews, Thomas Ingram & Thos. Rollinson 20s. each, Godfrey Heathcote 40s. in lands.

(10 JAS. I.) *Lay Subsidy* (in the possession of J. G. Wilson, Esq., Alfreton).

CHESTERFIELD.—In lands 40s. each. Godfrey Heathcote, George Diccons & Ralf Wheldon, Reginald Bretland 20s.

In goods. Ralf Clark £5, Thomas Heathcote £4. The following £3 each: Wm. Boote, Mayor; Thos. Reynshaw, Godfrey Webster, Richard Taylor, Thomas Alsop, Rich. Wells, Jas. Webster, Peter Needham, Godfrey Cade, Robt. Newbold, Will. Clark, Thomas Fourth, Nathaniel Large, Robt. Harries, Thos. Will, Francis Reynshaw, Godfr. Allwood, John Sclater, William Wagstaff, George Masson; total, £3 18s. 4d.

(4 CAR. I.) *Lay Subsidy Roll* (Bundle 93, No. 357, P.R.O.).

CHESTERFIELD.—In lands. Godfrey Heathcote, George Dickens 40s. each. Ralf Wheldon £10, Robt. Mower, Rich. Hooker & George Webster 20s.

In goods the whole were taxed at £3.

Reginald Bretland, the Mayor; Rich. Taylor, Rich. Milnes, Wm. Clark, Jas. Webster, Fras. Raynshaw, Thos. Forth, Peter Needham, Ralf Ash, Gilbert Heathcote, Nathaniel Large, Thos. Hill, Wm. Newton, Godfr. Alward, Thos. Raynshaw, Robt. Harris, & John Raynshaw.

A LIST OF FREEHOLDERS OF THE HUNDRED OF SCARSDALE FOR 1633.

(Communicated by MR. S. O. ADDY).

(8 CHARLES I.) Nomina villarum et liberorum tenentium infra hundredum de Scarsdale et resid[entium] Comitatus Derbiensis

Staveley.

Petrus Fretchvile, Miles.
Robertus Turner.
Humfridus Brelsford.

	Rogerus Watson.
Herdings.	Robertus Rollinson.
Couldaston.	Rolandus Revell.
	Johannes Blithe.
	Georgius Wright.
	Richardus Cokes.
Barley.	Willelmus Shawe.
	Arthurus Mawre.
	Petrus Tippinge.
	Franciscus Caulton.
	Franciscus Owtram.
	George Slator.
Scarcliff.	Willelmus Bradley.
	Johannes Kesteven.
	Thomas Spaulton.
Duckmanton.	Robertus Standley.
	Willelmus Rogers.
Tibshelfe.	Johannes Ouldham.
	Richardus Buckland.
	Volentine Jonson.
Carnethwaite.	Edwardus Revell, Arm Justiciarius.
Pingston.	Franciscus Byffeild.
	Christoferus Wood.
	Thomas Boote.
	Anthonius Bennitt.
	Hugo Farnesworth.
	Anthonius Farnsworth.
South Normanton.	Thomas Marriott.
	Johannes Wilson.
	Georgius Stubbinge.
Ogston.	Edwardus Revell.
Whittington.	Nicholaus Sprentall.
	Godfridus Stubbinge.
	Ricardus Lowe.
	Johannes Somersall.
	Franciscus Renshaw.
Dunston.	Thomas Poynton.
Wingerworth.	Willelmus Reynoulds.
Sherland.	Thomas Ludlam.
Unston.	Johannes Bullocke.
	Franciscus Stevenson.
	Godfridus Owtram.
	Robertus Goodlade.
Somerley.	Franciscus Curtis.

	Jacobus Cowper.
Crowlane.	Johannes Clarke.
Hill houses.	Thomas Brelsford.
	Franciscus Clay.
Swathwicke.	Georgius Wagstaffe.
	Thomas Hancocke.
	Henricus Parker.
	Johannes Barlowe.
Sutton.	Franciscus Beveridge.
Whitwell.	Thomas Marshall.
	Georgius Westby.
Allferton.	Anthonius Moorewood.
	Georgius Turner.
	Johannes Howlmes.
	Edmundus Memott.
	Johannes Duffield.
	Johannes Sutton.
	Willelmus Bacon.
	Rogerus Sutton.
Ashover.	Ralphe Chriche.
	Johannes Gregory.
	Johannes Mason.
	Edwardus Newton.
	Egidius Cowley.
	Johannes Hill.
	Franciscus Clay.
	Franciscus Stubbinge.
	Phillippus Flinte.
	Johannes Lowe, recusans.
	Thomas Platts.
Alferton. }	Phillippus Rowleston.
Riddings. }	Gilbertus Weste.
Swanwicke.	Henricus Williamson.
	Johannes Wood.
	Edwardus Wood.
	Edwardus Hunt.
Beighton.	Jacobus Jessopp.
	Henricus Waynwrighte.
	Johannes Hobson.
	Godfridus Morten.
	Epifanus Scales.
	Ricardus Treeton.
	Georgius Shirte.
	Willelmus Blithe.

Hackenthorpe.	Willelmus Staneford. Johannes Newbould. Thomas Creswicke.
Berley.	Robertus Foxe.
Beighton feilde.	Henricus Hewitt, recusans.
Barlbrough.	Johannes Rodes, Miles. Christoferus Slater. Henricus Turner. Henricus Smyth. Georgius Machin. Wm. Smith.
Blackwell.	Johannes Boote. Jichardus Richardson. Stephanus Wilkinson. Rohannes Turner. Anthonius Wilson. Willelmus Thorpe. Willelmus Mariortt. Johannes Buller. Johannes Dawson. Ricardus Dawson. La. Thorpe. Thomas Oxecroft.
Dranfeild.	} Franciscus Crookes.
Woodhouse.	
Haslande.	Robertus Owtram.
Stubley.	Robertus Rose. Radulphus Hancocke. Thomas Mellor.
Dranfeild.	Jervacius Staynerod. Robertus Outram. Carolus Blithe, Armiger. Lionel Fanshaw, Armiger.
Eckington.	Henricus Wigfall. Georgius Sitwell, generosus. Willelmus Cooper. Johannes Levicke. Willelmus Rotherham.
Bramley.	Thomas Staniford.
Ridgway.	Gilbertus Rotheram.
Forde.	Thomas Curtis.
Pouey.	Thomas Kente. Johannes Kirkeby.
Caldewell.	Willelmus Leighe.
Renishawe.	Willelmus Cowley.

Creswell.	Robertus Cowley.
Glapwell.	Alexander Vessey.
Milnethorpe.	Robertus Woolhouse.
Chesterfeild.	Georgius Mawre.
Dore.	Arthurus Mawre.
	Edwardus Barker.
	Stephanus Bright.
	Johannes Raworth.
	Edwardus Moore.
	Robertus Hounsfeild.
Brampton.	Godfridus Watkinson.
	Henricus Bullocke.
	Georgius Turner.
	Johannes Stevenson.
	Willelmus Shawe.
	Franciscus Stevenson.
	Willelmus Doe.
	Anthonius Crafte.
	Godfridus Cooke.
	Thomas Ashe.
Hallcliffe House.	Johannes Stevenson.
Hayne Milne.	Ricardus Martyn.
	Ricardus Stevenson.
	Johannes Brelsford.
Totley.	Georgius Newbould.
Killomershe.	Johannes Harvey.
Senor.	Johannes Brelsford.
Cutthorpe.	Georgius Heathcott.
	Georgius Harvey.
	Georgius Shawe.
	Thomas Hollis.
Conygree.	Thomas Brelsford.
Northwinfeild.	Johannes Brelsford.
Wadshelfe	Edwardus Allyn.
	Edwardus Heward.
	Georgius Revell.
Wigley.	Jacobus Caulton.
Pratt Hall.	Petrus Caulton.
Norton.	Leonerdus Gill.
	Georgius Gill.
	Edwardus Urton.
	Johannes Blythe.
	Johannes Bullocke, Arm Justiciarius.
	Rolandus Moorewood.

Norton Parva.	Johannes Urton, <i>alias</i> Steaven. Johannes Parker. Hugo Rolinson.
Norton Lees.	Godfridus Barten Willelmus Blithe. Willelmus Hudson.
Greenehill.	Johannes Kirke.
Hage.	Robertus Turner. Robertus Hitchie.
Spinkhill.	Georgius Poole, junior, Armiger Recusans. Georgius Poole, senior, generosus Recusans. Johannes Poole, Recusans.
Brimington.	Richardus Cowpe. Anthonius Saxon.
Spittlefeild.	Robertus Shawe.
Clowne.	Henricus Barker. Edmondus Woodhead. Richardus Tompkyn.
Hanley.	Ricardus Milward.
Sherbrooke.	Matheus Foxe.
South Winfield.	Thomas Plats.
Troway.	Robertus Turner.
Himsworth.	Willelmus Hudson.

(13 WM. III.) *From the List of Freeholders who voted at the General Election (1701) for the County of Derby.*

(The author is indebted to the kindness of Mr. J. Bunting, Jun., Solicitor, of Chesterfield, for access to this document.)

The following voted in respect of property in Chesterfield:—

Mathew Mycock, John Thompson, Benj. Heathcote, Robert Briggess of Walton, Godfrey Spencer, Fred Flint, John Wildbore of Nottm., Rich. Mills, George Sims, John Sales, James Brellsford, John Lowe, George Alton, Nic Youle, Saml. Dawson, Thos. Soresby, Richard Wood, Hy. Hayne, Saml. Stones, Wm. Soresby, Saml. Inman, James Lenne of Normanton, Wm. Renshaw of Whitewell, Wm. Clark of Mansfield, Joshua Wheldon, Rich. Turner of Higham, Thos. Stephenson, David Seale, John Alwood of Tipton, Saml. Slater, Anthony Tupman, John Fox, James Massey, John Wilson of Bolsover, John Pelly, Oliver Mathews, Saml. Oates, Fras. Moore, Jos. Poynton, Thos. Slater, Edward White, John Bagshawe, Thos. Lucas of Hasland, Marmaduke Pennel of Nottm., Thos. Bower, Joseph Moore, Robt. Jenkinson, Hy. Ansley, Thos. Brailsford of Holmsford.

The following Chesterfield men voted in respect of other places :—

Robt. Ferne for Norton, Jasper Fidler for Derby, James Milner for Taddington, Samuel Sleigh for Northedge, Richard Calton for Stanton.

Amongst the Subsidy Rolls for this county at the Public Record Office there is one which in point of date is the first, but which is not, in fact, a subsidy, but is an account which properly belongs to the army records; it is dated the 7th January, 31 Ed. I., and headed: "Payments made for certain corn purchased for the use of the King of divers persons in the county of Derby by Geoffry de Gresley Henry de Brailsford & Hugo de Tevery the Collectors and Assessors of the fifteenth in the said County appointed for this purpose in the presence of the Sheriff the Lord Ralf de Shirley one of the Receivers of the said Corn & in the presence of Magr Rich. de Havering the King's escheator beyond Trent."

The subsidy was obtained for the purposes of the Scotch wars of Edward I., and doubtless the sheriff procured the corn in advance for the use of the King's army.

Unfortunately the Subsidy Roll for this year is lost, and the list as it exists only contains the names of those who sold corn. In Scarsdale Hundred we have but a poor return; this, the chief corn-growing Hundred of the county, seems to have yielded least of any.

The Abbot of Derby sold 10 quarters for 20s., Michael de Wadshelf 10 for 15s., John Pycard 6 for 9s., Wm. Osbern 5 for 7s. 6d., Wm. Goddard 6 for 10s., Nicolas Stuwell 8 for 12s., Roger de Swanwick 9 for 8s. 6d., Wm. de Wyrth 4 for 6s. 8d., Thomas de Scarclive 2 for 3s., Margeria de la Woodhouse 10 for 16s. 8d., sum 70 quarters for £5 13s. 4d.

The prices varied, probably according to the quality of the corn, from 1s. 6d. per quarter to 2s.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Courts of Quarter Sessions,**HOLDEN AT CHESTERFIELD, BAKEWELL, AND DERBY.**

It is not proposed to give anything like a connected view of the history of these ancient and useful Courts, which, now that the County Councils will relieve the magistrates of much of their hitherto ordinary labours, may perhaps, and might certainly with great advantage to the public, be more extended in their sphere of action; if not "reformed," so as to include their original jurisdiction.

The Magistrates of the county of Derby have set an excellent example to the country in their determination to publish their ancient records, and they are especially fortunate in doing so under the able editorship of the Rev. Dr. Cox. Perhaps it may not be invidious to point out how deeply the county is indebted to the late Colonel Colville, of Lullington, for bringing about this result—long his most cherished scheme—and his death before the matter was well broached is greatly to be deplored; in him, indeed, the author has lost a true friend to the present work. From the first he expressed his interest in it, and rendered able assistance in furnishing historical matter, which, had he lived, would doubtless have been much enlarged.

No attempt will be made to interfere in any way with Dr. Cox's work, or to anticipate it, and the documents here given are, in fact, of a supplementary character; they lay outside of the

county records, and are probably of an older date than any which have been preserved in the county itself. They owe their existence probably to some accident, having been found by the able chief of the Land Revenue Department, Mr. Hewlet, in his department, to which they do not properly belong, and by him transferred to the Public Record Office, where, as might be expected, they have since remained unsorted and uncared for. There would appear to be a large number of these records relating to many counties, but they have not, even, been properly divided into their separate divisions. The bundle examined for Derbyshire was found to contain many relating to other counties, from which it may be inferred that other bundles for other counties contain some relating to Derbyshire. How these documents found their way into the Land Revenue Department is unknown—possibly when the fire occurred at the old Houses of Parliament they were huddled there, for temporary safety, with many other records. It is a pity that the Record Office does not devote some of its superfluous funds to the proper care and arrangement of these interesting records, many of which belong to almost every department of the State, and some of which are very curious and valuable.

This Court of Quarter Sessions, as is well known, owes its consolidation to the great reforms of King Edward III., which were forced upon him by the increasing power of the people. Hitherto its jurisdiction had been exercised, spasmodically, by the justices itinerant or by special commissions, and partly through the great men of the county. The justices itinerant had travelled circuit—that is, through each of the separate kingdoms of the empire—from the earliest period, probably even before the advent of the Romans; and the special commissioners, the great men of a county, from whom the justices itinerant were frequently chosen, had been very recently regulated by statutes in the reign of Henry III. and Edward I. But besides their jurisdiction many Lords of Manors claimed the right of gallows in their domains, which included the trial as well as the execution of criminals; and doubtless it was in order to prevent the scandalous conduct of some of these great men, of which several instances are given in the Rolls already published, that something like a general system was established.

The statute of 34 Edward III. made provision for the appointment of magistrates in a more regular manner than had hitherto

prevailed. They were at first called Keepers of the Peace, and afterwards Justices of the Peace, so-called because their jurisdiction at first was confined chiefly to criminal matters. By the statute of 36 Ed. III., the justices were to consist of one lord, who was doubtless the chairman of the Bench, and three or four more of the most worthy of the county, who were to hold their sessions four times a year, and the name by which the Court came to be known is that which it still retains: "The Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace." The jurisdiction extended to the trying and determining of all felonies and trespasses whatsoever, with this restriction, that in cases of difficulty the magistrates were not to proceed to judgment, but in the presence of one of the justices of either Bench or of the Assize, and practically in his place one of the sergeants-at-law was appointed to preside.

Although not expressly taken away, it would seem almost to follow from the general powers of this Court that the special privileges of certain lords to erect (and use) gallows in their manors, was, if not taken away, at least suspended. As we have seen (pages 74-83), many Lords of Manors were expressly allowed these privileges so late as the 4th year of King Edward III. Thomas Chaworth, of Alfreton, as representing the great Baron Roger de Busli, claimed them from time immemorial and was allowed his claim. John Gernon the same rights at Bakewell. As this was a place of ancient demesne it was a usurpation, Roger Deincourt, at Morton, representing the Domesday Baron, the Freshvilles, at Stavely, representing Musard of Domesday, the Savages at Steynesby (Roger de Poicteau), and others at different places, but it would seem that these privileges were only allowed to the greater Barons of Domesday or their descendants, who were the very persons who would necessarily be made justices. Several of the greater abbots and ecclesiastics had the same privileges as their predecessors had at Domesday, and Anthony Bec, Dean of Lincoln, claimed to exercise them in Eyton (by Derby) Querndon, Wirksworth, Chesterfield, Wingerworth, and Ashbourn, all these places formed part of the King's ancient demesne at the time of Domesday, which must have been given, with the churches of Chesterfield and other places, to Lincoln by William Rufus. The dean seems to have had these rights, but curiously not to have exercised them. He had mercifully punished by imposing fines and not by corporal punishment (see p. 82), and so unusually merciful was he, that he did not even uphold the salutary practices of the

pillory or the ducking stool, both of which might, probably, be revived with advantage in these days.

The dean alone seems to have had the privilege of *Furcas*, in Chesterfield, Wm. Brewere only possessing the same privileges as those of Nottingham and Derby, both of which towns, whilst they had *Infangeneth*—that is, the privilege of trying thieves caught within their boundaries—were obliged to hand them over for punishment to the King's gaolers. This seems clear from John Wake's charter (p. 105); he refers (p. 106) to the summons for the trial of robbers, when the King's writ was in Court—that is, when the commission was opened—proof that the assizes were then held regularly in Chesterfield. At p. 116 it will be seen that the sheriff accounted for £14 10s. 8d., fines levied at Chesterfield assizes, and again at p. 109 Wake refers to the punishment of such robbers in the gaols of the King, but although in all probability the custom of hanging persons without any trial, excepting the informal one before the Lord of the Manor possessing the privilege, was not exercised, the right itself was not taken away. Lord Coke (3 Institute, 58) states that although "*Fossa*" was taken away, "*Furca*" still remained. *Fossa* was the privilege of putting women to death for similar offences (some of them very trivial), and this was done more decently than by hanging, by drowning them in a pool or ditch (*Fossa*).

The Quarter Sessions retained the privileges of trying all offences, even charges of murder, till the fifth year of the reign of her present Majesty, but in London at the sessions at the Old Bailey they still try the most serious offences, one of the judges of the High Court, in accordance with the provisions of the 36 Ed. III., being always included in the commission.

So fairly and admirably do the magistrates of most counties conduct their sessions, and most especially in the county of Derby, under the impartial chairmanship of Sir Thos. W. Evans, Bart., that it is greatly to be regretted that some of the old jurisdiction is not restored to them, or, at all events, that their powers are not considerably enlarged, excluding, perhaps, *Furca* and *Fossa*, but certainly including *Tumbril* and *Pillor*. A good public whipping would deter "the incorrigible rogue and vagabond" from his aimless and wicked life far more effectually than being comfortably clothed and fed at the expense of the ratepayers, a fate which cannot be regarded as anything but a relief to a half-starving man.

It appears from these rolls that the sessions always commenced

at Chesterfield, and after a couple of days were adjourned to Bakewell, and from thence some week later to Derby. It is not clear why Chesterfield had the honour of inaugurating the sessions rather than Bakewell or Derby. Both were probably places of ancient demesne, and each was the capital of a large district, and judging from the great mass of Bakewell charters, happily still existing, each must have been a place of considerable importance. It was probably from consideration for the means of transit, the road from Chesterfield to Derby being probably unknown or unsafe at that period, whilst Bakewell lay upon the great road between Manchester and Derby, which passed through Matlock, so that if they began at Bakewell they would probably have to return that way on their road back to Derby.

There is a list of the lords, knights, and esquires in the Commission of the Peace of Oyer and Terminer of the 12th November, 2 Henry VII., which is of great interest:—

The Bishop of Coventry	Ralf Langfred
Thomas, Earl of Derby	Nich. Montgomery
George, Earl of Shrewsbury	John Curson
Henry Gray of Codner, kt.	Ralf Sacheverel
Guy Fairfax, kt.	John Leek
John Vavaser	Thomas Babington
John Savage kt.	John Bradshaw
James Blount, kt.	Henry Sougham
Robert Eyre	

Thomas, Earl of Derby, whose name appears first upon this list (after the Bishop of the Diocese), was now at the height of his fame. He was advanced to the semi-Royal dignity of the Earldom of Derby by King Henry VII., within two months after he had placed the crown upon the head of the victor of Bosworth Field, and he subsequently married the aged widowed mother of the King, a position which, by courtesy, placed him at the head of the Barons of England.

It was a generous policy on the part of Henry VII. to give these high honours to Lord Stanley, for he was, in fact, one of the coheirs of the Royal Family, his mother being the widow of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and daughter of Rich. Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, thus being a lineal descendant of King Edward I. He also stood in relation of great-grandson to that King through his representation of the Princess Elizabeth

Plantagenet, his daughter, but besides his Royal descents, which made him a powerful rival to the throne, Sir Thomas Stanley possessed local claims of an indisputable character to the title of Earl of this county, which it would have been difficult to overlook, for, irrespective of the facts (which perhaps the heralds, as they have affiliated his house as an alien family, may deny), in all probability they sprang from Derbyshire soil (Stanley Park), and Lord Stanley represented the great Derbyshire Domesday Baron, Roger de Busli, through the marriage of his ancestor, Robert de Lathom, with the coheiress of Alfreton.

Amongst the session papers (P.R.O.) is one dated Hilary Term, 16 Henry VIII.

Fines levied before Henry Sacheverel, Thos. Cokayne, kts., Anthony Babington, John FitzHerbert, Esq., John Porte, Sergeant-at-Law, justices assigned at Derby :—

Rad. Bygot, late of Newbold, husb., fined for transgressions for which he was indicted, and placed himself upon the mercy of the Lord King. Bail, John Albyn, yoman, and John Crichlowe, yoman	...	...	...	...	...	...	12d.
Robt. Outram, of Chesterfield, husb., the same	...	..	...	...	...	...	12d.
John Raynshaw, of Whittington,	„	...	...	...	...	...	12d.
Rich. Hatfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	12d.
Edward Bradshaw, of Idersey, yoman, Carl Robert Wood, of Alton, yoman, and Wm. Glossop, of Wirksworth, yoman	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.0
Alice, his wife, and Robert, his son, for the same	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.0
Wm. Southe, lately of Okeley in com. Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.0
Bail Arthur Lathbury, yoman, Wm. Terry, husb., John Mynour, of same place, same bail	...	...	...	...	...	...	40d.
Roger Sheppard	...	...	...	...	...	...	20d.

It must not be supposed that these convictions necessarily were for crimes. Every kind of trespass was triable at these sessions, and in those tyrannical times very slight matters became trespasses against the King. Henry, at this time, was in bad odour with his subjects; the great subsidy of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of his reign had caused much discontent, and Wolsey had now obtained powers from the Pope to suppress the minor monasteries, not for the purpose of putting the money into the King's coffers, but for the augmentation of colleges. At that period the idea of seizing the lands and goods of the Church for secular purposes was not dreamt of; but there can be little doubt that the lesson learnt by Wolsey

was not forgotten by his instrument, Cromwell, and when Henry had broken with Rome, on account of his divorce, it was put into force in a terrible spirit of revenge for the opposition of the Pope to the King's infamous matrimonial schemes.

Wolsey's conduct in 1525 is thus described by Hall (f. 137):—

"The cardinal suddenly entered by his commissioners into the said houses and put out the religious, and took all their goods and moveables, and scarcely gave to the poor wretches anything except it were to the heads of the house, and then he caused the escheator to sit and find the house void as relinquished, and found the King founder where other men were founders, and with these lands withall he endowed his colleges."

It will be noticed that amongst the judges was one John Porte, sergeant-at-law. At this period, and long previously, the judges itinerant, as well as the judges of the High Courts, were selected from the body of the sergeants, sometimes for a single commission, and who then returned to the practise of the law. As before noticed, it was necessary when any case of difficulty arose to call in the assistance of one of the judges, who would probably be represented by a sergeant. And no doubt upon this occasion some questions of difficulty arose. Possibly it was in respect to these very fines, but more probably in respect of the criminal business, the record of which is lost.

What a valuable lesson might be learnt from a study of these records. The time of the judges, to the utter detriment of business, is now frittered away by wholly unnecessary attendances at Assizes in the country. Very recently they travelled four times a year, and now no less than three, during which the proper business of their courts is at a standstill. Our ancestors were wiser in their generation. In the superlative wisdom of the present day a judge need no longer be a sergeant learned in the law, but possibly a mere politician or carpet bagger; and, in their hatred of learning, the reformers of these days have actually conspired to destroy the order of sergeants (which is as much a part of the constitution as the Houses of Parliament) by refusing to appoint fresh men in the place of those dying or declining business, and the present generation will probably see the extinction of this learned and venerable body of men, unless, indeed—and surprises seem to be in store for us—an impeachment of the conspirators may terminate their dishonest practices. If the precedent of this roll were followed, a sergeant-at-law might save the attendance of the judges

altogether. Whilst writing, the judge is at Derby, with one prisoner before him, whose trial will cost the country and the bar a very considerable sum of money, in addition to the stoppage of the real work of the country.

St. Margaret the Virgin, 17 Henry VIII.—Fines taken before Henry Sacheverel, kt., Anthony Babington, and Roger Meyours, esq., Justices, etc., at Derby.

John Alsop of Alsop, gent., on the jury of the Free Inquest of the Wapentake of Wirksworth, was fined for not appearing before the Justices at the said day and place 12d.

Robt. Fitzherbert, gent., John Kniveton, gent., Otewell Needham, gent., John Topples of Bradbourne, Thos. Lawn of Brassington, John Lawn and Wm. Buxtones of the same, Henry Alsop of Perwick, and Jo. Woley of Ryber, for the same, each 12d.

St. Mich., 17 Henry VIII.—Before the same Justices, at Derby. Henry Ainsworth, Clerk of the Peace.

Roger Taillour of Dubridge, husbandman, for transgression confessed. Bail, Wm. Bishop of Langley, and John Fowler of Dubridge 2s.

Rich. Tailor of Utoxeter, labourer, for the like 12d.

Thos. Wennesley, gent., default of service of juror at Wirksworth; Wm. Down of Matlock, and others, the like

John Wigley of Wirksworth, for transgression. Bail, John Wigley of Wirksworth, yeoman, and Thos. Maller, shoemaker

John Rolleston, late of Ashover, gent., for the same. Bail Thos.

Rolleston, esq., and John Francis, gent. 40d.

The following for the same, John Rollston, chaplain, Thos. Bothom, Ralph Robothom, John Sedwell, John Crich, Jo. Bobington, Wm. Flynt, Henry Lowe, Rich. Flint, Jo. Bothe, Nich Hunt, Rbt. Croke, Robt. Padley, Robt. Fidler, Robt. Lowe, John Kynder.

38 *Elizth., Epiphany Rolls.—Before* John Manners, Wm. Basset, Fras. Leake, John Stanhope, Hy. Sacheverel, Wm. Kniveton of Mercaston, Fras. Fitzherbert, Justices; John Baxter, Clerk of the Peace.

Many townships were fined because their constables did not appear.

38 *Elizth., Pasc. Roll.—Same Justices.*

Fined: Thos. Creswick, late of Hackenthorp, Thos. and Geo. Ereswick. A great gap now occurs, no roll being at present found between the date of 38 Elizth. and 19 Charles II.

14 *Jany., 19 Car. II.—Sessions* of the Peace held at Chesterfield before James Chadwick, Godfrey Clark, Robert Eyre, Francis

Barker, and Robt. Aston, esqs., Justices; Thos. Ash, Clerk of the Peace.

The following were fined for default as jurymen: John Stephenson, Thos. Mosley of Yolgreve.

For transgressions: Thos. Marshall, Wm. Lascelles, Edmund Lees, Wm. Bate, George Iley, Nic. Staley, Thos. Pearson; Joan Iley, Robt. Scrop, Thos. Scrop.

21 Jany., same year by adjournment to Derby.—Before Anchitel Grey, esq., Henry Every, bart., Jo. Curzon, kt. and bt., Samuel Sleigh, kt., George Vernon, Nich. Willmot, Charles Agard, Henry Gilbert, and Robt. Harding, esqs., Justices.

Wm. Drabel and Wm. Croft, indicted and each fined 1s. 3d.

21 Mar., 20 Car. II.—At Chesterfield.

John Spateman, junr., of Roadnock, gent., and John Cotterel of Fairfield fined as jurors.

Indicted: Hugo Boam, John Greaves, John Harrison, Wm. Walker, Thos Robotham, and Wm. Booth.

7 April, adjourned to Derby.—Before same Justices as on 21 Jany., with Thos. Gresley, bt., Wm. Boothby, kt., and Simon Degge, esq.

Jurors fined: John Harding, Peter Bell of Roston, Charles Waste of Roston.

4 July, at Chesterfield.

Jurors fined: Thurston Allen, Thos. Ashbrook of Pillesley, Edmund Hayne of Thornhill, George Longden of Wormhill.

Indicted: Wm. Hollis and Thos. Walker.

21 July, adjourned to Derby.

Jurors fined: Ankano Eaton of Wirksworth, Robt. Annables of Hognaston, Thos. Mellingher of the same, Anthony Gell of Carsington, Edward Fogg of Wirksworth, Thos. Buckley of Stapenhill, Arthur Tailor of Hartishorn.

6 Oct., 20 Car. II., at Chesterfield.

Jurors fined: Godfrey Foljambe of Boythorpe, Ralf Glossop of Offerton.

In the Session of 21 Charles II., the business is not confined to criminal work, but fines were taken or levied on the transfer of land. Again, a valuable lesson might be learnt with regard to this practice. It was not till the 29th year of Charles the Second that contracts regarding land to be binding were to be put into

writing, and it was reserved for the folly of the reign of Queen Victoria to declare that a deed is essential. Prior to that period, although charters were used, land could be transferred by livery of seizen, or by fine, in the County Court, that is, a fictitious suit was brought which terminated in a concord by which all parties were bound, and this, because it put an end to litigation, was called a fine. This system, which was not attended by any expense, did not suit the lawyers, who preferred to convey land by a deed, with the privilege of an action, to put it into force if the parties disputed it. A fine could not be disputed, because it was the termination of an action. The Act of Charles the Second was designed to prevent frauds and secret transactions; the Act of 8 and 9 Victoria was contrived to make them.

The Lord Chancellor at the present moment is trying to pass a most cumbersome and expensive Act of Parliament to secure by a very circuitous mode of action the advantages of the fine. If the Legislature would but revert to the old practice of levying fines at Quarter Sessions and the County Courts, the owners of land would reap the benefit of it.

The first name here given is that of the purchaser, the second that of the vendor, and the third the name of the parish or township in which the land lay. As these records are little known and difficult, from want of arrangement, to find, the whole of the fines recorded are here abstracted.

NAME OF PURCHASER	NAME OF VENDOR	PARISH
<i>Pas., 21 Car. II.</i>		
Samuel Swan	Wm. Platts	Chelmorton
Robert Willmot	John Pegg	Osmaston
Thos. Godbehere	Rich. Buxton	Kirk-Irton
Nich. Stones	Robt. Wade	Norton
Chas. Lingard	Robt. Gebb	Chapel of Frith
Thos. Cooper	Rd. Hodgkinson	Ashover
Isaac Briddon	Rich. Hawley	Brassington
Stephen Barber	Adam Fox	Folow & Eyum
Adam Bagshaw	Rob. Needham	Wormhill
Gilbert Heathcot	George Calton	{ Brampton & Wad-
Peter Riggott	Jeremiah Martyn	shelf
Robt. Turner	John Lord Freshville	{ Brampton
		Stavely
		{ Hartington
Hugo Bateman	Wm. Harding	{ Heathcote
		{ Bigging

NAME OF PURCHASER	NAME OF VENDOR	PARISH
Thos. Burley	Thos. Marshall	Hathersage
Wm. Williamson	Wm. Ives	Derby
Roger Newton	Rowland Newton	Duffield & Stanley
Thos. Marshall	James Lane	Killamark
John Froggat	John Williamson	Hathersage
Robt. Dakyn	Anthony Ottershaw	Breadston
John Tayler	Thos. Parker	Langley Meynil
Joseph Woodhouse	Chas. Cotton	Bentley
Wm. Harris	Thos. Roberts	Osmaston
Rd. Marshall	Thomas Holden	Coton
Rowland Okeover	Jona Trott	Mapelton
John Bonsal	Wm. Brightman	Long Eaton
Frances Kempe, Wo.	Rich. Hole	Ashover & Milton
Robt. Bennett	Elzth. Clay	Newbold
Jas. Webster	Eliz. North	{ Chesterfield, Mags- worth, Swathwick, & Newbold
Gilbert Clark	Jane Clagett, Wo.	Heanor & Langley
Paul Jenkinson	Maria Hodkinson	Walton & Buihorpe
Saml. Goodwyn	Thos. Meller	{ Newton Coldbrook & Milhay
Rich. Rist	Thos. Stubbing	Kniveton & Oscoate
George Hewitt	Henry Hobson	Bridgeton
Thos. Gladwyn	Wm. Cooper	{ Somerlee Dronfield Wingerworth & Apknol
Maria Smedly	Sampson Higgs	Hilton Merston
Anthony Parker	John Woodward	Dronfield
Thos. Johnson	Anthy. Perton	Brimington
John Lee	Thos. Hok	Barlbro
Nic. Warrington	Edmd. Bradbury	Werselbear
Benj. Parker		Haselwood
John Eyre	George Ashton	Hope
Nathl. Horne	Benj. Archer	Snelston

20th Mar., 21 Car. II. Before Thomas Brome, sergt.-at-law.

Robert Haywood	Nic Ball	Kniveton
Jas. Welles	German Buxton	Wynfield & Kirk Ireton

The 21 and 22 Car. II.

Sir Hy. Every	Wm. Fitzherbert	Tissington
Wm. Hewson	Wm. Goodwyn	Osmaston
Fras. Fletcher	Wm. Horne	Rossington & Norbury
Thos. Hunter	Mich. Eyre	Swanwych
Fras. Jerrom	Wm. Kniveton	Muggington
Alex. Stanhope	Saml. Houldin	Astnit
Henry Balguy, junr.	Joseph Eyre	Rutherndrich
Robt. Hope	Luca Hope	Draycott
Mabel Maynil	John Large	Willington & Repington

NAME OF PURCHASER	NAME OF VENDOR	PARISH
<i>Pasc., same year.</i>		
Wm. Ramsor	Wm. Morley	Coton
Wm. Toone	Rd. Coalton	Walton sup Trent
Ralf Bernton	Sir Hy. Every	Eggington
Rich. Bath	Thos. Gresley	Linton, &c.
Robt. Flint	Thos. Webster	Ashover, &c.
Wm. Beansley	Jas. Wright	Sherland
Wm. Greaves	Jo Burston	Bakewell & Buxton
Hy. Goodeve	Saul Roper	Heanor
Jo. Chappell	George Adams	Matlock
Jos. Hill	Rad Wilde	Tideswell
Harper Clic	Fras. Morley	Hollington
Eleanor Windoe als } Warmer, Wo. }	Edward Vicars	{ Subton & Thurwes- ton
Arthur Tailor	Wm. Spencer	Hartshorne
Alexr. Stanhope	John Bradshaw	Mackney

There are papers for the Sessions held the 16th Mar. and 10th Jan., 22 Car. II., at Chesterfield, the last before Robert Eyre, Francis Barker, and Robt. Ashton, Custodians of the Peace and Justices of the King. Again, upon the 2nd May, 23 Car. II., which were adjourned to Bakewell on the 4th May and afterwards at Derby, where only the same kind of business as in the first rolls was taken. Again, at Chesterfield on the 11th July, adjourned to Bakewell the 13th July, when the following were fined: Anthony Stafford of Shaw, Nich. Smyth of Chapel, Humph. Marshall of Colmester, John Tim of Loshill, John Hall of Booshill, Rd. Torne of Castleton, Thos. Birking of Litton.

Adjourned at Derby the 18th July. Again, at Chesterfield the 3rd Oct., Francis Stephenson of Unston was fined, with Fras. Farnsworth of Northedge at Bakewell on the 5th.

23 Charles II., at Derby.

Fine: Thomas Bagshaw concord with Henry Bagshaw, gentleman, land in Hordelow and Hartingdon.

Robert Marple of Barlbro mentioned.

Wm. Capps, chief constable of High Peak.

Godfrey Webster and Thomas Eyre, land in Newbold.

John Morwood, gentleman, and Robert Rollinson, Norton.

Robt. Bagshaw of Milnehouses.

James Carrington of Bugsworth and of Chimley houses.

John Bagshaw of Wadshelf.

Thomas Gladwin, junr., concord with Edw. Bradburn.

Rich. Middleton and Edward Godcall, land in Bowdon, Middle Call-white and Hamlet of Tideswell.

Wm. Montgomery.

There are Rolls for Hilary, Easter, and Midsummer Sessions for the 24th Car. II.

In the January Sessions 25 Charles II. there are clear traces that some of the fines at least were for religious offences. This time it was the dissenters who suffered.

John Holmes and divers others fined under the Act for suppressing seditious conventicles £10. Nicolas Swift was also fined by Godfrey Clark, deceased, and then by Sir John Gell.

Amongst those fined and convicted (offence not given) was John Bagshaw 20s., Elizeus Cotes do., Hope Bagshaw do., and the following were also indicted and fined:—Rich. Lee, Thos. Bramal, Fras. Bramall, Thos. Beastall, Thos. Swyndall, Maria wife of Thos. Hind, Jas. Yates, Anthony Copestakes, Thos. Tompkinson, John Gadsby, Wm. Doe, Thos. Gladwyn, Anna Richardson, George Atkins.

Times, indeed, are changed; instead of prosecuting these good people for worshipping God according to their own fashion (their betters having deprived them of their original church), we now call them our dear dissenting brethren.

At Derby on the 8th April.—Wm. Fowle, senr., John Fowle, Maria Fowle, Peter Glossop, senr., John Glossop, Wm. Clark, Wm. Fynney, and Bartho. Fretwell were fined, and on the 7th Oct. at Derby Samuel Charles was fined £14 under the Conventicles Act with Anthony Wigley.

4 Jany., 30 Car. II., at Chesterfield.—Before Thomas Gladwyn and other Justices, and by adjournment 20 Jan. at Derby.

Paul Webster of Chesterfield mentioned.

29 April, at Derby.

John Formery of Tansley, smelter, fined for following the hare without license. Thomas Hopkin of Derby, feltmaker, for keeping a greyhound ditto.

7 Oct., Derby.

Wm. Marples of Barlborough, gentleman, bail for Sarah Coswell of Barlborough, Henry Moore of Breadsal.

Jan., 21 Car. II., Sessions at Chesterfield.

Edward Marples of Clown bail for Robt. Thornley of Clown. John Adderly, Clerk of the Peace.

11 *Jan., 2 Jas. II., Derby.*

22 *July, Bakewell.*

Robt. Jenkinson of Clifton, yeoman, Henry Gregory of Bakewell, and Thomas Middleton of Broadway mentioned.

On the 10th Jan., 4 James II., at Derby.—Before Henry Hunloke and Henry Every, bts., Simon Degg, kt., Wm. Boothby, kt. and bt., Wm. Fitzherbert, Robt. Wilmot, John Stanhope, Henry Kendale, John Every, Arthur Warren, Thos. Eyre, John Lowe, and Thos. Gladwyn, Justices. John Adderly, Clerk of the Peace.

The following were fined for not appearing upon their recognizances; Rich. Sellors of Tadington, John and Rich. of the same £40, Anthony Flint £20, Elzth. Williamson of Belper £10, Ralf Allen of Belper £5.

On the 1st of Sept. the same Justices sat with John Moorwood and John Spakement.

Henry Street the elder, of Belper, yeoman, was fined for keeping a dog called in English a greyhound without qualifying according to the Statute, 4d. Henry Street, junr., for the same.

On the 4th July at Bakewell were the following fines, presumably for religious offences; those fined for assaults or similar cases are especially mentioned; the only offence here given is for not appearing to their bail: Thos. Boyde of Durham, brazier, £40, John Stephenson of Audley, John Duffield of Madeley, Wm. Wood of Ashton bail for Hannah Orme, Robt. Allen of Lea, Wm. Dorman and Robt. Swindel of Weston super Trent, and Wm. Armfeild of Breadsall.

12 *Jan., 3 Will. and Mary, Derby.*

Fines: Samuel Oxley, John Wragg.

10 *Wm. III.* John Adderly Clerk of the Peace.

Fined: Ralf Bowden of White Hamfeld, John Pym of Breadsall £40, John Ward of Repton £40, John Bladon bail £20, John Welsh bail £20, John Fox of Newton, Wm. Birking of Belper.

4 *Oct., 10 Wm. III., Chesterfield.*

Rich. Tailor of Washington fined.

4 *Jan., 5 Ann., at Derby.*

5 *July, do.* George Greaves of Beghton failed to appear on recognizance, 20s. Jonathan Stone of Aldescre.

7 *Oct., 6 Ann., Chesterfield.*

Gilbert Heathcote of Cutthorpe, doctor in medicine, was fined £10 for contemptuously disturbing Christopher Collis, clerk in the parish church of Dronfield, during the sermon, and whilst he was doing his office.

Wm. Burdon of Dronfield, cordwainer, the like.

George Lomas of Chapel le Frith, and Margaret his wife and John his son fined for assault.

Maria wife of George Greaves of Beighton.

7 Oct., 11 *Ann.* (Defender of the Faith, etc.).

Before James Cavendish, Michael Burton, Henry Kayes, Thomas Bagshaw, Henry Gilbert, Thomas Stones, Charles Greaves, George Sibbell; Joseph Hervie, Clerk of the Peace. John Morton of South Wingfield fined £20, John Ladow his bail.

John Hope, gentleman, constable of Etwall.

3 Oct., 8 *George I.* General Quarter Sessions at Chesterfield.

Before John Fitzherbert, Brook Boothby, Thos. Stones, Charles Greaves, Robt. Wilmot, jun., de Osmanston, Robt. Wilmot of Duffield, and Henry Eyre, esqs., Justices; Joseph Hayne, Clerk of the Peace; Rich. Bagshaw, Sheriff.

George Wood of Crich fined.

17 Jan. *adjourned to Derby*.—Henry Hunter of Heage, yeoman.

5 Oct., 12 *George I.*, *Derby*.

Before the Rev. Michael Hutchinson, Robt. Wilmot mentioned, Wm. Storer of Ashley, Wm. Fletcher of Hartington, Edward Swan do., Thos. Buxton of Bradburn, Saml. Roberts of Volgreve, Thos. Furney of Ashford, Jo. Goodwyn of Cowdale, Ed. Dakeyne of Fairford, John Morley of Brailsford, Wm. Stear of Duffield, Saml. Goodwyn of Sherland, Joseph Fogg of Hartington, Wm. Buxton of Heathcote.

CHAPTER XIV.

The Parish Church of Chesterfield.

Dr. Charles J. Cox, in his "Derbyshire Churches," has written so ably and fully in description of this beautiful building—beautiful in every respect except in regard to its unsightly and meaningless spire—that it would be an unnecessary work to attempt to travel over the same ground, if, indeed, such an essay would be consistent with the idea of this work; but there is one subject connected with its history which cannot be overlooked, though it is a sad one. The piety and devotion of the early inhabitants of Chesterfield—of the men of whose existence we should be ignorant but for these records and those which they attested—supplied the wants of the poorer people, giving them facilities for education and enlightenment which they have sadly needed since the so-called Reformation swept away the means which had been collected and nursed with pious care through the generosity of their ancestors.

In this great church were established several chantries and guilds, institutions which were to the inhabitants of the towns what the great abbeys and priories scattered throughout the country were to the dwellers around them. As it has been written of the study of the liberal sciences, these institutions, if they did no more, softened the manners of the common people, and perhaps of those above them in the social scale, nor suffered them to be brutal. They were preserved carefully until the tide of the revo-

lution inaugurated by King Henry VIII. swept them away, and with them all the practical charity, the spiritual guidance, and the more than paternal help which for many centuries had been their chief aim and glory to dispense. As the following records will show, they were built up and founded by degrees, and they represented the combined opinion in favour of such institutions of many generations; to the descendants of their founders this account must be of especial interest. What property was held at the time of the Reformation we have no accounts; probably in very shame these records have been destroyed, and we only know the names of the favoured few who were allowed to spoil what had been given by the pious many for the good of so many of their fellows. The farms, some in Warwickshire and other distant places, were shared between Lord Clinton and the Earl of Shrewsbury, and Messrs. Place and Spakeman; one guild was seized by E. Eglionby, the property of the guild of St. Mary and the Holy Cross between Eglionby and Higford. St. Michael's Chantry fell into the hands of one Venables. What these men had done to deserve the enjoyment of the fruits of the noble self-denial and generous charity of generations of Chesterfield worthies it is difficult to conceive; but it would seem that the great vortex which the sacrilegious spirit of the age had created must necessarily engulf whatever piety had consecrated to the use of man.

Those who would study this curious problem should read the magnificent work of Francis Gasquet, "Henry VIII. and the English Monasteries." For the first time since 350 years has the full truth been uttered, and we know from his labours what it was that Henry VIII. reformed and how he effected his reformation. It is an immense subject, and the small contribution towards it which the history of Chesterfield Church teaches us is but a trifle compared to the gigantic Revolution which was at work all over the country. We can well imagine what the influences were which emanated from the centre around which these guilds and chantries clustered, and we see from the details already given from the Corporation books to what an utter state of degradation the citizens of Chesterfield had fallen until the reforms of the present century helped to upraise them—a degradation which is apparent in the contrast of the account of the Corporation feasts with the work which must have resulted from these early institutions. The following account of them is preserved in the Public Record Office. It is an official memorandum which preceded the

spoliation of the period, written, it may be sure, in no particularly friendly spirit, but in the main it is truthful:—

The Chantry at the Altar of the Holy Cross founded by Hugh Draper to syng morowe masse and other divyne service cvj^s viii^d oute of the reveueux of the late Monastery of Beachyff Will Kyng Chantry Priest paid by the Receyver of the Corte of Augmentacyons Chalys etc founde by the Towne att their costs

The Gylde Or Blessyd Lady and the Holy Cross founded by Jo Mannyfield & other to fynde priests to say and celebrate masse and other divyne service & to pray for the soul of K Rycharde who granted his house for the corporation thereof also for help and mynstracyons of all manner of sacraments & sacramentales within the parishe & other charytable dedes, for the parysh is verye large beyng therein a great cure to the number of "M" "M" people and is divided into manye hamletts & villages distaunte some iii myles or more, so that the Vycar and his parish priest in the time of Lent & Easter & some other tymes cannot suffice to the mynstracon of behoffeful matters The Dean of Lincoln being persan and hath the most parte of the profit of the Parrisshe xvth x^s clere xxxiiith vii^s xi^d besyds iiiijth xviii^s xi^d in rents resolute xxvi^s viii^d for the baylyffes fee xliii^s for fynding of yerlye obyts and moneye for reparacons of the tenements & cotages & fyndyng of breade wyne & ware for the mynstracon of Sir Rd Newbold Sir Wm Bagg Sir Rich Bonsall Sir Wm Hethecote & Sir Rich Whiteworth stypendiary Priests everye of them hathe a mancyon prised at iii^s iii^d a pece Stock ix^l xi^s xi^d

The Chauntrye of S Michaell founded by Roger Chesterfield for ii priests to syng at the Altar of St Michael to mayntain God's service and to pray etc by foundation xxiiii Novr AD m iiijc iiij^o xi^l vii^d clere xiiij^l v^s x^d with viiith receyved of the reveueux of the late Monastery of Thurgarton by virtue of a decre oute of the Corte of Augmentacons dyryng the Incumbents lyffes and viii^s employed upon obyts Phili Durant & Rych Hil (who is absent) Chantrye Priests It hath a macion house prised at 5^s by yere Stocks xvi^s iii^d a chalyse the Vycar there had in custodye and run away with it ii yeres past

There hath been an hospytal called St Leonards granted by K Henry VII to Sir Jo Blythe clerk for term of hys lyffe by letters patent 25 Aug in xxxiii yere of his reign by virtue of an Act of Parliament Margaret late Countess of Salisburie toke it from Jo Blythe by the spice of xxiii years paste and dyd grant the Lordship in exchange to George late Erle of Saloppe so Franceysse now Erle of Saloppe is in possession of the hospital.

The Countess of Salisbury here referred to was that unfortunate lady who was beheaded under such terrible circumstances by King Henry VIII.

The following charters relate to these guilds :

In 34 Edward III.

John de Whittington, Alderman of the Guild of the Blessed Mary of Chesterfield and confrere of the same, devised a messuage in Chesterfield to Wm. Aleyn (Foljambe Chs.).

1 Hy. IV., after the feast of St. Peter (Cathedra).

Lease between the Aldermen of the Guild of the Glorious Virgin Mary of Chesterfield and John Marescal and Marguerete his wife of a messuage in Glumangate near the tenements of Hugo Draper and John Bate (Foljambe Charter).

In the Cartulary of Beauchief are several entries relating to Chesterfield.

Sir Rich. Oxley, formerly Priest of the Guild of the Holy Cross of Chesterfield, is mentioned, so is Wm. Bungay of Chesterfield, Wm. fil Thomas, John le Mazon and Cecilia his wife, Alan de Chesterfield was a Canon of Beauchief Abbey, Priest and professed brother, Thos. de Chesterfield and Helemonde wife of Osbert of Chesterfield are mentioned in the obituary.

Sir Roger de Chesterfield gave the Abbey a new vestment of green colour embroidered with gold and a hundred silver shillings, for whom a full service was to be said in the Convent with middle commendation.

The following records are taken from the Guild Certificates now in the Public Record Office :—

CERTIFICATE of the Alderman and Bretheren of the GUILD OF THE BLESSED MARY, THE VIRGIN, OF ST. MICHAELS CHESTERFIELD, of their constitutions and forms, dated 1318, to observe the obit of the Alderman and of Hugo de Peck each year.

Wm. fil Hy. de Chesterfield gave for sustaining the mass of the Blessed Mary in the church of All Saints 4d., rent paid by Jas. de Chesterfield Pelleptor for land near the road leading to the Hospital of St. Leonards which Richard Porter held.

Hugo fil John ——— gave 18d., rent paid by Alice de Litton which Henry de Manfield then held.

Roger fil Rich. le Palmer, a toft which lay in Holywel-gayt.

Wm. de Locker of Chesterfield, a rent for land which the heirs of John Locker held.

Wm. de Aylwaston Cap gave 12d. of the mess which Daniel de Brampton formerly held and the mess which Robert Cook held in fee of the demise of John Princepisse Wale.

The Lord John de Lychfield gave a holme under the garden of the Lepers of Chesterfield called Ballocholm and 1a. near the mill of the Bishop which Thos. de Derton held.

Robt. fil Hugo de Walton 3s., rent received for a mess in the Weekday Market which Rich. Baret held.

Galf de Halwell gave 2d. at Aspedalecliff and land in Halcock meadow; the same Galf and Susan his wife gave land near Brun le Clut and Nic Ball and place of John de Bucton and Elizth. his wife, widow of Nicholas Elnton.

Wm. fil Roger le Neuton gave $\frac{1}{2}$ mess in Soutergate near the mess of Galf (Gesetnes?) which John Goule held.

Wm. fil Walter de Clareburgh gave land near Galf Javen of Boythorpe.

Rad fil Robert de Yrland gave land near Robt. Bayston which Rich. Coup Cap and John Hunt and Emma his wife then held.

Hy. de Chesterfield Clic a ten in the new market, paying annually to the heirs of John Leek 2d. which Hugo Port then held, and an acre of land in Saltergate which Henry Ball then held, and a meadow in Boythorpe which formerly Adam de Albr of Chesterfield under Nedderhill, near land formerly of Galf de Betton and John Dand, and 1a. near John Brimmington and Galf de Hulm which John Hanson and Wm. Lorimer held.

Hugo *Caps* (dict le Coup) a rent of 12d. received for toft formerly held by Robt. de Boythorpe in Chesterfield and $\frac{1}{2}$ toft which John Munger held.

Stephen of *Chesterfield*, son of Stephen formerly Rector of Chesterfield, gave to God and to the altar upon which is celebrated the mass of the Blessed Virgin a rent of 12d. for toft formerly held by Serlo Tinctor, formerly held of Matilde Brito his mother, in Chesterfield.

Hugo de *Lynacre* gave a rent of 12d. received from Galf de Holms.

John *Arcwright* of Chesterfield, 2 shops formerly Thos. Gerard, in the New Market near the shop of Galf de Holm and Roger de Mannfield, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. in Boythorpe near Henry Clic of Chesterfield and Rich. Marescal of Boythorpe which John Hanson and Robt. de les Asshes held. (The original charter is still amongst the records of Fras. Foljambe, Esq., at Osberton; it is attested by John de Brimington, Wm. fil Thomas, Philip le Lenne, Hugo de Newbolt, Rich. fil Heris, Henry Clic the younger.)

Wm. fil Gilbert de Catclive land in Saltgate near lands which Hugo de Peck formerly held and grange of John fil Emma, and which the heirs of Michael de Hatesage were accustomed to hold of the Gilde.

Susanna fil Roger Alsis of Chesterfield released her rights in a messe near messes of Thos. Gilcarman and Roger de Tamworth which John de Rygby held.

Thomas fil Ralf de Brampton gave 25d. rent received of Matilde, widow of Robert Cleric of Chesterfield, for land held of him in Whyting-

holmes in Brampton, and of 10d. rent paid by John de Whyting and 5d. for rent of John fil Galfy Carrettarii of Chesterfield, near the land of the Templars which Thos. Durant then held.

Adam de *Tatenhill* in Chesterfield, 1a. in Boythorpe near land of Nic. de Thorpe and land formerly of Hugo de Colyngham.

Peter fil Thomas de Edensor of Dronfield gave 12d. land near more of Wytington and Dunston which John de Stafford and his wife held, and rent of Galf de Hallewell, Wm. fil John le Keu? and John fil Wm. de Peck.

Wm. fil Gilbert de Catclive, land held of Walter de Lynacre in Brampton upon the moor flat and other land near the bridge of Smale, and 1a. near the road to Baldwynscross and John de Mansfield held it.

CERTIFICATE of the Alderman and bretheren of the GILDE OF THE BLESSED MARY THE VIRGIN OF CHESTERFIELD of all their lands, tenements, rents and possessions from the time of King Edward fil King Henry.

Richard fil *Gilbert* of Chesterfield, cap, gave to Henry de Mannfield and others a messe and curtilage, etc., in Southgate in Chesterfield which Roger de Bancwell holds of the said feoffees.

Alan *Holenheved* of Chesterfield gave to Robert Durant of Chesterfield and others 2 tenements and $\frac{1}{2}$ a. of land in Southgate in Chesterfield of the fee of Dronfield by Ryhulsec which Isabella Scot held for life, paying 4s. 6d., and John Goule and the heirs of John Bete held part.

Albreda *Gosheghe* gave to Robert Durant and Robert Lorimer a messe, etc., in Southgate which Roger de Bancwell then held.

Roger fil Adam *Newbold* gave to Robert Lorimer and Cecilia his wife in special tail two messuages lying in the Wykeday market, one place of land which Gervase Clericus gave to Richard de Tapton, and 3a. at Horthorn in campo de Tapton, reversion to Robert Durant and his heirs, which Roger Pecco now holds, he also gave a messuage near Rich. de Dalby's.

Wm. de *Hyde* gave to Henry de Mannfield a messuage in the New Market in Chesterfield near Ade Picard's and John Dunston's which Emma wife of John de Berton held.

Robt. de *Hulme* gave to Robt. Durant 14s. rent which Henry de Hinkersell, Will Port, Will de Plumlay and John fil Galfry Wegh paid to him for tenements in Chesterfield.

Roger *Laghes* gave to John fil Robert Alkoc of Chesterfield in tail 3 mess and 1 selda in Chesterfield, one of which was in the New Market, formerly held by Robert Felleson, another which Edmund Savage formerly held, and another which Wm. Walsh formerly held in a place called Soutraw in the New Market, near the shops of Robert de Hampton and Hugo Port, reversion to Thos. Durant, which premises are now held by Robert Houghton, John Barbour, John Brown, and John Walsh.

John *Whittington* gave to Thomas Durant a tenement in the New Market formerly John Goule's, near Thomas Durant and Robt. le Breton, which the heirs of Wm. Shepherd held.

Henry *Mansfield* of Chesterfield gave to Robt. Durant a messuage in Saltgate, near Marie de Newbold's and John fil Adam de Newbold, which John Sudbury then held.

Alice Wo. of Robt. le *Gardiner* of Walton gave to Wm. Lorymer Cap a messuage in Chesterfield by Henry fil Philip's and the Dean of Lincoln which Wm. Roper then held.

Ricus de *Thomworth* of Chesterfield gave to John Dunston a messe in Glemmanlane near tenements of John Leker and Philip called Bayly which John Marshall then held.

Thomas de *Drayton*, Vicar of Chesterfield, Wm. de Bekton, gave to Robt. Durant a tenement near those of Adam de Tatevyl and one formerly Robt. de Barley's, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ a. land in the field of Chesterfield upon Halywelcroft and Kerkelands which Robt. del Assh and Robt. Wilene then held.

John *Whytyngton* of Chesterfield gave to Wm. Lorimer 2a. of land in the fee of Chesterfield in the place called Behindhand which Rich. de Kilington and Rich. Port then held.

Will *Lorimer* of Chesterfield gave to John Newbold 8d. rent paid by Ralf Tincter in new place (foro).

John *Mansfield* of Chesterfield gave to Robt. Hampton and Henry le Heyer 10d. rent received of the heirs of Will Lorimer, 6d. for $9\frac{1}{2}$ a. in Brokhill received from Isabella Clerk.

Matilde fil Roger (dict) *Clerk* gave to John fil Adam de Newbold 1a. in the field of Newbold lying upon Brokhill which she had of the gift of Isabella her grandmother (avie), Wo. of Robt. Clerk, which Rich. de Ash held.

Margaret Wo. Will de *Thomworth* of Chesterfield gave to Robt. Durant 6d. annual rent received from Robt. de Glapwell and his heirs for tenement in Cotholme in the fee of Brampton.

Roger de Mannfield gave to Henry Bate of Thathwayte 3a. land in the field and fee of Brampton. Thomas Berton held 2 acres.

Robt. fil Regl. le *White* of Brampton gave to John fil Adam de Newbold and Robt. de Hampton 2s. 6d. rent in Brampton received from Thos. Atyewell of Brampton.

Thos. *Clay* of Brampton gave to John de Newbold and John de Whittington 5a. lying in Halfield and Catulyn in Brampton which Wm. Clay held.

Hugo de la *Hay* de Brampton gave to Robt. Durant all the land which was Wm. fil Ramulf de la Schaygh in Brampton which Roger Cut formerly held.

John at the *Well* of Brampton living in Chesterfield gave to John fil

Roger at the Well junior the lands in Brampton which descended to him from Richard his father in tail for default of issue to Thos. Durant.

Margaret fil Roger *Bate* of Newbold living in Chesterfield gave to John fil John Bond 3a. of land in Newbold near the lands of Simon fil John of Newbold which Wm. Bate held.

Edmund *Savage* gave to John de Mannfield and others 4d. rent received from Roger Cut in Brampton, 3s. from Alexander de Bradshaw, 3s. from Alan the Miller, and 6s. paid by Roger de Birlay and John.

Maria Wo. of Robert de *Aptoft* of Barley gave to Robt. Durant 6s. rent in Dronfield and Barley received from Alan fil Margery de Barley 2s. from Robt. del Hill, and 4s. from John del Hill.

John fil John *Bond* gave to John de Manfield 6a. land in Boythorpe which Roger de Bancwell and Thos. de Berton held.

Isabella Wo. Robert *Clerk* of Chesterfield gave to Robt. Durant 1a. at Westondelf, in the field of Boythorpe, which the heirs of Manfield held.

Isabella, Widow of Henry de *Manfield* of Chesterfield, gave to Robt. Durant a toft and two holmes, called Goseholm and Whitbriggholm, in Boythorpe which Henry de Manfield and Robert his brother held for life.

Matilde fil Wm. del *Schagh* of Brampton gave to Robt. Durant half an acre in the Lound mead of Brampton which Hugo Drap and Wm. Riggewaye held.

Roger fil Ranulf de *Holywellgate* of Chesterfield gave to John Manfield 5a. in Long flatte of Newbold which John de Skegby held.

Roger *Bete* and Hugo de Shefeld cap gave to John de Mannfield a mess in Southgate which Adam le Note formerly held and which Agnes le Note held for her life.

Roger le *Barker* of Chesterfield gave to Robt. Durant 3 places in Chesterfield and Tapton, one at Hallywellcroft at the Two crosse, and one at Kirklands, and one at Coldecliff.

Roger fil Adam de *Newbold* of Chesterfield gave Robert Durant, Vicar of Chesterfield, a mess in the New Market in Chesterfield near land of Philip de Beleghe and Margt. his wife, land in Newbold called Boywell which John fil Emma de Chesterfield formerly held, and which Emma widow of Roger de Holbrok and Rd. Baret held.

Roger *Bete* of Chesterfield gave to Thos. Durant 7a. in Newbold near lands of Matilde fil Roger the Clerk, Rich. Suffyn and John Hinkersel and Thos. de Berton held.

Cecelia Wo. Wm. Durant of Newark gave to John Wytinton a mess in Saltergate near land of Rich. Thumpworth and Nich. Leker, and which Rich. de Blyth held.

John de la Frith de Brampton gave to Robert Durant a tenement in Chesterfield near Wm. Bloman's Adam fil Hugo de Newbold and John de Dygby.

Robt. de *Draiton*, Vicar of Chesterfield, gave to Robt. Durant 2s. rent in Bocharde near tenements of John Barker of Chesterfield and Roger Maug.

Roger fil Adam de Tapton gave to Robt. Durant 1a. of the fee of Brampton in le Bemty's and $\frac{1}{2}$ curtilege in Byhyndhand near Wm. Hickam's, which Rich. Baret held.

John le *Palmer* of Chesterfield and Elzth. his wife gave to Robt. Durant 6a., 8 selions of arable land and 1 place of meadow in Brymington which Robt. Crowe held.

Wm. de *Plumley* gave to John Manfield 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. in le Hays in Newbold and a croft lying under Halewell in the fee of Chesterfield near Thomas Durant's croft, which Roger Dandson and Thos. Durant held.

John fil John le *Barker* of Chesterfield gave to Robt. de Hampton and Henry de Mansfield a tenement in Bakewell.

Matilde Wo. of Roger *Dandyson* of Chesterfield gave to Richard of Chesterfield, Clerk, a holme called le Vynerholm in Chesterfield, and 3 selions of meadow in Halywell croft, near land of Wm. de Plumlay, which the Lord Ralf de Freshville and Thos. Durant held.

Wm. le *Cosin* of Thewirsalt gave to Robt. Durant and John Mansfield 2 places of land in Newbold which he had of the grant of John fil Rich. de Newbold, and which John Sabynson held.

GILDE DE ST. CRUCIS OF CHESTERFIELD.

A.D. 1312. Thos. de Starclif dwelling in Chesterfield land in Chesterfield held by Edith de Bailey.

Rich. de Newbolt burgage in Chesterfield in the New Market, which John de Normanton held of the Burgesses.

Adam de Tapton 9d. rent in Glemangate which Robt. de Laverok held.

The Master of St. Jo. of Jerusalem gave 2 shops in the New Market which Wm. de Cotenys then held.

Hugo Mauger of Chesterfield gave to Wm. le Lorimer and Robt. fil Wm. le Carpenter 2 shops in Westrow Burcherie which Rich. Baret and Wm. del Oven then held.

Rich. le Couper $\frac{1}{2}$ a. of land in Chesterfield upon Marlethsted crofts which Wm. de Rydaway then had.

Alan de Hulme manens in Chesterfield a messe which Thomas Milner held.

Magota Wo. of Roger fil Michael of Tapton of Chesterfield granted to Robert de Birchover, Rector of Fisherton, John de Hinkershill, cap., Wm. Barley, land which was Robert's, the son of his father, and which descended to her after her brother's death.

The following rental of the farms and rents of the Gulde of the Blessed Mary of Chesterfield of the 8 Rich. II. is taken from a MS. now in the possession of Mr. Bunting, solicitor, of Chesterfield. It shows from the number of tenants and the amounts paid by them how the property of the guild was administered in order to benefit as many persons as possible :—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
John Bate paid ...	9		John Broun ...	20	
The Brethren of the Guild			Wm. Bate ...	12	
of St. Elen ...	9		The heirs of Jo. fil Sabine	20	
The Heirs of Walter de			Jo. de Normanton ...	10	6
Elmton ...	8		Emma de Holbeck ...	6	8
Robt. de Whittington ...	6	0	John del Ash ...	20	
Hawkins Bocher ...	2	2	Galf Gesling ...	18	
Thos. Durand ...	19		Ric. de Kilington ...	6	
The Abbot of Welbec ...	6		John de Sothbury ...	5	0
Robt. Coke ...	3	6	Alice de Papelwick ...	3	4
Henry Clark ...	12		Ada Chayne ...	3	4
The heirs of Robt. fil Elie	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	John Hunte ...	15	
John Mannfield ...	3		Robert Port ...	19	
Roger Pec ...	4	6	Wm. Regald ...	23	
John Barley ...	10		Robt. de Hoghton ...	6	8
John Manger ...	6		Thom. Spurior ...	5	0
The heirs of John de Dygby	12		Letitia Ball ...	5	0
Henry Bate ...	6		Robt. Crowe ...	18	
The Brethren of the Guild			John de Ashburn ...	2	0
of St. Cross ...	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	John Stubbyng ...	6	
Nich. Thacker ...	7		Nich. Hifort ...	2	7
The heirs of the Lord Jo.			Roger Mangetorp ...	12	
Hynkersell ...	2	0	Walter Covenass ...	18	
Thos. de Derton ...	5	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Will. Rygeyway ...	3	0
Beatrice Wo. of Robt. de			Rd. de Bylangton ...	6	6
Darcy ...	18		Sum ...	106	7
Rich. del Ash ...	4	7	Sum total, £7 14s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. .		
Rich. Port Vicar had 1 acre					
also 1a. laying in byhynd-					
hand ...	4	7			
The heirs of Henry Casky					
(? Gaskyn) ...	15				
Roger Dawson ...	22				
Robt. Whapcode ...	1				
Sum ...	48	4 $\frac{1}{4}$			

Tenants at will and for terms of years.			Endorsed upon the account.	s. d.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
			M that Henry Bate of Duck-		
Robert Brigg	...	2 0	manton received for that		
Rich. de Blythe	...	4 6	term	20	20
Rich. Baret	...	6 6	that is to say of		
The heirs of Jo. Edule	...	3 5	Jo. de Normanton	10	6
Alic. Croward	...	5 0	John de Skegby	6	8
Wm. Tailhour	...	2 6	Robt. de Ashes	3	4
Robt. del Ash	...	3 4	p Dno Wm. Ingram	11	
Robt. de Calale	...	2 7	Selina Ball	5	
John de Brimington	...	16			
Wm. Roper	...	3 6	Sum	21	8
John Marescal	...	3 4	Henry Robert de Yettle-		
John Walsh	...	2 3	work received from Jo. fil		
			Sabine	20	
			Total	23	4

The following document is almost comical in its utter baseness. The lands of the Church had vanished, squandered amongst generally a spendthrift nobility, who were thus bribed to keep the people down. The jewels of the churches and their shrines, the books, vestments, and movable furniture, of all kinds, had disappeared; when it was discovered by some wag that somehow the bells had been overlooked, and might be converted directly, and indirectly, into so much precious metal. The idea was followed out, and the following is an account of the commission of Dr. Legh and Mr. Cavendish for the bells of Derbyshire. The lead of the roofs of the churches was also found to be useful for military purposes, and these preparations were perhaps hastened by the grumbling amongst the poor, who found they had actually been cheated out of the value of their money by the introduction of some of this bell metal into its coinage—to such utter baseness did the King stoop in his downward career.

Mr. Cavendish, of this Commission, was no doubt the founder of the family of Chatsworth, which at that time was in the hands of the Leaches (a good old family, of knightly lineage). Mr. Cavendish at this period had no connection with this county, being then a clerk in the Court of Augmentation—a curiously-named tribunal created by Acts of the 27th Henry VIII., contrived not to augment the livings of the clergy, but to take them away, and very effectually did it perform its deadly work.

Dr. Legh was, perhaps, one of the vilest creatures employed by Cromwell, and his faults must not be attributed to his companion ; indeed, so marked was his conduct, and so intolerable, that Cromwell at times was almost afraid to employ him, and, therefore, he would doubtless associate with him in his visitations a man of better morals and of a very different character. Of Legh's character, we have a full account in Father Gasquet's great work. It seems that Legh had previously been associated with one John Ap Rice, and Cromwell obtained evidence from each to convict the other of improper conduct. Ap Rice, in his evidence, describes Legh "as a young man of intolerable elation ;" he dressed "in a most costly fashion, and browbeat and illtreated the abbots and superiors he came to visit in an overbearing and insolent fashion." Ap Rice, base as he was by his own confessions, was unwilling to endorse the charges Legh was ever ready to prefer against the monasteries, the inmates of which he treated "in his insolent and pompatique manner."

Legh was voracious in his demands for fees and bribes from the unhappy monks ; "he asketh" (writes Ap Rice) "no less than £20 as of due for every election, which, in my opinion, is too much, and above any duty that was ever taken before." Of course these demands were wholly illegal, and they were simply "perquisites"—in plain words, bribes—exactcd for Cromwell's pocket. Legh served him much in this respect. Amongst other instances, he obtained a bond from Wm. Basing on his election as prior of St. Swithin's, Winchester, for £500, the payments on account of which can be traced in Cromwell's private accounts ; and from the same prior he obtains an annuity of £20 for Cromwell and for his son Gregory after him.

Ap Rice was in utter terror lest Cromwell should inform Legh of the author of the evidence with which he supplied him, apprehending murder from Legh's "Rufflers and serving men."

Yet so anxious was Cromwell to destroy the religious institutions, or rather to rob them of their property—though he believed in their doctrines, he probably cared little for them—that numbers of houses were wrecked on the reports of these two men. As we should expect, grave charges have been made against Legh in connection with his visitations. Sanders says "that he tempted the religious to sin, and he was more ready to inquire into and speak about uncleanness of living than anything else." His bad conduct was notorious. The "Pilgrims of Grace" demanded his immediate

and condign punishment, and he narrowly escaped being put to death by them. Even that unfair historian Mr. Froude admits that Legh and Layton bore themselves with overwhelming insolence, and took bribes, and, when they were not offered, extorted them from the houses which they spared.

As a matter of course, miscreants like Legh, if they were active in obtaining bribes for their superiors, would not scruple to take them for themselves. King Henry seems to have discovered this, and an inquiry was ordered upon the subject. Sir John Daunce, who was the Commissioner ("Q. R. Misc. Suppression Papers," $\frac{834}{23}$), adds: "Memorandum as touching the plate that was supposed to be sold by the late abbot of Merivale to George Warren goldsmith of London to the value of £18 whereof information was given to Dr. Legh and Wm. Cavendish after they had dissolved the said monastery. Riding by the way the same Dr. Legh and W. Cavendish sent unto the said late abbot for the said £18. This £18 they confess that the late abbot sent to them by one of their servants by the way (begging) to be good masters unto him and his brethren. And this the said Cavendish doth affirm by his answer. Also by the said Doctor Legh confessing the same." (Gasquet's "Henry VIII. and the English Monasteries.")

In this report of Derbyshire bells, it would seem that Dr. Legh had trafficked for the sale of these bells upon his own account in anticipation of the general seizure.

Land Revenue, File 122, No. 1 (B. 1393) (P.R.O.).

BELLS in the Counties of Nott. Derby and Chester late the Cirquit of
Wm. Bolles

In the County of Derby :

Beauchief there were 5 belles whereof in June ulto 38th year of the late Henry VIII there remayned two in the stepill in Beauchief weighing 500lb and the other three were carried thence to Strelly by the commandment of Sir Nich Strelly kt the owner of Beauchief aforesaid to Bonsal Park 2 small bell pounds 140 In the late Nunnery of Derby there were 2 small bells which by report did weigh 140lbs were sold by Thomas Sutton gentn. who dwelleth in the said late Nunnery

Gresley 4 bells w 28 cwt whereof the Parishioners of Gresley do say and affirme two of the said belles belong to the said parish of Gresley and the Abbey and Parish Stepill is all one

Derleigh The belles there was sold by Doctor Leigh and Mr Cavendish Commissioners there to the Parishioners of St. Alkmond in Derby

Dale 5 bells pounds 45 cwt

Rependon 3 bells pounds 21 cwt 1 small bell 1 cwt

The Friars of Derby There was one bell and is sold by one John Sharp who dwelleth in the said house and weighed by the report of neybores 8 cwt he declarth the Commissioners sold it him

A copy of this book was delivered by Germyn Gnyfton to my servant the 16th day of July Anno 38 of the reign of Henry the 8th late King and another copy of the same I have sent this 2nd day of February Candlemas Day 1547 by Robert Makerill one of the pursuivants of the Court of Augmentations and Revenues of the King's Crown to the Rt. Worshipful Sir Ed North kt Chancellor of the said Court with also another book declaring and menshouring both the charge and discharge of all the King's Ma^s Lead in the Counties of Nott, Derb, and Chest, by virtue of Mr Chansellor's letter to me directed for the same Dated the 21 day of Jany Ao 1 Edward VI

It does not appear who was the writer of this note, but no doubt it could be easily traced by means of the handwriting. This note is curiously proof that the petty larcenies in the Church were not merely the work of the time of King Edward VI., but were, at least, contemplated by his august father.

The following document will be read with interest by those who regard with horror the infamous practices adopted by the Reformers in order to stamp out the Catholic religion. It exhibits a truly liberal spirit, which only wanted a little courage to have been carried out in its integrity, a courage that, alas! was wanting. The original is to be found in the Bodl. Lib. ("Rawlinson's MSS.," No. 139):—

"The following gentlemen answered in the affirmative to King James II's 3 questions in favour of liberty of conscience to all persuasions of Religion and for taking off the infamous penal laws and tests some subscribing to part only of the question." King James thought that all good Christians should agree to this and in these days his enlightened policy (distinguished from his practice) is fully acknowledged to be correct:—

Sir Henry Hunlake
Thos. Gladwin Esq.
Thos. Eyre of Kooler
Thos. Eyre of Hassop
Basil Fitzherbert of Norbury

Arthur Warren
Reginald Pender
Roland Okeover
Sir Edmund Abney kt
Sir Henry Every to 1 for taking off tests

Sir Wm. Boothby 3 to support the	Gilbert Thacker
King's Declaration for liberty of	Henry Cavendish
conscience	Wm. Fitzherbert
Sir Simon Degge	Wm. Allestry
Sir Gilbert Clerk	John Every
Robt. Burdett	John Lowe
Godfrey Meynil	Henry Kendall

The tithes of Chesterfield Vicarage were in 1836 commuted as follows:—The township of Calow, £43 6s. 4d. to the Vicar, and £149 13s. 8d. to the Dean of Lincoln; and in Chesterfield and other towns, £459 7s. 10d. to the Vicar, and £1058 2s. 8d. to the Dean.

In the 7th year of King Charles I. there was a very important suit in the Court of Star Chamber, and upon the 11th day of November, in that year, there was a decree respecting the rights of the Parish Church of Chesterfield over the surrounding chapelries and hamlets; and in the Parish Register there is a curious document relative to its power over the parishes of Wingerworth and Brampton. There can be but little doubt that the pleadings and evidence taken in this suit would be of great interest to many vexed questions, but, unfortunately, the series of Star Chamber documents deposited in the Public Record Office terminate with the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and all record of this suit appears to be lost. It is possible that the papers relating to it may still exist, and they would be of very great value in considering the history of both Brampton and Wingerworth. Until these divisions of the history are reached a discussion of the few facts known will be deferred.

The question of the date of this church has been already discussed in considering the history of the Manor (p. 92), and the fact that the charter of King Wm. II. granted to Lincoln the Church of Chesterfield, has been insisted upon as absolute proof of its existence prior to the Conquest. Dr. Pegg thought that it might be that the Rectory of Chesterfield was formed and tithes paid before the building was erected, but this argument is worthless, for the same record shows, that in the time of King Edward, other chapels which were existing in the surrounding Berewics were even then affiliated to it. Is it possible to conceive that these chapels also were not in actual existence? And can any instance be produced of any chapel (whether in existence or not) having been affiliated to one not actually formed? The fact that in Domes-

day no chapel or church is mentioned as belonging to the Berewic of Chesterfield part of the Manor of Newbold, is immaterial if we come to the conclusion that the Berewic named in Domesday was not the Borough of Chesterfield, and it is, in fact, another and a powerful argument in support of the proposition that they were different places.

Dr. Pegg seems to think that the appearances of the semi-circular arch in the less N. door would infer that the fabric must have had an existence in what he calls the Saxon time, but this argument is very unsatisfactory for many reasons, but, if it be correct, as the English people of the period prior to the Conquest, whom he improperly calls "Saxons," were no builders, and the few remains of architecture which can properly be referred to a period prior to the Conquest may generally be referred to the period of the Roman Occupation of this country. If, therefore, there is any portion of the church of this great antiquity (the tradition of its locality is now lost, and the author failed to discover it), it may be claimed in proof that here was a British Church built prior to the time of St. Augustine, under the protection of the Roman Legions—a fact extremely probable, and which cannot but be of interest to all who reverence the things of antiquity.

Chesterfield appears to have possessed a Catholic Chapel, which, with Newbold Chapel, was sacked during the Orange revolution of 1688—an instance, doubtless, of the true liberality of principle of the followers of the conspirators of Whittington Moor.

CHAPTER XV.

The Grammar School.

Amongst the disastrous results of the Reformation, and one of the most considerable, after the neglect of the poor, which followed the absorption by the greedy nobles of the property dedicated to their use; was not only the decay of religion and of morals, but the almost destruction of learning. Fr. Wm. Wright, of the Society of Jesus, who was for many years, with the repute of distinguished ability, a teacher of Philosophy at Vienna and Gratz, writing in 1607 of the great ignorance then prevailing in the English Academies, states: "I have found amongst them not even one Theologian nor Philosopher, nay, not even the worst sophist, or still worse grammarian." This ignorance was not felt so much at first by the upper classes, for in the reign of Queen Elizabeth they could retain their tutors, and in courtly circles learning was still cherished, and the high culture of the better classes continued for a time, although religion had apparently perished. It was reserved for the later period of the Stuarts that gentlemen should openly practise vice, but it was not until the revolution of 1688 eventually brought in the House of Hanover, that swinishness prevailed in the highest as in the lowest places. If the Courts of Charles II. and James his brother, were horribly licentious, the filth, so far as it was possible, was veiled or refined, and gilded with wit, and rendered to the careless more tolerable by hilarity; but with the advent of the Georges vice lost this flimsy disguise, and utter and unadulterable obscenity reigned supreme in the Court and amongst nearly all classes of the people. Good and earnest men at a very early period saw, with dread, the rising tide of vice and irreligion, and vainly they endeavoured to cope with it. They filled the pulpits with so-called "divines," and planted grammar schools where the guilds and fraternities had hitherto exercised their mild discipline, but all in vain. The nation, betrayed by its leaders, had now

rejected the Catholic Faith, and with it all purity and virtue, indeed, all beauty had died out of the life of the people, and they sank into a terrible slough of despond, which is aptly described by the "inspired tinker," John Bunyan. It is because his description of the moral debasement of the people so aptly fitted the state of things about him, that his unpleasant work has been so widely read and so much admired (?). Amongst those who vainly strove to stem the tide of vice and ignorance was Godfrey Foljambe, of Walton; by his will, dated the 24th day of February, the 37th year of the Virgin Queen Elizabeth, he left an annuity of £240 towards "the perpetual maintenance of one preacher, a venerable, "honest man, and learned in the Scripture, who should continually, "diligently, and sincerely exercise himself in preaching and explaining the Word of God in Chesterfield in the parish church there." From this it would almost seem as if the few clergy left in the parish churches troubled themselves neither to preach nor explain the Scriptures, although the duty to do this was one of the pretexts of the Reformation, and we know, too, from history how terribly, as a body, the clergy had sunk, and how ignorant and corrupt they had become, and how the people were practically left without spiritual guides, till they, in sheer despair, became their own ministers, each one for himself. The present generation has happily seen the end of these things. Even the prelates of the Church of England are not ashamed to admit and to deplore the mistakes of the period of our history, now under consideration, and following in the wake of the clergy to Catholicise, so to speak, the National Church. Indeed, the Bishop of Southwell seems to regard the Reformation as an unpleasant dream, and to claim a perfect continuity between the Church of pre-Reformation days, and our own; and all parties are striving earnestly to restore to the people the very institutions which the greed of the reformers destroyed.

Godfrey Foljambe, besides vainly endeavouring to supply the place of the priests of the Church, endeavoured, though ineffectually, to supply their work of education. He left a sum of £13 6s. 8d. a year for the maintenance of a schoolmaster for the education and instruction of boys in Chesterfield, and the Queen (the Virgin Elizabeth) being earnest "as far as in her lay" (her own words) to promote such pious works, by her charter confirmed his intentions.

This school was but a sorry substitute for the college which had

previously existed in Chesterfield, but it was better than nothing for a time, although at certain periods it sank to a very low ebb, and, indeed, was frequently closed for years together. We have no record of the college which formerly existed here, and, indeed, only know of its existence from occasional mention of the master of the scholars in old records. There is a notice in a Hardwick charter of the date of 3 Ed. I. of one Henry de Sutton, master of the scholars of Chesterfield, and we know but little of the history of Godfrey Foljambe's school except at one period. Dr. Samuel Pegg, who was educated there, has collected some notes relating to it, at and just before, his time, and from his account it would appear that, even at his date, for a time the school fell away altogether, and was closed, and the few boys who would gain any scholarship at all, attended at the house of the Revd. Mr. Sleigh, Rector of Shirland. He refers to a master called Foxlove, and succeeding him one Robert Brown, who came out of Cumberland, who was first a schoolmaster at Bolsover, then of Norton, and then he came to Chesterfield. He seems to have mended matters, for, in his time, some half-dozen boys went to the University. Thomas Secker, afterwards Bishop of Oxford, was a pupil, so was Francis Sitwell, of Renishaw, who went up to Benet's Coll., and Thomas Sitwell, of Christ's, Obediah Bourne, of Christ's, Henry Bourne, M.B., of Queen's, Vicar of Chesterfield, also Thomas Hadfield, a well-known Nonconformist, Samuel Chandler, Gervase Fowler, Rector of Langworth, and Jacob Calton, son of the Rector of Blore, Staffordshire. After him came Wm. Burrows, A.M., who was bred at St. John's Coll., Cam., but first of Wakefield Scole, where afterwards he became usher to Mr. Clark. Dr. Pegg gives the following list of his pupils admitted in the Universities, which will be interesting to many Derbyshire families :—

Allanson, Geo.	Bagshaw, Wm., Barnslie.
— Cuthbert.	Barrow, Wm., St. John, Cam.,
Alsop, Wm.	Rector of N. Wingfield.
Alson, Sam.	Barrow, Benj., St. John C., Rector
Barker, Wm. St. John, Dean of	of Matlock.
Raphoe.	Balguy, Chas., M.D., St. John's.
— Robt., Queen's Coll., Cam.,	Bower, Fr., St. Jo., Rr. of Balbro.
Fellow.	Bourne, Jo., s. of Obediah, St. Jo.
Bagshaw, Rich., St. Jo., Cam.	— Hy., — Peterhouse.

Bourne, Geo.	Griffith, John, St. Jo., Rr. of Hands-
— Laurence, Queen's Coll., Rr.	worth and Ekington.
— of Ashover.	Green, Wm., Trin., Camb., M.B.
— Wm.	Gell, Philip.
Brown, Robt., Cur. of Laughton.	Greatorex, Jo.
— Tatton.	Gibson, Jo.
Brailsford, Hamp., Peterhouse	Hallows, Brabazon, St. Jo.
— John.	— Chaworth, Rr. of Pleasly.
Bright, Thos., St. Jo., Rr. of Eccles-	— John.
field.	Heathcote, Ralf, Jes. Coll., Rr. of
Blomer, Jo.	Morton.
Burnel, Wm.	— — D.D., Rr. of Sawtrey.
Booth, John.	— Edward.
Bunting, Jo.	Harding.
Beard, Thos.	Hanson, Saml., Rr. of Bontesal.
Cadman, Joseph, Jesus Coll.	Hall, Fras.
Calton, Jas.	— Thos.
Clark, Wm., s. of Jo., St. Jo., Vr. of	— Robt.
Hallam.	Hart, Lowe, St. John's.
— Wm., —	Hinkesman, Rd.
Cavendish, Ld. George, St. John's.	— Chas.
Chadwick, Anth.	— John.
Charlesworth, Robt.	— Thos., Trin., Cam.
Crofts, Edmund.	Horne.
Darwen, Robt.	Holland, Jo., Peterhouse.
— John, St. Jo.	Hewett, —.
— Erasmus, M.B., of Lichfield.	Hatfield, Thos.
Drake, Jo., St. Jo., Vr. of Beighton.	— Geo.
Docksey, Hope.	Horsefall, Geo.
Ellis, Seth.	Harrison, Joseph.
Evans, Edmund, Vic. of Mashfield.	Hassal, Saml.
Fernes, Godf., Jesus, Cr. of Beau-	Jebb, Rich. Univ., M.D.
chief.	— John, Dublin and Peterhouse.
Farnworth, Ellis, Rr. of Cosington.	Jackson, Cyril.
Fidler, Thos., St. Jo., Rr. of Sher-	Keys, Jo., St. Jo., Cur. of Crich.
land.	Kaye, Rich. Brazenose, Rr. of
Farrington, Sir Wm.	Kirkby.
Fairfax, Robt., Christchurch.	Leacroft, Jo., University Coll.
— Guy.	Law, Wm., Trin., Cam.
Frost, Jo.	Ley, Jo.
Flint, Robt., Jesus Coll.	— Aden, Emanul.
Griffith, Middlemore, St. Jo., Rector	Lewis, Charles.
of Whiston.	Livesay, Ralf.

Lambert, Jo.	Slater, Adam, Aberdeen and Trinity Hall.
Laughton.	
Moseley, Sir Oswald, Trin. Coll., Cam.	Sales, Jo., Eman. Sayle, Wm., St. Jo.
— Sir Jo., Trin., Rr. of Warsop.	Soresby, Wm.
Mason, Jo., Peterhouse, Cur. of Elton.	Sedley, Sir Charles. Shipston, Joseph.
Mower, Edmund, St. Jo.	Smith, Eyre, Foster.
Moises, Hugh, Peterhouse Fellow.	— John.
Markland, Math., St. John's.	Swift, Jo.
Milnes, Rd., Jesus.	Stacey, Jo.
Maude, Jas.	Swinney, Sidney, D.D.
Noorwood, John.	Simpson.
Musters, Charles.	Turner, Hammond, St. Jo., Fellow.
Newham, Ralf, Jesus C.	Webster, Wm.
Parker, Robt., St. Jo.	Wood, Jo.
Pegg, Saml., Rr. of Whittington.	Woodyearr, Wm.
— Charles, Cat's Hall.	Wright, Wm.
— Saml., St. Jo., Barrister.	Walton, Barrister.
Powell, Wm., Christchurch.	Wright, Hy., Offley.
Parkin, Paul, Schoolmaster of Rugeby.	— Thos. Ward, Marmaduke, St. Jo., R.
Richmond, Rich., St. Jo., LL.D.	Warren, Jas.
Stubbing, Jo., St. Jo., M.B.	Total, 135.

The Rev. Mr. Burrows had more than a mere local reputation, for his school was at one time reckoned the most considerable of any in the North of England (Nicol's "Literary Anecdotes of the 18th Century," Vol. III., p. 109). Nicol's reference to the schools of the North of England, brings to mind the account of them given by the late Charles Dickens. It is possible that the great novelist learnt the history of their baseness from family tradition, for a family of his name were long settled in Chesterfield, the founder of the fortunes of the Heathcote family marrying one of the name, and we find in Chesterfield many names that recall some of Dickens' creations. "Tony Tupman" was related by marriage both to the Heathcote and the Dickens family. Did this absurd name suggest that of the friend of Mr. Pickwick? The Rev. Joseph Shipston was appointed in 1773, and was master for 21 years. The Rev. Thomas Field was appointed master in 1794, and at some periods after his appointment there was not a single scholar; in 1827 the number of scholars was five. At Mr. Field's death the Corporation preferred to dispose of the funds through

"the Common Box," and no successor was for some years appointed, when a sad fate overtook both the school and the Corporation; the school literally tumbled out of the frying-pan into the fire—from the guzzling of the Corporation into the insatiable maw of the Court of Chancery, where not only were the few crumbs, left by the Aldermen, devoured, but a deficit of some £1,500 was created. A sad state of things for the hungry Chancery lawyers, but a happy moment of inspiration enabled them to recover themselves. They called upon the Corporation to disgorge £784 for monies guzzled, and £700 for interest—the latter sum, a most improper fine in the face of the Court curiously (?) finding that the payments into the "Common Box" were not wilful misappropriations, but done under "a simple misconception of duty." This, however, was immaterial, when by this happy thought enough was produced to feed the lawyers all round and to pacify the town by building a small school house.

In 1847 the Rev. F. Calder—more to his honour than his profit—accepted the mastership of this historic, but attenuated school. He was 17th wrangler in the year 1840, and afterwards a junior master of the West Riding Proprietary School, at Wakefield, at the Grammar School of which town the Rev. Mr. Burrows had once been "Usher" (these schools are now amalgamated). That same year (1847) and this Wakefield School are of the greatest interest to the author of this work, and he hopes to be excused for here recording these facts of importance to himself—that he then left it, having worked his way from the lowest form to the head of it, and having, as "Captain" in the last year of his residence and at the wish of the Head Master, the Rev. R. E. Garvey (of Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge), established a regular system of Fagging, in order to supersede that of bullying, for which, in his earlier days, the school had been sadly notorious. "Dear old Dick," as he was lovingly called, who exercised a great moral influence over his boys, placed his own son under the author as his first fag, and upon going up to Cambridge in his turn the author selected Emmanuel College, simply from love and reverence for his old master, Richard Garvey.

In Mr. Calder's time, at Chesterfield were many good men educated, amongst them the Rev. F. Arnold, author of the "History of Greece," and Dr. T. B. Pearson, Fellow of St. John's.

The latter wrote a small history of this school, from which it appears that Mr. Calder's income for the first year was no less than £29 5s. For 30 years he laboured there, and the Rev. F. B. Allison was appointed, and he remained till 1885, when the present master, Arthur E. P. Voules, M.A. (Oxon.), was appointed. To his great credit he has increased the number of scholars from 28 to 110, and since the strange Chancery suit (as Dr. Pearson profanely calls it) funds have been found to erect a fine school house, and, with half-a-dozen masters now under him, Mr. Voules has a good opportunity to raise the school to a position of honour and usefulness, and once more to establish its fame in the Northern counties.

Dedicated (by permission) to Sir Edward Henry Stanley, Earl of Derby,
B.C., P.C.

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VOL. I. (SECTIONS I. & II.) and VOL. II. (SECTION I.) ARE NOW READY.
SECTION II. OF VOL. II. IS IN THE PRESS.

THE FEUDAL HISTORY OF THE County of Derby:

(Chiefly during the 11th, 12th, and 13th Centuries),

BY

JOHN PYM YEATMAN, ESQ.

(Of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, formerly of Emanuel College,
Cambridge, and F.R.H.S., &c.),

Author of "The Early Genealogical History of the House of Arundel;" "The History of the Common Law of Great Britain and Gaul;" "An Introduction to the Study of Early English History;" "The Mayor's Court Act, 1857" "An Introduction to the History of the House of Glanville;" "A Treatise on the Law of Trades Marks;" "The Origin of the Nations of Western Europe;" "The Records of Chesterfield;" "A Treatise on the Law of Ancient Demesne;" "An Exposure of the Mismanagement of the Public Record Office," &c., &c.

The Author has the gratification to announce that he will have the assistance of

SIR GEORGE R. SITWELL, BART., F.S.A.,

who has made extensive collections for the Counties of Leicester, South Yorkshire, and Derbyshire, in editing the Hundred of Scarsdale.

MR. CECIL J. S. FOLJAMBE, M.P.,

Will assist in editing the Hundred of High Peak; and other Gentlemen of high Literary repute will assist the Author in compiling other portions of the Work.

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The work will be embellished with illustrations of Castles, Ancient Manor Houses, Tombs, Crosses, and Charters, with some modern Mansions; and with many Plates of Seals and Coat Armour.

AN apology is hardly necessary for writing a history of this County, for though none, perhaps, is so rich in collected materials, no County is so poor in published works, the only history worthy of the name being the specimen work of Blore, for only one Parish, a model work so far as it extends; Lysons' work, which only covers some 300 pages of Manorial History, is surprisingly incomplete, as this book discloses, no less than twenty-two out of thirty-five Manors held by Ralf Fitz Hubert are unnoticed, except by a reference to Domesday, and are scarcely identified with Modern Parishes; besides those mentioned by Lysons, the author has succeeded in discovering many other Manors, the names of which have been actually lost, as well as the names of the families who successively possessed them, or who held estates within them.

The idea of this work may be gathered, with the author's motive for its publication,

from his essay on the law of Ancient Demesne, recently issued, explanatory of his edition of the Chesterfield Records. It is, in fact, a continuation of "The History of the House of Arundel," or rather, without having been written with such a design, that work is an historical introduction to the present. Nearly all the great families, whose histories are there specially detailed, held estates in the County of Derby, and were the ancestry of many of the present and past Derbyshire families. The author has large collections of documents and facts which he could not include in the General History, relating amongst others to the families of Albini, Alfreton, Avenel, Bellers, Basset, Brito, Chandos, Cheyney, Cokayne, Deiocourt, Ferrars, Foljambe, Fitz Hubert, Gernon, Gresley, Harcourt, Heriz, Hardwick, Howard, Meynel, Manners, Marples, Montgomery, Mowbray, Newburgh, Ryc, Roger of Poiteau, Roger de Busli, Stafford, Savage, Sitwell, Stateville, Talbot, Vernon, and Walkelin.

It will be seen at a glance that they comprise nearly all the great Barons and Knights of the County. These Records have been collected, collated, and arranged during many years' labours, chiefly and foremost in Normandy, and it will be the effort of this work to give the foreign, Norman, Breton, or other origin, of Derbyshire families, which are not of ancient English descent, and to show what families can claim a true English descent, and next to trace their histories and the histories of their Manors, through the aid of the Public Records, the Pipe Rolls, the Red Book of the Exchequer, the Testa de Nevil, Kirby's Quest, the Book of Aids, the numerous series of enrollments and Inquisitions, especially the Rotuli Curie Regis, and Assize (which have been utterly neglected so far as Derbyshire History is concerned), the Patent Rolls, Subsidy Rolls, Poll Tax, &c., and also by the aid of the MS. collections deposited in public institutions, especially Pegg's and Wolley's, and lastly, but not least, by extracts made by the Author from many private muniments, to which, through the kindness and generosity of their owners, he has had unrestricted access. Amongst those to whom his gratitude for this great privilege is especially due, are the Right Honourable the Earl of Derby, K.G., their Graces the Dukes of Rutland, Portland, and Devonshire, the Lords Arundel of Wardour, Middleton of Wollaton, the Earl of Egmont, who possesses his ancestors' famous collection; Mr. F. S. Foljambe, of Osberton; Mr. Cecil G. S. Foljambe, M.P., of Cockglode; Sir George R. Sitwell, Bart., M.P.; the late Mr. Saville, of Rufford Abbey; Mrs. Chaworth Musters, of Annesley Park; Mr. Lancelot Rolleston, of Watnall Hall; the Rev. Mr. Pearson, of Norton, and Mr. Carrington, of Bakewell; to the Municipal Authorities of Chesterfield, and to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield; and especially to Dr. J. C. Cox, who has arranged their records. From these several sources of information, and with the aid and co-operation of his fellow-workers, the author has commenced his arduous task, and he proposes to start with Domesday as regards the Manorial history, and to trace the successive ownership by descent and purchase, and the losses by forfeiture of the chief honours, and properties, to the present day, and in this procedure to give the histories, so far as they can be recovered, of the families who enjoyed them, giving their pedigrees where it is possible. It need hardly be pointed out that in a work of this kind embracing so large an extent of territory, and comprising such a multitude of families, it would be impossible, except in the more important cases, to work out each pedigree so as to bring it down to the present day, with or without its collateral descents; and all that can generally be attempted will be to extract from the public Records, &c., the names, dates, and holdings of persons, resident in the County, giving full reference for each searcher to follow up the clues for himself; nor can the author guarantee to republish all that has hitherto been written respecting Derbyshire family history, especially when it cannot be verified; he will, however, include the reliable portion of the Herald's Visitations, and freely accept any proofs that can be supplied of the common origin of separated families, especially of those who descend from the families who flourished in the Middle Ages, and whose connection had been lost through changes of names, &c.; this, the proper work of the Genealogist, will be the chief aim of these pages. As the object of the author is the truth, no effort will be spared to attain it, and the truth will be stated although necessarily some families who have been especially favoured by the Heralds will be stripped of borrowed plumes; on the other hand, many families who have been neglected will find here a generous record of their histories.

Sir George Sitwell, Bart., who has especially studied the History of the Barony of Ralf Fitz Hubert, has very generously given the author full access to his collection, with liberty to publish any portion of it; and other gentlemen have promised their aid in giving information, as well as by lending books and MSS. For aid of this kind the author is deeply indebted to that eminent scholar, the Rev. C. B. Norcliffe, and the Right Hon. Lord Denman; from Major J. Talbot Coke he has the gratification to acknowledge the presentation of a copy of his interesting work, "The Cokes of Truslley." In compiling this work the author confidently appeals to those who possess ancient charters, or other relics of antiquity, to give him an account of them; and an opportu-

nity of taking photographs from those which are of great importance. Every act of this kind will be acknowledged in the work, not only from gratitude, but to relieve the author from responsibility for statements the perfect accuracy of which he may be himself unable to guarantee.

The work of Church history has been so admirably performed by the Rev. Dr. Cox, that, with the exception of the history of its patronage, and the usurpations and rights of Lords of Manors in connection with it, no attempt will be made to include it; nor will Botany, Geology, Mineralogy, Trades, Commerce, or the Dissensions in Religion or Politics, find any place in this work. It will simply be a chronicle of families and estates.

In presenting the 3rd section of this History the author would point out the amount of work already accomplished. This, he trusts, will be a satisfactory guarantee that the whole will be completed in due course. He has now finished printing the Collections for the County, upon which alone a satisfactory history can be written, and he ventures to remind the genealogist and the historian that the ground already covered, and the solid work accomplished, is much greater than has been done for the majority of English counties; even those which have the advantage of possessing Archæological Societies. Very few of such societies devote their means to these purposes; in this respect the William Salt Society for Staffordshire is far in advance of other counties, chiefly owing to the most valuable labours of Major-General the Honble. G. Wrottesley. The author would gladly have included in these Collections similar labours upon the Rotuli Curie Regis and other records, but he feared to weary those subscribers who care more for Parochial History. The same work which General Wrottesley published for Staffordshire the author has completed for this county for the purpose of writing its history, and possibly at the conclusion of this work he may publish it.

In treating the several subjects of these Collections the author has endeavoured, so far as possible, to make them of general application, and not to deal with them simply as Derbyshire County History, and he has had the gratification to find that Dr. J. Charles Cox, in his 3rd edition of the valuable work "How to write a Parish History," has recommended the author's study of Domesday and the Pipe Rolls as the best books to be consulted by those who would endeavour to utilize those works for themselves.

The author has endeavoured to show the practical application of Domesday to the later national fiscal documents and its true place in English History, and not to leave it as other writers have done (including those of the late Domesday Society) to be measured by itself. In the same way he has endeavoured to show the relation to Domesday of the Pipe Rolls, the Red Book of the Exchequer, the Testa de Nevil, Kirby's Quest, and other Scutages, and to give, as it were, at a glance, a consecutive, logical, and truthful history of our national finances.

Although many authors have written upon Domesday, none seem to have attempted to give special accounts of the other great works, and especially have the Red Book and the Testa de Nevil been neglected, and, indeed, misunderstood, even by some of our greatest writers. The author trusts that his labours upon these books will be appreciated, perhaps most of all by those who are engaged upon the history of other counties, or in the study of general history, and as many scholars would be debarred from purchasing a history of a complete county, he has reprinted those portions of this work which relate exclusively to Domesday, the Pipe Rolls, the Red Book of the Exchequer, and the Testa de Nevil, copies of which may be obtained from any bookseller, price 5s. for each subject.

Besides the great works just referred to, the author has given full calendars, and, in many cases, copies of the Derbyshire portions of the Feodaries and Fee Books of Kirby's Quest and the Book of Aids, the Charter Rolls, Estreats of Grants (Rotulorum Originalium), the Hundred Rolls, and the Placita de Quo Warranto.

In writing the History of the Hundred of Scarsdale the author has been compelled, from the difficulty of separating, to give the whole of some documents which cover the county; of this kind are lists of the Heroes of Agincourt, Poitiers, and Cressy.

The author regrets exceedingly that the issue of the present, the 3rd, Section of this work has been so long in abeyance; the delay has arisen through no fault or action of his own, but entirely through differences which have unfortunately arisen between himself and Messrs. Bemrose, his late publishers.

They chose to enter into a contract on similar terms to one in course of negotiation with another Printer, which, at their request, was shown to them,—a contract which, it is believed, would leave a fair margin for profit for them, and would be quite sufficient to indemnify the author from the costs of publication. But the accounts sent in dispelled this illusion. The reason for the non-acceptance of the first contract was that the Printers would not guarantee a regular supply of proofs, and it was feared that the work would be delayed in favour of other when a pressure of business occurred. The

first difference between Mr. YEATMAN and Messrs. Bemrose occurred upon this very point. For many weeks, nay months, he was kept without proofs, because the Midland Railway Co. required an extra amount of printing, very necessary, doubtless, to the Derbyshire Tourist, but distressing to the Historian of the County, since these delays necessitate a great amount of extra labour, and, possibly, induce many errors; facts being forgotten in consequence.

When, at last, the first volume was completed and the accounts were sent in, they gave rise to many complaints. Errors in computation of numbers of sheets or pages, all in favour of the Printers; of charges for the same, of overcharges for corrections; and, amongst others, of refusal to allow discount on a sum of £50 paid in advance of the printing and of monies paid within three months of publication, the agreement being that 5 per cent. should be allowed upon all monies to be paid at that period, Messrs. Bemrose contending that the discount was not payable upon monies paid in advance of it.

But the greatest cause of complaint was with respect to the paper used for the small paper edition. The proofs sent to Mr. YEATMAN, as printed off, were of the large paper edition, which are very satisfactory, and he agreed, as he supposed, that both editions should be printed upon the same paper, which is described as a 30-lb. paper, but, to his great annoyance, he found as a result that a very inferior paper was used in the printing of the small paper copies. Another graver complaint was, that the type used for extracts and notes was similar to that used in the body of the work, so that they were indistinguishable, and the cost to the author was increased.

Messrs. Bemrose refusing to settle these differences amicably, Mr. YEATMAN determined to break the contract, when he was saved the pain of doing so by receiving a notice to that effect from Messrs. Bemrose, unless he chose to submit to their terms. Mr. YEATMAN therefore endeavoured, unsuccessfully, to find another publisher; and his repeated failures to obtain one, and the time so consumed, is attributable entirely to the action of Messrs. Bemrose. It is always difficult to prevail upon one firm to take up a work partly done by another, but it becomes almost an impossibility to succeed where the former firm take up a hostile position; and Messrs. Bemrose not only refused to give up the list of the subscribers, but apparently prevailed upon their customers to do so; at all events, some in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire refuse to give up the names. One of them, who has about 10 subscribers upon his list, refuses to do so upon the ground that the contract of subscription was entered into with himself, a fact which has yet to be proved.

Mr. YEATMAN is desirous of completing his work. The materials are collected, and most of them arranged and indexed, and he is ready to carry it out in due course; indeed, the delay will cause him much extra labour, to say nothing of the annoyance of being unable to keep faith with his subscribers. He has therefore determined to take the work into his own hands, print with one firm and publish without one. Publishers, after all, are not indispensable, and indeed in this case have been of very small value. Messrs. Bemrose have only disposed of two copies, both of which were purchased by a friend of the author's. It will be a lesson to some publishers if they are shown this fact clearly; at least in the writer's view they are not a class to be worshipped, but a very bad kind of middle-men, who take all the profits and do nothing for it—great meddling, blundering, bungling imposters. Lord Byron was possibly quite right in describing the trade of the robber Barabbas as that of a publisher.

Only 10 out of the 50 large paper copies remain unsubscribed for, and the price to future subscribers will be One Guinea for each section. The small paper copies will be printed upon the same paper as the larger. Only three subscribers have paid their subscriptions in advance, and others should be warned that the work may exceed the estimated ten volumes, in which case the cost to them will be increased in proportion.

Since the estimate of ten volumes has been formed, the writer has had access to many other private repositories, and he hopes to have access to many more still; so that the amount of matter to be weaved into the work is continually increasing, the matter comprised in "Woolley's Charters and MSS." at the British Museum, which has now been abstracted, calendared, and indexed, will alone cover several volumes.

It will, besides, be a great aid to the author and enable him to embellish the work more liberally with engravings if payment be not deferred till the Ides of March, and those who will aid an arduous undertaking in its progress will greatly cheer the author.

With Section IV. will be published a list of subscribers. Owing to Messrs. Bemrose's conduct in withholding the names, it is impossible to give it at present. All unknown subscribers will greatly oblige by sending their names to THE SOUTH COUNTRIES PRESS LIMITED, 64, High Street, Lewes, Sussex.

9, Holly Terrace, Highbury,
April 8th, 1889.

WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

THE FEUDAL HISTORY OF DERBYSHIRE.

Sections I. and II. (forming Volume I.), now published, Price One Guinea. The price of Large Paper Edition, it being nearly exhausted, is now raised to Two Guineas.

THE TEMPLE COMPANY, LONDON.

The Author has received permission from Dr. J. C. Cox, the Editor of the *Derbyshire Archaeologia*, to publish the following extract from a private letter written by him :—

"I have some power of judgment, and I am certain that your work on Derbyshire is most thorough; wonderfully so, better than anything I know of any county, save—and perhaps not that—Staffordshire Salt Collections."

Notes and Queries, 7th S. III., April 30th, 1887.

"Mr. Yeatman is a hardworking student and a man of great and varied learning. We cannot profess to agree with him on some important subjects. He attributes far more in the making of England to the Keltic element than we feel justified in doing.

"It requires some amount of courage to put before the public a county history not written on the old plan, but giving the original documents in which almost all our knowledge of local history during the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries is obtained. Such a book can never be amusing, but it contains the very marrow of history from which all future writers must derive their facts. The portion devoted to Domesday is, perhaps, the least important part of Mr. Yeatman's labours—it is already accessible.

"The Extracts from the Pipe Rolls relating to Notts and Derby are, we believe, new to students; for pedigree purposes, they are almost as important as the great survey itself.

"The Extracts given from the Red Book are of great value.

"Notes from the Testa de Nevil follow. The author is inclined to fix its date, or at least, the date of a portion of it at an earlier period than we have been accustomed to allow; we believe that he is correct in this, and that his discovery is a valuable addition to our knowledge of English History. The introduction which he has written to his Extracts from that great work will be found valuable by many who take but little interest in Derbyshire history."

The Sheffield Independent, 17th February, 1887.

"This valuable contribution to county history has reached Section II. of Volume I. It is not light reading, but it brings together from Domesday Book, the Pipe Rolls, the Red Book of the Exchequer, the Testa de Nevil, and some other returns, notices and particulars of the early feudal proprietors of Derbyshire. The author of this part of the work, Mr. Yeatman, furnishes excellent descriptive accounts of the manuscripts from which his information is drawn, and the names of the holders of fees, furnish a mine which genealogists may work. In working among these old papers and parchments, the author is digging deep into old England, and laying foundations on which he and others may securely build. The days of conjectural history and vague tradition have gone by. A writer must try his evidence, sift it, and separate the wheat from the chaff."

Dublin Review, April, 1887.

"Those who are interested in Derbyshire will welcome this first volume of a new history of their county. The task Mr. Yeatman has set himself, if carried out in the spirit in which it is begun, will earn the gratitude not only of those who are students of the history of that special county, but of all genealogists. If we mistake not, the author's method of treating a county history is his own. It is not everyone who, having the ability and patience necessary for original research, would content himself with giving to the public copies of the documents he has discovered which bear on his subject, and be able to resist the temptation to enlarge his stock of original material with judicious padding.

"In the two sections of the volume before us Mr. Yeatman proves that he possesses this commendable self-restraint. Only those who have had acquaintance with the work and know the difficulties which beset the path of a searcher into things unknown at the Record Office and elsewhere, can appreciate the luxury of having a collection for a county history placed within reach in a printed form. Indeed, the work is so obviously one of general utility that we might have reasonably expected it would have been long ago undertaken by the officials of the Rolls Office. He draws special attention to the importance of the Pipe Rolls in tracing the pedigrees of county families, although strangely enough these records have been almost entirely overlooked by most county historians. The letterpress to the Testa de Nevil extracts is particularly of interest to the historical student, and the author throws much light on the date of the document, which is of such importance for 13th century history, about which the editor for the Master of the Rolls in 1833 appears to have had very hazy ideas.

"The printing, paper, and general get-up of the volume is all that the most fastidious can desire, and it is enriched by one of the best indexes we have ever seen, which should prove a mine of wealth to the genealogical student."

Roach le Schonix on the "Domesday Book."

"The first eighty pages of the first volume of Mr. Pym Yeatman's Feudal History of the County of Derby deal with the Book of Domesday, and contain many original and weighty reflections specially with regard to the important, but vexed questions of mensuration."

The Reliquary. N.S., Vol. I., No. 1, January, 1887.

"These two sections of Mr. Pym Yeatman's Feudal History of Derbyshire form the first volume of a great work, which will probably run to some ten volumes, and which will when complete have done infinitely more for the county of Derby than has hitherto been accomplished for any special shire.

"The information with respect to such ancient stocks as Ferrars, Hanselin, de Buron, Musard and many others, is of the greatest value, and though it upsets many theories and statements as to family history previously advanced, is absolutely incontrovertible, for it is all based on the actual records. The indices of persons and places are full, thorough, and complete; we say no more now as there will be other opportunities of adverting to this grand work as its proceeds towards completion; but surely for such a work there will be no difficulty in finding the full roll of subscribers, for the issues of both the small and large paper copies are strictly limited."

THE HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF ARUNDEL.

One Volume, folio, large paper copies bound in Morocco, Price Six Guineas; small paper copies bound in cloth, Four Guineas.

MITCHELL AND HUGHES, 140, Wardour Street, W.C.

The Author has the gratification to receive permission to publish the following very generous criticism of the First Part of this Work from the pen of Mr. THOMAS HELSBY, the learned Editor of the last edition of Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, who writes:—

"I have had the pleasure and profit just lately of perusing an admirable book of the kind (Mr. Pym Yeatman's recent work on the Earls of Arundel), which contains a great amount of entirely original matter, with all doubtful points acutely raised, and well—almost intensely—argued, showing the zeal and pains which have backed up the

learned Author's judicial powers and natural acumen. Of course, like all other history, this one of a family which represents in the aggregate a vast extent of Norman and English territory, is of a tentative character, but the valuable historical and genealogical matter is purified from the ordinary dross of such productions by having had the advantage of passing through a mind evidently thoroughly capable of reducing it into that state best suited for the critical reader; although repetitions may be found numerous enough in works of this kind, they have their use in constantly keeping before the mind of the reader facts and arguments that less tenacious and ordinary minds would let slip."

And the following from Sir Bernard Bourke, Ulster King of Arms, with reference to the whole book :—

"What a wondrous store of information you have laid up for genealogists in your grand 'History of the House of Arundel.' I am at every leisure moment poring over its contents."

Extracts from the "Manchester Courier," of 30th March and 6th April, 1883:—

FIRST NOTICE.

"In an age when the press teems with stately folios, lumbering weak-backed quartos, and even with octavos, of History, Genealogy, and Archæology, everyone of taste and learning may be congratulated on the birth of a new folio of great originality and merit, and from the true historical standpoint. 'The History of the House of Arundel,' taking us back for a period of 1,000 years, is one of those Works which may well have employed the valuable hours of a member of the learned profession to which the Author, Mr. Yeatman, belongs. The judicial faculties which he has brought to bear upon his subject have, on the whole, thrown so searching a light upon some long-buried points in national history, as well as genealogical problems, that the volume will be hailed by every scholar of unbiassed mind with the cordiality it deserves. 'The Early History of the House of Arundel' is that of many of the most Historic Families in this country and in France; and the bridge, which hitherto has been almost of the flimsiest character, is now fairly established upon the sound basis of numerous, if often fragmentary, facts—worked together, it may be, by some defective arguments, by much necessary repetition, dry and wearying details, but, on the whole, with a sagacity and acumen that redeems the work from all reproach.

"Nothing can well be of greater interest to the student than the genealogical connection of this kingdom with that of our continental neighbours and the old Duchies of Normandy and Brittany. Absolutely little of consequence was known (and this far from accurately) until the publication by the late distinguished Herald, Mr. Planché, of his 'William the Conqueror and his Companions.' Sir Francis Palgrave in his Work was barred from going into all those details of history so necessary to a just appreciation of the connection of the ruling houses of England and Normandy, but his eloquent sketches of the Duchy will never fade from the memory of the cultivated so long as history holds its domain in the human mind. Other gentlemen of repute have since written upon this subject more or less fully; but it seems to have remained for the present learned Author to unearth from the various archives of the French Republic, and from the great stores of materials in the Pipe Rolls and the Red Book of the Exchequer, and those in the possession of the Duke of Rutland and Lord Arundel of Wardour (extending the date from the reigns of the Dukes of Normandy and regularly down to the time of Henry III. of England), a large amount of original information, which, although of so fragmentary a character in many cases as to necessitate the utmost industry, skill and circumspection in using, has enabled Mr. Yeatman to give to the reader something approaching a sound and reliable Work on this interesting period of Anglo-Norman history."

SECOND NOTICE.

"To handle all the multitude of facts in this book (far exceeding in number, and often in abstruse significance any disclosed in the greatest *cause célèbre*), and to deal with them in a comprehensive manner, giving full effect to the numerous subtleties of meaning they often disclose, requires a grasp of intellect which can never be too fully appreciated. It is not surprising then if some should slip out of hand, and it would ill become the critic to score his page with black marks where there is abundance of merit so conspicuous to compensate for almost any degree of shortcoming, especially in a costly first edition which cannot easily very soon be supplanted by a second.

"In conclusion, the least that can be said of 'The History of the House of Arundel' is, that it is an admirable collection of facts; and, if for this reason only, is very valuable, but its facts are skilfully arranged, and the learned Author has placed them in the most candid manner in every conceivable light before the reader, however laboured his efforts may occasionally appear; and after the judgment and research displayed in this work, if he has failed to command, he has certainly deserved success. As a volume for the earnest student of both direct and circumstantial evidence, it is to be warmly commended; and the many tabular pedigrees will repay the perusal of everyone interested in the stream of history which connects so many of the past and present races with those of our own. We cordially congratulate Mr. Yeatman on the production of this admirable book."

From the "Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Journal," Vol. VII., Part I., a criticism by Sir John MacLean, of Bicknor Court:—

"The chapter on the settlement of the house of St. Sauveur, in the West of England, will be found of special interest to our readers, inasmuch as it gives the origin of many ancient families in the western counties, but the space at our disposal will not admit of our entering into details.

"To compile an authentic pedigree of one ancient family is no light task, but to grapple with those of many of the Norman nobility and trace their descendants respectively from original authorities is a work of Herculean labour, and Mr. Yeatman's Book, when completed, will form a monument of industry and patient research. He seems to be well acquainted with the several personages who come within his range, and, throughout all their shifting scenes, maintains, upon the whole, a firm grasp of their individuality. That there are many, and possibly important, mistakes in such a work would be unavoidable, and some of the statements made seem to us not to be vouched for by sufficient evidence; nevertheless, allowing for all these errors and shortcomings, the Work will prove a most useful contribution to English history and genealogy."

THE HISTORY OF THE COMMON LAW OF GREAT BRITAIN AND GAUL.

From the earliest period to the time of English legal memory.

STEVENS AND SONS, 119, Chancery Lane.

The Law Magazine and Review, April, 1874.

"This work, the author assures us, embodies the labour of many years; and the subject is one of no small interest. It is the history of the common law of Great Britain and Gaul, from the earliest period to the time of legal English memory. The object is to exhibit the primitive sources of our common law in its earliest state, and with that view Gaul is included as well as Great Britain. The author's view, in a word, is, that the Saxons were barbarians, and that the elements of law and civilization to be found in this country after their invasion must have been derived from other sources. He traces them, in a great degree, to the lengthened Roman occupation of Britain, during which it undoubtedly attained a high degree of civilization. This is the view upheld by Mr. Finlason. For a writer on the history of our laws to begin by denying the genuineness of all early records of it, is indeed hopeless, and Mr. Yeatman is inconsistent in denying the genuineness of the Saxon's laws, whilst upholding those of Howell Dda. Nevertheless, Mr. Yeatman's work is, though unsound on these points, vigorous and lively, and embodies the results of much reading. This is only an instalment, being the first of four parts which are to be issued; and no doubt, when completed, it will contain much that is interesting and valuable."

The Law Times, 28th March, 1874.

"This is the first instalment of a work of apparently a similar character to Reeves' 'History of the English Law.' Of works of this class it is difficult to form a just opinion until the whole is presented to the reader, and always ungrateful to form a hostile one; because, whatever their demerits, they are monuments in a way of considerable industry. The present work, however, cannot be read without serious doubts arising that its excessive originality will disqualify it for a very wide success. Its scope is the 'investigation of the ancient law of the ancient Britons, with a view to establish-

ing that the Roman civil law was in a great measure derived from it.' A large amount of learning is undoubtedly displayed by the present work, and also considerable skill in the art of writing lucidly, which ought to be employed more profitably than in advocating the most hopeless of newly-invented theories. On many questions, a superficial acquaintance with which is creditable, this work discloses much knowledge. The theory which this history seeks to establish is sufficiently startling to awaken all the incredulity of mankind."

The Saturday Review (Mr. E. A. Freeman), 28th February, 1874.

"We do not know whether the dedication to Lord Coleridge is by permission or without permission, but we should think that if the Chief-Justice gets so far as the first paragraph of the preface, he must be inclined to echo that most sensible question of Achish, king of Gath, 'Have I need of madmen?' . . . We must honestly confess that, on reading the explanatory preface, we had not the faintest notion what it all meant, and now that we have gone more fully through the book, we have, if possible, even less notion what Mr. Yeatman is trying to prove than we had before we began. He does not even bring us to the stage of knowing what it is that he wants to prove. . . . He gives no sign of any study of original authorities; he shows a kind of reading, and, what is more, a kind of sharpness. He shows a glimmering of reason, in one or two instances. His book is wild and worthless."

Some Extracts from the Press relating to
*AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF EARLY
ENGLISH HISTORY, &c.*

LONGMANS.

The Scotsman, 23rd October, 1874.

From two columns of abuse we extract the following:—"It is one of the most amusing books that has appeared for a long time." "A serious discussion of the views and contentions would be a mere waste of time and space." "It is scarcely conceivable that a man with any pretension to the right reason to which Mr. Yeatman appeals should be able to blind himself to the unfairness and preposterous unsoundness of the method of argument employed." "Of what can seriously be called argument there is none." "What wonder that Mr. E. A. Freeman has suggested that Mr. Yeatman's views as to our origin and early history are mere lunacy?" "It is not probable that any historical work ever published contained within the same compass so many ridiculous errors, groundless assumptions, and ingenious misinterpretations as this."

The Law Times, 24th October, 1874.

"Such a declaration of independence (as that made by the author) of the works of Freeman, Turner, Kemble, Stubbs, and others who have explored this part of our history, naturally prepared one for startling theories about well-understood facts—for a perplexity when all was plain, and doubt when all was certain. The present work outstrips all such anticipations. With all its imperfections, however, the work bears the marks of labour and ability."

The Edinburgh Courant, 30th October, 1874.

"So much passion and acrimony are not to be found in any work on an historic subject known to us, except perhaps in the writings of Pinkerton. It is a work of much learning, giving evidence of deep study and careful research. Mr. Yeatman's work suggests many interesting subjects of enquiry. . . . He has brought together facts which are of importance, and have not received due attention. His account of the early civilization of Britain before the Roman invasion is particularly interesting, and he has made it appear not improbable that the common law of England is derived from the ancient Britons, and has subsisted with little change under Roman, Saxon, Danish, and Norman rulers."

The Daily News, 13th November, 1874.

"The object of the work appears to be to prove that the origin of English law and of the English race is British, and to revile the old Saxons, and the Protestant churches of Europe, in language of the most unmeasured virulence."

The Englishman, 7th November, 1874.

"The author is a man of learning, and he uses his learning well. The subjects treated of are interesting to those who delight in antiquarian research, and they are

dealt with skilfully, ably, and eruditely by Mr. Yeatman. His concluding essay on the 'Bench and Patronage' will be read by everyone who values the independence of the Bar with deep interest."

The Leeds Mercury, 1874.

"Mr. Yeatman is entitled to credit for having conscientiously studied original documents."

The Weekly Register, 24th October, 1874.

"Here is certainly a book calculated to bring despair to all hitherto credulous readers of our national annals. Closing it after an attentive perusal, the student is almost tempted to regard as literally true the scornful remark which branded history as little better than an old almanack.

"According to Mr. Yeatman, the Saxons (of the Continent) have no claim whatever to either our laws or language. They had of their own no laws, no language, no literature. Obviously, almost avowedly, he is in an utter state of fog as to who these Saxons were, or whence they arrived as invaders and conquerors.

"For pointing out very clearly, indeed, how something may be done (in the way of working the mine of historical wealth at the Record Office, the historical students of England have, at any rate, much reason to be thankful to Mr. Yeatman, whose outspokening in the last chapter in reference to the Record Office defects commands from us, in parting, our heartiest commendation."

The Educational Times, 1st November, 1874.

"This is, to say the least of it, a very remarkable book; in it the author, with rare temerity, attempts no less a task than the subversion of the whole of the received history of England anterior to the Norman Conquest.

"He has evidently studied his subject carefully, and he displays no little acumen and learning in setting forth his views."

The Schoolboard Chronicle, 17th July, 1875.

"It is a stout octavo book, treating the question at great length and in much detail; and although we cannot agree with the author in many of the more important of his conclusions, we find some new light thrown upon the general question of our mixed race and our more ancient institutions, and must pronounce the book very interesting."

The Metropolitan, 14th August, 1874.

"Old-fashioned people who believe in 'Mangnall's Questions,' 'Pinnock's Catechism of English History,' or in Hume and Smollett, will read this work with fear and trembling. We are not prepared to endorse all the views set forth in these pages, but the book is so immeasurably above the ordinary run of histories, which are mere repetitions of facts previously invented and judiciously arranged, that we must cordially advise every reader to study it intently."

Evening Standard, 12th November, 1874.

"This is a most original Work, overflowing with learning, and marked throughout with a complete mastery over the most minute details of this extensive subject. By far the most interesting portion of the Work is the patient research shown by the Author into the origin of the English language, and his dissertation on our Saxon literature, laws, and customs. Some of the most dangerous errors of Drs. Marsh and Latham are freely exposed, and with success; with like freedom and success the historical errors of Mr. Freeman, Lord Macaulay, and Sir Edward Creasey, are brought home to their several authors."

The Press, Philadelphia, 20th November, 1874.

"The present volume is a remarkable example of original thought, historical research, philosophical deduction, and bold disregard of the merely traditional views of previous writers, who, taking too much for granted, have been content to travel in beaten tracts merely because they are old. To a large extent the Author ignores the claims of the Saxons as founders of either the language or the laws of England, and doubts whether, indeed, they had a distinct nationality. The Work is earnest and able."

The Law Review (English), Vol. III, N. S., p. 1,139 (1874).

"Mr. Yeatman writes with all the spirit of a true antiquary. He has an ardent appreciation of his subject, and pursues it with a keenness and a zest known only to those who have for some time indulged in antiquarian research. His work turns up much fertile soil, and though we do not concur in his main views, yet we willingly

recognize the general value of his treatise. Its main object seems to be to unearth those jurial elements that lie deep at the base of our laws, and to assign them, if possible, to a British rather than a Saxon origin. In this view he is undoubtedly nearer the truth than those writers—and they are legion, including the great Blackstone himself—who ascribe a Saxon origin to our Common Law.

"His description of the influence of Roman jurisprudence on modern law indicates much literary grace and skill. It is clear that Mr. Yeatman is a rhetorician, and a poet of no mean order. If ever he diverts his thoughts from the Common Law, a boundless and more fertile field will lie before him in the domain of general literature. He certainly has all the qualities that constitute a vigorous writer. There is not anything improbable in most of Mr. Yeatman's views. His work indicates great facility of composition, and an intimate familiarity with all the leading arcana of Celtic law."

The American Law Review, Vol. IX. (1874-75), p. 123.

"Mr. John Pym Yeatman possesses at least two qualities in common with the distinguished Englishman whose name he bears—independence and courage; without the former he could not have written, without the latter he would hardly have published the extraordinary book which forms the subject of this notice. Mr. Yeatman has produced a remarkable book."

The Freeman's Journal (Dublin).

"Under this unpretending title Mr. Yeatman has given to the world a very valuable book. His introduction is not, as such works usually are, a mere transcript, more or less abridged, of the standard and approved authors on the subject. It is as remarkable for the boldness and originality of its views as it is for patient research and easy vigour of style. The author sets out with the theory that falsehood and exaggeration have mingled so largely with the writings of English historians, more especially since the Reformation, that it has become almost impossible to recognize the truth in its twisted, distorted form. He contends that it is not in the history of the Saxons, but in the ignored history of the Celtic race, that England has to look for the origin of all that she possesses that is valuable or noble—her language, her literature, her Common Law, and her Constitution. In the course of his very able work he boldly expounds the innumerable misrepresentations with which English history is underlaid, and advances many strong and ingenious arguments in support of the theory he has adopted. The book is characterized throughout by industrious, laborious, and patient research, and an honest desire to discover and declare the truth at all hazards and under all circumstances."

THE ORIGIN OF THE NATIONS OF WESTERN EUROPE.

Price 6s.

BURNS AND OATES, London.

"Everyone must own the clearness of style, the cogency of argument, the wealth of illustration in the way of learning, the depth of thought, and the perfect independence with which the history of England is sifted. To many, perhaps most people, the criticism on the Aryan Theory, &c., will seem like an unpleasant revelation, but we strongly suspect it will be found far from easy to answer this book."—*The Metropolitan*, 30th August, 1879.

"Mr. Yeatman is one who has had the courage to combat popular opinion on Philology. Should the statements contained in the book lying before us be true, and to bear testimony without prejudice, we think it will be no light task to prove the basis of his theory to be untrue, the Oxford School of Philology is indubitably worthless, especially Max Müller's Aryan Theory, which, in plain language, rejects the Mosaic Account of the Early History of Mankind, and holds up the Sanscrit to be the parent of all languages."—*The Auckland Times* (1st Notice), 26th Sept., 1879.

The Auckland Times (2nd Notice), 3rd October, 1879.

"Chapter IV. on the Sources of Positive Evidence is not only eloquent, but the very acme of trenchant argument. For instance, in the way he bowls over Mr. E. A. Freeman, a gentleman who not long ago assailed Mr. J. A. Froude most bitterly for distorting the truth."

NOTICES OF THE PRESS RELATING TO THE FIRST EDITION OF
*THE EXPOSURE OF THE MISMANAGEMENT OF THE
PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.*

Civil Service Gazette, 9th October, 1875.

"The statements of this volume fill us with indignation and surprise—abuses of patronage, a shamefully low rate of payment, so far as the working bees are concerned, and many other evils. The surprise and indignation of readers will be aroused. Mr. Yeatman has done good service in making this exposure."

United Service Gazette, 30th October, 1875.

"This little book is a veritable bombshell. It seems to us that, if the author is both accurate and well informed, very grave abuses exist in the Record Office. The author has treated the subject with such extraordinary boldness that we think the authorities cannot allow the matter to rest; a commission to investigate the charges, would, we think, be most satisfactory."

Civilian, 22nd January, 1876.

"There is an absolute necessity of strict investigation into these fearful charges of public malversation. If Public Departments are to be thus publicly chastised by a man of Mr. Yeatman's standing without protection from those who rule them, we fail to see how their character for ordinary honesty can be otherwise regarded than as the veriest pretence."

THE MAYOR'S COURT OF LONDON PROCEDURE ACT,
1867.

(With Notes, and an outline of the Practice thereof, Forms of Procedure and Tables of Costs, with observations upon the Judgment of the House of Lords in the case of the MAYOR OF LONDON v. COX). 2nd Edition.

WILDY & SONS. 1870.

The Solicitor's Journal, 25th February, 1871.

"This work is a transcript of the Act, with notes, some of which are of considerable practical value. The dissertation on the case of the *Mayor of London v. Cox* shows signs of considerable critical ingenuity. The book before us will, we think, be a useful, handy book for practitioners in the Mayor's Court."

The Times, December, 1878.

"Mr. Yeatman's work has reached a second edition. The outline of the practice of the Court seems to be traced correctly and firmly, and the notes to the various sections full and clear. Much of Mr. Yeatman's argument is acute."

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF ANCIENT DEMESNE.

Written in Illustration of the Records of Chesterfield.

Price 3s. 6d.

WILFRED EDMUNDS, Chesterfield.

From Dr. Charles Cox's criticism of the "Records of Chesterfield (Journal of the Derbyshire Archæological Society, 1885)."

"The work of transcribing, translating, and editing these archives was entrusted to the capable pen of Mr. Pym Yeatman, and most ably has he done his task. The introduction is helpful and original, its only fault being its brevity."

"The work has been most ably done by Mr. Yeatman, than whom no one could have been found more competent for the task, and he has preceded the body of the work by a masterly, able, and valuable historical preface, which adds immensely to its value."—*The Reliquary*, April, 1885.—By the Editor.

"This little book deals with a subject that is very interesting just now, and the records quoted by the Author, from documents relating to the Borough Courts of Chesterfield, are exceedingly curious. Mr. Yeatman gives some curious facts from Manor records and elsewhere, and his essay appears to us to contain some important facts which are well worth close attention from those whose special study it is to reconsider the history of land-holding in England."—*The Antiquary*, December, 1884.

